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HISTORY
OF
CLAYTON COUNTY,
IOWA;

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF ITS CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND POLITICAL HISTORY;
PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PERSONS, AND BIOGRAPHIES
OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

HISTORY OF IOWA.

EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, ABORIGINES, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CONQUESTS, AND A GENERAL REVIEW
OF ITS CIVIL, POLITICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
INTER-STATE PUBLISHING CO.,
1882.

BLAKELY, MARSH & CO.,
PRINTERS,
155 & 157 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY,
BOOKBINDERS,
180 & 182 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

RECORD - 42-53
1864

PREFACE.

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Nearly half a century has rolled its years away since this section of Iowa was first chosen for a home by the white man. The trials, sufferings and struggles which were experienced in converting even this fertile land from its virgin wildness into the luxuriant and densely populated country that it is at present, can never be fully portrayed. Although, as in many frontier settlements, the ground was not consecrated by the blood of pioneers and their families, yet human tongue or pen can never perfectly describe the vicissitudes and trials of the vanguard of civilization who "pitched their tents" in Clayton County. Their labors were as trying to their minds as to their bodies. Physical and mental strength waste together, and the memory of names, dates and events is gradually lost under the confusion of accumulating years. Events that were fresh in memory ten to twenty years after their occurrence, are almost, if not entirely, forgotten, when forty years have passed. As a consequence there will be some irreconcilable statements concerning the matters of pioneer history. The tens of thousands of dates and names which must necessarily crowd the pages of a volume like this, cannot possibly be free from error. We have particular trouble with the spelling of names. Members of the same family sometimes spell their family name differently, and differ also with reference to dates and other details in their own history. We have even seen dates on tombstones contradicting those in the family Bible.

The importance of local history is appreciated more to-day than ever before; and knowing that Clayton County afforded an abundance of material for an interesting and profitable history, we placed in the field a corps of experienced historians to compile a faithful history of the county, securing the co-operation of the Pioneers' and Old Settlers' Association. This association appointed a committee of seven to read and revise the general history of the county, and local committees in the several townships to examine the histories of their respective townships. The history, when

finished, was duly submitted to them, and, after various corrections, approved in writing. By this means we are made confident that this history is more correct than any general history can be.

In order to find any topic readily in this volume, it is necessary that the reader should first scan the table of contents, and become acquainted with the arrangement of the matter. The history of Iowa is given first, then follows the county history proper, in chapters, and lastly the townships in alphabetical order, with the biographical sketches, in the same order, under the heading of the respective townships. This work is considerably larger than was promised in our prospectus, and has accordingly involved much more expense than was anticipated.

As one of the most interesting features of this work, we present the portraits of several representative citizens. In this department of the work, it has been our aim to have the prominent men of the day, as well as the pioneers, represented. Of course we could not give portraits of all the leading men of the county, or even half; but we have done our best to give a fair representation.

In conclusion, we render our heartiest thanks to those who have so freely aided us in collecting material, especially Judge Samuel Murdock and Mr. Michael Uriell, of the general revising committee. To the county officials, pastors of churches, officers of societies, pioneers, and the editors of the press, we are also grateful for the many kindnesses and courtesies shown us while laboring in the county; but, most of all, we wish to thank those who have so liberally and materially aided this enterprise by subscription, and thus rendered possible the publication of the history of Clayton County.

INTER-STATE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

CERTIFICATES.

Below we give the certificate signed by the committee appointed by the Pioneer Society, to revise and correct the general history of Clayton County. And also committees from each township, to revise and correct the history of their respective townships, showing that we complied with our promise to submit the manuscript, and also that its members performed their duties. These certificates are all worded alike, and we therefore deem it unnecessary to subscribe each of them in full, but give the names of the signatory members. These certificates will also show to those who examine this work, that great care has been taken to have it authentic and reliable.

We, the undersigned, members of the General Committee appointed by the Pioneer Society of Clayton County to revise and correct the History of Clayton County, written and compiled by the Inter-State Publishing Co., do hereby certify that we had free access to said manuscript, and that we did to the best of our ability follow the instructions given us. We examined said manuscript, and made all the changes and additions that we in our judgment deemed necessary.

SAMUEL MURDOCK, <i>Chairman</i> ,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
MICHAEL URIELL,		
REUBEN NOBLE,		
ALVAH C. ROGERS,		
BENJAMIN P. RAWSON,		
JAMES O. CROSBY,		
JAMES SCHROEDER,		

Following is the certificates of the committees for the respective townships:

We, the committee appointed by the Pioneer Society of Clayton County to correct and revise the history of [our respective townships] for the History of Clayton County, written and compiled by the Inter-State Publishing Co., do hereby certify that said manuscript was submitted to us, and that we did make all the changes and additions we deemed necessary.

<p><i>Boardman Township.</i> Samuel Murdock, S. K. Adams, John Thompson.</p>	<p><i>Lodomillo Township.</i> F. C. Madison, O. B. Blanchard, Geo. L. Wheeler, Thomas Fishel, L. Blanchard, M. D.</p>	<p><i>Farmersburg Township.</i> O. W. Crary. Thos. D. White.</p>
<p><i>Garnaville Township.</i> B. F. Schroeder, James O. Crosby.</p>	<p><i>Sperry Township.</i> Wm. A. Penfield, John Paddelford, Samuel Hawthorn.</p>	<p><i>Millville Township.</i> Leeson Smith, William Woodworth.</p>
<p><i>Wagner Township.</i> R. L. Knight, A. P. Eno.</p>	<p><i>Jefferson Township.</i> John Wolter, Hermann Ihm.</p>	<p><i>Mallory Township.</i> J. H. Bowman, John Bolsinger.</p>
<p><i>Elk Township.</i> Philip Fishel, Isaac Otis, Elias Hall.</p>	<p><i>Clayton Township.</i> Joseph H. King, James Growsey.</p>	<p><i>Mendon Township.</i> O. N. Miller, Robert Grant.</p>
<p><i>Cass Township.</i> B. P. Rawson, L. F. Carrier, G. Cooley.</p>	<p><i>Monona Township.</i> C. A. Dean, P. P. Ohmsted, Luther Nichols, John S. Gregg.</p>	<p><i>Volga Township.</i> John Garber, M. Garber, A. C. Tiede.</p>
<p><i>Cox Creek Township.</i> G. S. Peck, H. Meder, G. L. Gifford.</p>	<p><i>Buena Vista Township.</i> B. Kuykindall, E. Merkle, Rudolph Meuth.</p>	<p><i>Marion Township.</i> J. C. Rounds.</p>
<p><i>Highland Township.</i> Levi Doty, J. B. Quigley.</p>		<p><i>Giard Township.</i> James Tapper, Guy Kinsley.</p>
		<p><i>Read Township.</i> M. Uriell.</p>

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Map of
CLAYTON CO.
IOWA.



HISTORY OF IOWA.

FORMER OCCUPANTS.

PRE-HISTORIC RACES.

The history of this country and the races which held it before the advent of the Europeans, is shrouded in as deep a mystery as that which hides the past of the oldest nations of the East. There are just relics enough left us to prove beyond a doubt that there once existed here a remarkable race, but there has been wide speculation upon the nature and origin of the early races of America, especially those referred to as Mound-Builders. It is but lately that the researches of science have enabled us to reason with much certainty. Though the divergence of opinion among scientists may for a time seem incompatible with a thorough investigation of the subject, and tend to a confusion of ideas, no doubt whatever can exist as to the comparative accuracy of the conclusions arrived at by some of them. To solve the problem who were the pre-historic settlers of America, it will not be necessary to go to ancient history. That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned. Every investigation instituted under the auspices of modern civilization confirms the fact. China, with its numerous existing testimonials of antiquity, claims a continuous history from antediluvian times; and although its continuity may be denied, there is nothing to prevent the transmission of a hieroglyphic record of its history prior to 1656, *anno mundi* (the date of Noah's flood), since many traces of its early settlement survived the deluge, and became sacred objects of the first historical epoch. That an antediluvian people inhabited this continent, however, will not be claimed, because it is not probable that a settlement of a country so remote from the cradle of the race as this was effected until later times.

The most probable sources in which the origin of the Indians must be sought, are those countries which lie along the eastern

coast of Asia, and which may have been once more densely populated than now. The surplus population pushed north and east in search of a new home, which was found at last by crossing Behring's Strait, and then journeying southward. The number of small islands lying between the two continents tends to confirm this view; and it is yet further confirmed by some remarkable traces of similarity in the physical conformation of the northern nations of both continents. The researches of Humboldt have traced the Mexican to the vicinity of Behring's Strait; whence it is conjectured that they, as well as the Peruvians and other tribes, came originally from Asia.

This theory is accepted by most ethnologists, and there is every reason to believe that after the discovery of an overland route to a land of "illimitable possibilities," many bands of adventurers found their way from the Chinese or Tartar nations, until they had populated much of this continent. Magnificent cities and monuments were raised at the bidding of the tribal leaders, and populous settlements centered with thriving villages sprang up everywhere in manifestation of the progress of the people. For the last 400 years the colonizing Caucasian has trodden on the ruins of a civilization whose greatness he could only surmise. Among these ruins are pyramids similar to those which have rendered Egypt famous. The pyramid of Cholula is square, each side of its base is 1,335 feet in length, and its height is 172 feet. Another pyramid, north of Vera Cruz, is formed of large blocks of highly polished porphyry, and bears upon its front hieroglyphic inscriptions and curious sculpture. It is 82 feet square, and a flight of 57 steps conducts to its summit, which is 65 feet high. The ruins of Palenque are said to extend 20 miles along the ridge of a mountain, and the remains of an Aztec city, near the banks of the Gila, are spread over more than a square league. The principal feature of the Aztec civilization which has come down to us was its religion, which we are told was of a dark and gloomy character. Each new god created by their priesthood, instead of arousing new life in the people, brought death to thousands; and their grotesque idols exposed to drown the senses of the beholders in fear, wrought wretchedness rather than spiritual happiness. In fact, fear was the great animating principle, the motive power which sustained this terrible religion. Their altars were sprinkled with blood drawn from their own bodies in large quantities, and on them thousands of human victims were sacrificed in honor of

the demons whom they worshiped. The head and heart of every captive taken in war were offered up as a sacrifice to the god of battles, while the victorious legions feasted on the remaining portions of the bodies. It is said that during the ceremonies attendant on the consecration of two of their temples, the number of prisoners offered up in sacrifice was 12,210, while they themselves contributed large numbers of voluntary victims to the terrible belief.

Throughout the Mississippi Valley are found mounds and walls of earth or stone, which can have had only a human origin, and their unknown constructors have been referred to as Mound-Builders. These mounds vary in size from a few feet to hundreds of feet in diameter. In them are often found stone axes, pestles, arrow-heads, spear points, pieces of flint, etc., showing that some of them, at least, were used for purposes of burial. Pottery of various designs is very common in them, and from the material of which they are made geologists have attempted to assign their age.

One of the most famous of these relics is a stone fortification in Clark county, Indiana, known as the "Stone Fort." A place naturally strong for purposes of defense, has evidently been used as a fort, and strengthened so as to become nearly impregnable. On one side the artificial wall is 150 feet long and 75 feet high. On the hill on which this is situated are five "mounds" of earth, in which the usual relics have been found.

Some have thought that the Mound-Builders were a race quite distinct from the modern Indians, and that they were in an advanced state of civilization. The best authorities now agree that while the comparatively civilized people called Aztecs built the cities whose ruins are occasionally found, the Mound-Builders were the immediate ancestors of the Indians De Soto first saw, and little different from the Indians of to-day.

Within a few years many discoveries have been made of remains of our predecessors. Together with many relics of the early inhabitants, the fossils of extinct animals have been unearthed in many places. These animals roamed the forests and prairies long before the advent of dreaded man. Among the souvenirs of an age about which so little is known, are 25 vertebræ, averaging 13 inches in diameter, and three vertebræ ossified together, which measures nine cubical feet; a thigh-bone five feet long and 12 inches in diameter; and the weight of all these is 600 pounds. These are believed to have belonged to a Dinosaur

(the literal meaning of which is "terrible lizard"), an animal 60 feet long. When feeding in cypress and palm forests, it could extend itself to 85 feet, and feed on the budding tops of these tall trees.

Other remains are found every year, and additional light thrown on America's early history. It is much to be regretted, however, that the United States Government does not take this matter in hand at the present time; the most valuable relics have found their way to the British museum, or other European depositaries, while others remaining in some one's hands as private property, are lost to the public. The Government should secure all these at any price, and they should be carefully preserved for future study and comparison. This work should be begun at once. Too much has been lost already, and ere long the opportunity to secure and preserve what is rightfully ours for all time will be gone forever.

THE INDIANS.

The origin of the Red Men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests as well as instructs. It is a favorite topic with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader. A review of two works lately published on the origin of the Indians, treats the matter in a peculiarly reasonable light. It says :

"Recently a German writer has put forward one theory on the subject, and an English writer has put forward another and directly opposite theory. The difference in opinion concerning our aborigines among authors who have made a profound study of races, is at once curious and interesting. Blumenbach treats them in his classifications as a distinct variety of the human family; but, in the three-fold division of Dr. Latham, they are ranked among the Mongolidæ. Other writers on races regard them as a branch of the great Mongolian family, which at a distant period found its way from Asia to this continent, and remained here for centuries separate from the rest of mankind, passing meanwhile, through divers phases of barbarism and civilization. Morton, our eminent ethnologist, and his followers, Nott and Gliddon, claim for our native Red Men an origin as distinct as the flora and fauna of this continent. Prichard, whose views are apt to differ from Morton's, finds reason to believe, on comparing the American tribes together, that they must have formed a separate department of nations from

the earliest period of the world. The era of their existence as a distinct and insulated people, must probably be dated back to the time which separated into nations the inhabitants of the Old World, and gave to each its individuality and primitive language. Dr. Robert Brown, the latest authority, attributes in his 'Races of Mankind,' an Asiatic origin to our aboriginals. He says that the Western Indians not only personally resemble their nearest neighbors—the Northeastern Asiatics—but they resemble them in language and tradition. The Esquimaux on the American and the Tchuktcis on the Asiatic side, understand one another perfectly. Modern anthropologists, indeed, are disposed to think that Japan, the Kuriles, and neighboring regions, may be regarded as the original home of the greater part of the native American race. It is also admitted by them that between the tribes scattered from the Arctic sea to Cape Horn, there is more uniformity of physical feature than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. The weight of evidence and authority is altogether in favor of the opinion that our so-called Indians are a branch of the Mongolian family, and all additional researches strengthen the opinion. The tribes of both North and South America are unquestionably homogeneous, and, in all likelihood, had their origin in Asia, though they have been altered and modified by thousands of years of total separation from the present stock."

The conclusions arrived at by the reviewer at that time, though safe, are too general to lead the reader to form any definite idea on the subject. No doubt whatever can exist, when the American Indian is regarded as of an Asiatic origin; but there is nothing in the works or even in the review to which these works were subjected, which might account for the vast difference in manner and form between the Red Man, as he is now known, or even as he appeared to Columbus and his successors in the field of discovery and the comparatively civilized inhabitants of Mexico, as seen in 1521 by Cortez, and of Peru, as witnessed by Pizarro in 1532. The fact is that the pure-bred Indian of the present is descended directly from the earliest inhabitants, or in other words from the survivors of that people who, on being driven from their fair possessions, retired to the wilderness in sorrow, and reared up their children under the saddening influences of their unquenchable griefs, bequeathing them only the habits of the wild, cloud-roofed home of their declining years, a sullen silence and a rude moral code. In after years these wild sons of the forest and prairie grew

in numbers and in strength. Some legend told them of their present sufferings, of the stations which their fathers once had known, and of the riotous race which now reveled in wealth which should be theirs. The fierce passions of the savage were aroused, and uniting their scattered bands they marched in silence upon the villages of the Tartars, driving them onward to the capital of their Incas, and consigning their homes to the flames. Once in view of the great city, the hurrying bands halted in surprise, but Tartar cunning took in the situation and offered pledges of amity, which were sacredly observed. Henceforth Mexico was open to the Indians, bearing precisely the same relation to them that the Hudson's Bay Company's villages do to the Northwestern Indians of the present; obtaining all, and bestowing very little. The subjection of the Mongolian race,—represented in North America by that branch of it to which the Tartars belonged, represented in the southern portion of the continent, seems to have taken place some five centuries before the advent of the European; while it may be concluded that the war of the races which resulted in reducing the villages erected by the Tartar hordes to ruin, took place between one and two hundred years later. These statements, though actually referring to events which in point of time are comparatively modern, can only be substantiated by the facts that, about the periods mentioned, the dead bodies of an unknown race of men were washed ashore on the European coasts, while previous to that time there is no account whatever in European annals of even a vestige of trans-Atlantic humanity being transferred by ocean currents to the gaze of a wondering people. Toward the latter half of the fifteenth century two dead bodies entirely free from decomposition, and corresponding with the Red Men as they afterward appeared to Columbus, were cast on the shores of the Azores, and confirmed Columbus in his belief in the existence of a western world and western people.

Storm and flood and disease have created sad havoc in the ranks of the Indian since the occupation of the country by the white man. These national causes have conspired to decimate the race even more than the advance of civilization, which seems not to affect it to any material extent. In its maintenance of the same number of representations during these centuries, and its existence in the very face of a most unceremonious, and, whenever necessary, cruel conquest, the grand dispensations of the unseen Ruler of the universe is demonstrated; for, without the aborigines, savage and treach-

erous as they were, it is possible that the explorers of former times would have so many natural difficulties to contend with, that their work would be surrendered in despair, and the most fertile regions of the continent saved for the plow-shares of generations yet unborn. It is questionable whether we owe the discovery of this continent to the unaided scientific knowledge of Columbus, or to the dead bodies of the two Indians referred to above; nor can their services to the explorers of ancient and modern times be overestimated. Their existence is embraced in the plan of the Divinity for the government of the world, and it will not form subject for surprise to learn that the same intelligence which sent a thrill of liberty into every corner of the republic, will, in the near future, devise some method under which the remnant of a great and ancient race may taste the sweets of public kindness, and feel that after centuries of turmoil and tyranny, they have at last found a shelter amid a sympathizing people.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction. The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow and taught to shoot birds and other small game. Success in killing a large quadruped required years of careful study and practice, and the art was as sedulously inculcated in the minds of the rising generation as are the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic in the common schools of civilized communities. The mazes of the forest and the dense, tall grass of the prairies were the best fields for the exercise of the hunter's skill. No feet could be impressed in the yielding soil but that the tracks were the objects of the most searching scrutiny, and revealed at a glance the animal that made them, the direction it was pursuing, and the time that had elapsed since it had passed. In a forest country he selected the valleys, because they were most frequently the resort of game. The most easily taken, perhaps, of all the animals of the chase was the deer. It is endowed with a curiosity which prompts it to stop in its flight and look back at the approaching hunter, who always avails himself of this opportunity to let fly the fatal arrow.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council, they usually sat in concentric circles around the speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions

that burned within, preserved an exterior as immovable as though cast in bronze. Before commencing business a person appeared with the sacred pipe, and another with fire to kindle it. After being lighted it was first presented to heaven, secondly to the earth, thirdly to the presiding spirit, and lastly to the several councilors, each of whom took a whiff. These formalities were observed with as close exactness as state etiquette in civilized courts.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character. On some pleasant spot by the bank of a river, or near an ever-running spring, they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed of the barks of trees, and easily taken down and removed to another spot. The dwelling-places of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials. Skins taken in the chase served them for repose. Though principally dependent upon hunting and fishing, the uncertain supply from these sources led them to cultivate small patches of corn. Every family did everything necessary within itself, commerce, or an exchange of articles, being almost unknown to them. In case of dispute and dissension, each Indian relied upon himself for retaliation. Blood for blood was the rule, and the relatives of the slain man were bound to obtain bloody revenge for his death. This principle gave rise, as a matter of course, to innumerable and bitter feuds, and wars of extermination when such were possible. War, indeed, rather than peace, was the Indian's glory and delight,—war, not conducted as in civilization, but where individual skill, endurance, gallantry, and cruelty were prime requisites. For such a purpose as revenge the Indian would make great sacrifices, and display a patience and perseverance truly heroic; but when the excitement was over, he sank back into a listless, unoccupied, well-nigh useless savage. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and of canoes. These were constructed of bark, and so light that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war-dance, athletic games, the narration of his exploits, and listening to the oratory of the chiefs, but during long periods of such existence he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the trees of the forest and the clouds that sailed above them; and this vacancy imprinted habitual gravity, and even melancholy, upon his general deportment.

The main labor and drudgery of Indian communities fell upon the women. The planting, tending and gathering of the crops, making mats and baskets, carrying burdens,—in fact, all things of the kind were performed by them, thus making their condition but little better than that of slaves. Marriage was merely a matter of bargain and sale, the husband giving presents to the father of the bride. In general they had but few children. They were subjected to many and severe attacks of sickness, and at times famine and pestilence swept away whole tribes.

EXPLORATIONS BY THE WHITES.

FIRST EXPLORERS.

In the year 1541, forty-nine years after Columbus discovered the New World, and 130 years before the French missionaries discovered its upper waters, Ferdinand De Soto discovered the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Washita. He, however, penetrated no further north than the 35th parallel of latitude, his death terminating the expedition. De Soto founded no settlements, and produced no results except that of awakening the hostility of the red man against the white man, and of disheartening such as might desire to follow up the discovery with better aims. In accordance with the usage of nations under which title to the soil was claimed by right of discovery, Spain, having conquered Florida and discovered the Mississippi, claimed all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. But it was also held by the European nations that, while discovery gave title, that title must be perfected by actual possession and occupation. Although Spain claimed the territory by right of first discovery, she made no effort to occupy it; by no permanent settlement had she perfected and secured her title, and therefore she had forfeited it when, at a later period, the Mississippi Valley was re-discovered and occupied by France.

In a grand council of Indians on the shores of Lake Superior, they told the Frenchmen glowing stories of the "great river" and the countries near it. Marquette, a Jesuit father, became inspired in 1669, with the idea of discovering this noble river. He was delayed in this great undertaking, however, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among

whom he expected to travel. In 1673 he completed his preparations for the journey, in which he was to be accompanied by Joliet, an agent of the French Government. The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, tried to dissuade him from the undertaking, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and blood-thirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters who could swallow both canoes and men. But Marquette was not diverted from his purpose by these reports, and set out on his adventurous trip May 13; he reached first an Indian village where once had been a mission and where he was treated hospitably; thence, with the aid of two Miami guides, he proceeded to the Wisconsin, down which he sailed to the great Mississippi, which had so long been anxiously looked for; floating down its unknown waters, the explorer discovered, on the 25th of June, traces of Indians on the west bank of the river, and landed a little above the river now known as the Des Moines. For the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Marquette remained here a short time, becoming acquainted with the Indians, and then proceeded on his explorations. He descended the Mississippi to the Illinois, by which and Lake Michigan he returned to French settlements.

Nine years later, in 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and, in the name of the king of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," in honor of the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in French:

" LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,
REIGNING APRIL 9, 1682."

France then claimed by right of discovery and occupancy the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas. Spain at the same time laid claim to all the region about the Gulf of Mexico, and thus these two great nations were brought into collision. But the country was actually held and occupied by the native Indians, especially the great Miami Confederacy, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees) being the eastern and

most powerful tribe. Their territory extended strictly from the Scioto river west to the Illinois river. Their villages were few and scattering, and their occupation was scarcely dense enough to maintain itself against invasion. Their settlements were occasionally visited by Christian missionaries, fur traders and adventurers, but no body of white men made any settlement sufficiently permanent for a title to national possession. Christian zeal animated France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in the interests of Protestantism. Hence, their haste to pre-occupy the land and proselyte the aborigines. No doubt this ugly rivalry was oft seen by the Indians, and they refused to be proselyted to either branch of Christianity.

The "Five Nations," farther east, comprised the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas and Senecas. In 1677 the number of warriors in this confederacy was 2,150. About 1,711 of the Tuscaroras retired from Carolina and joined the Iroquois, or Five Nations, which, after that event, became known as the "Six Nations."

In 1689 hostilities broke out between the Five Nations and the colonists of Canada, and the almost constant wars in which France was engaged, until the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, combined to check the grasping policy of Louis XIV., and to retard the planting of French colonies in the Mississippi Valley. Missionary efforts, however, continued with more failure than success, the Jesuits allying themselves with the Indians in habits and customs, even encouraging inter-marriage between them and their white followers.

SUBSEQUENT SETTLEMENT.

Soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by La Salle, in 1682, the government of France began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations, extending throughout the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained with partial success for about 75 years. The traders persisted in importing whisky, which canceled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the Indian, and the vast distances between posts prevented that strength which can be enjoyed only by close and convenient inter-communication. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all the missionary said, pretending to

believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc., and because he was not listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would go off disgusted. This was his idea of the golden rule.

The river St. Joseph of Lake Michigan was called "the river Miamis" in 1679, in which year La Salle built a small fort on its bank, near the lake shore. The principal station of the mission for the instruction of the Miamis was established on the borders of this river. The first French post within the territory of the Miamis was at the mouth of the river Miamis, on an eminence naturally fortified on two sides by the river, and on one side by a deep ditch made by a fall of water. It was of triangular form. The missionary Hennepin gives a good description of it, as he was one of the company who built it, in 1679. Says he: "We fell the trees that were on the top of the hill; and having cleared the same from bushes for about two musket shots, we began to build a redoubt 80 feet long and 40 feet broad, to make our fort more inaccessible on the river side. We employed the whole month of November about that work, which was very hard, though we had no other food but the bear's flesh our savage killed. These beasts are very common in that place because of the great quantity of grapes they find there; but their flesh being too fat and luscious, our men began to be weary of it, and desired leave to go a-hunting to kill some wild goats. M. La Salle denied them that liberty, which caused some murmurs among them; and it was but unwillingly that they continued their work. This, together with the approach of winter, and the apprehension that M. La Salle had that his vessel (the Griffin) was lost, made him very melancholy, though he concealed it as much as he could. We made a cabin wherein we performed divine service every Sunday, and Father Gabriel and I, who preached alternately, took care to take such texts as were suitable to our present circumstances, and fit to inspire us with courage, concord and brotherly love. * * * The fort was at last perfected, and called Fort Miamis."

In the year 1711 the missionary Chardon, who was said to be very zealous and apt in the acquisition of languages, had a station on the St. Joseph, about 60 miles above the mouth. Charlevoix, another distinguished missionary from France, visited a post on this river in 1721. In a letter dated at the place, Aug. 16, he says: "There is a commandant here, with a small garrison. His house, which is but a very sorry one, is called the fort,

from its being surrounded with an indifferent palisade, which is pretty near the case in all the rest. We have here two villages of Indians, one of the Miamis and the other of the Pottawatomies, both of them mostly Christians; but as they have been for a long time without any pastors, the missionary who has been lately sent to them will have no small difficulty in bringing them back to the exercise of their religion." He speaks also of the main commodity for which the Indians would part with their goods, namely, spirituous liquors, which they drink and keep drunk upon as long as a supply lasted. More than a century and a half has now passed since Charlevoix penned the above, without any change whatever in this trait of Indian character.

In 1765 the Miami nation, or confederacy, was composed of four tribes, whose total number of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper, 300 Weas, or Oniatenons, 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeyes; and at this time the principal villages of the Twightwees were situated at the head of of the Maumee river, at and near the place where Fort Wayne now is. The larger Wea villages were near the banks of the Wabash river, in the vicinity of the Post Oniatenon; and the Shockeyes and Piankeshaws dwelt on the banks of the Vermillion, and on the borders of the Wabash between Vincennes and Oniatenon. Branches of the Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo tribes were permitted at different times to enter within the boundaries of the Miamis and reside for a while.

The wars in which France and England were engaged, from 1688 to 1697, retarded the growth of the colonies of those nations in North America, and the efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies, naturally excited the jealousy of England, and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. After several stations were established elsewhere in the West, trading posts were started at the Miami villages, which stood at the head of the Maumee, at the Wea villages about Oniatenon on the Wabash, and at the Piankeshaw villages about the present site of Vincennes. It is probable that before the close of the year 1719, temporary tradingposts were erected at the sites of Fort Wayne, Oniatenon and Vincennes. These points were probably often visited by fur traders prior to 1700. In the meanwhile the English people in this country commenced also to establish military posts west of the Alleghanies, and thus matters went on until they

naturally culminated in a general war, which, being waged by the French and Indians combined on one side, was called "the French and Indian war." This war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi, except New Orleans and the island on which it is situated; and indeed, France had the preceding autumn, by a secret convention, ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwestern Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. Of these families, about 80 or 90 resided at Post Vincennes, 14 at Fort Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and nine or ten at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers.

The colonial policy of the British government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they become self-supporting and independent of the mother country; hence the early and rapid settlement of the Northwestern Territory was still further retarded by the short-sighted selfishness of England. That fatal policy consisted mainly in holding the land in the hands of the government, and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to settlers. But in spite of all her efforts in this direction, she constantly made just such efforts as provoked the American people to rebel, and to rebel successfully, which was within 15 years after the perfect close of the French and Indian war.

Thomas Jefferson, the shrewd statesman and wise Governor of Virginia, saw from the first that actual occupation of western lands was the only way to keep them out of the hands of foreigners and Indians. Therefore, directly after the conquest of Vincennes, by Clark, he engaged a scientific corps to proceed under an escort to the Mississippi, and ascertain by celestial observations the point on that river intersected by latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$ the southern limit of the State, and to measure its distance to the Ohio. To Gen. Clark was entrusted the conduct of the military operations in that quarter. He was instructed to select a strong position near that point and establish there a fort and garrison; thence to extend his conquests northward to the lakes, erecting forts at different points, which might serve as monuments of actual possession, besides affording protection to that portion of the country. Fort "Jeffer-

son" was erected and garrisoned on the Mississippi a few miles above the southern limit.

The result of these operations was the addition to the chartered limits of Virginia, of that immense region known as the Northwestern Territory. The simple fact that such and such forts were established by the Americans in this vast region convinced the British commissioners that we had entitled ourselves to the land. But where are those "monuments" of our power now?

HISTORY OF LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

LOUISIANA PROVINCE.

The province of Louisiana stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the Tennessee, the Kanawha, the Alleghany and the Monongahela on the east, and the Missouri and the other great tributaries of the Father of Waters on the west. Says Bancroft: "France had obtained, under Providence, the guardianship of this immense district, not as it proved, for her own benefit, but rather as a trustee for the infant nation by which it was one day to be inherited. By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia. France still retained Louisiana, but the province had so far failed to meet the expectations of the crown and the people that a change in the government and policy of the country was deemed indispensable. Accordingly, in 1711, the province was placed in the hands of a governor-general, with headquarters at Mobile. This government was of a short duration, and in 1712 a charter was granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him the entire control and monopoly of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. But this scheme also failed. Crozat met with no success in his commercial operations; every Spanish harbor on the Gulf was closed against his vessels; the occupation of Louisiana was deemed an encroachment on Spanish territory; Spain was jealous of the ambition of France.

Crozat failing to open the ports of the district, sought to develop the internal resources of Louisiana, by causing trading posts to be opened, and explorations to be made to its remotest borders. But he actually accomplished nothing for the advancement of the colony. The only prosperity which it ever possessed grew out of the enterprise of humble individuals, who had succeeded in insti-

tuting a little barter between themselves and the natives, and a petty trade with neighboring European settlements. After a persevering effort of nearly five years, he surrendered his charter in August, 1717.

Another and more magnificent scheme immediately followed the surrender of Crozat's charter. The national government of France was deeply involved in debt; the colonies were nearly bankrupt, and John Law appeared on the scene with his famous Mississippi Company, as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France. The charter granted to this company gave it a legal existence of 25 years, and conferred upon it more extensive powers and privileges than had been granted to Crozat. It invested the new company with the exclusive privilege of the entire commerce of Louisiana, and of new France, and with authority to enforce their rights. The company was authorized to monopolize all the trade in the country, to make treaties with the Indians, to declare and prosecute war to grant lands, erect forts, open mines of precious metals, levy taxes, nominate civil officers, commission those of the army, to appoint and remove judges, to cast cannon, and build and equip ships of war. All this was to be done with the paper currency of John Law's Bank of France. He had succeeded in getting His Majesty, the French king, to adopt and sanction his scheme of financial operations, both in France and in the colonies, and probably there never was such a huge financial bubble ever blown by a visionary theorist. Still such was the condition of France that it was accepted as a national deliverance, and Law became the most powerful man in France. He became a Catholic, and was appointed Comptroller General of Finance.

The first move of the new company was to send 800 emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718. In 1719 Philippe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois, with 200 miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements. To prevent this, as well as to extend French claim, a chain of forts was begun to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the river, was erected as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the company was declared

hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it, both private and public credit were overthrown, capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

Heretofore Louisiana had been a subordinate dependence, under the jurisdiction of the Governor-general of Canada. Early in the year 1723 the province of Louisiana was erected into an independent government, and it was divided into nine districts, for civil and military purposes.

Notwithstanding the company had embarked largely in agriculture, and had established large plantations on the river, still it refused to abandon the idea of discovering boundless wealth in the mines of Missouri. They still believed that gold and silver mines were to be found in the Illinois country. Desire begets credulity; and the directory, ever ready to receive and encourage extravagant accounts of mines, offered rewards proportionate to the importance of the discovery. In this way the attention of the company was diverted to the search of mines in distant regions, as far as the sources of the St. Peter's, the Arkansas, the tributaries of the Missouri, and even to the Rocky Mountains, while they neglected the increasing hostile indications among the Chickasaws, the Natchez and other tribes immediately contiguous to their principal settlements.

The year 1723 also witnessed the first outbreak among the Indians. This was by the Natchez, a peaceful tribe who were cruelly treated by the French. The Natchez were subdued for a time, but in 1729, with the Chickasaws and others, fell upon the French village of St. Catharine and massacred the whole male population; two soldiers only, who happened to be in the woods, escaped, to bear the tidings to New Orleans. The colonies on the Yazoo and on the Washita suffered the same fate; more than 200 were killed; 92 women and 155 children were taken prisoners.

This massacre and consequent war was disastrous in the extreme. The province had been in the most prosperous condition. The company had controlled it for 11 years, and raised it from a few hundred idle, indolent and improvident settlers around the Bay of Mobile, and along the coast west of that place, to a flourishing colony of several thousand souls, many of whom were industrious, enterprising and productive citizens. But now New Orleans and the other settlements presented for a time a scene of

general commotion and consternation. They speedily recovered themselves, however, and at once took measures to completely crush the Indians, and prevent future trouble of the kind. This, however, was a difficult task, and required three years of constant war. The result was complete victory for the French. The Natchez were never more known as a tribe, the scattered remnants seeking an asylum among the Chickasaws and other tribes hostile to the French. Yet no tribe has left so proud a memorial of their courage, their independent spirit, and their contempt of death in defense of their rights and liberties. The city of Natchez is their monument, standing upon the field of their glory. In refinement and intelligence, they were equal, if not superior, to any other tribe north of Mexico. In courage and stratagem they were inferior to none.

To the great joy of the whole province, a partial and temporary peace now succeeded. But the company had been involved in enormous expenses in this war. Their trade with the Indians, too, was diminished and less profitable. The state of things following upon the disasters consequent upon Law's failure, alarmed the directory, who, believing that they were not secure from similar disasters in future, determined to surrender their charter into the hands of the crown, and abandon the further prosecution of their scheme. Their petition was readily granted, and April 10, 1732, the king issued his proclamation, declaring the province of Louisiana free to all his subjects, with equal privileges as to trade and commerce.

During the 15 years from 1717 to 1732 the province had increased in population from 700 to 5,000, and the improvement in character and prosperity had been equally marked. Settlements had sprung up farther inland. The Illinois and Wabash countries, comprising all the settlements on the Upper Mississippi, from "Fort Chartres" and Kaskaskia eastward to the Wabash, and south of Lake Michigan, contained many flourishing settlements devoted to agriculture and the Indian trade.

From 1732 till 1764, the end of French dominion in Louisiana, the province was under royal governors. M. Perrier held this office for two years, and in 1734 Bienville, who had served before, and had been successful in his treatment of the Indians, was again commissioned governor and commandant-general of Louisiana. Bienville, though old, still thirsted for military fame, and desired to chastise the Indians who had sympathized with the Natchez. He

demanding from the Chickasaws the surrender of the Natchez refugees. This being refused, he determined to punish the Chickasaws. Then ensued several years of war, with here and there a peaceful interval. At last peace was established, on terms unfavorable to Bienville and the French. Bienville, who for 40 years, short intervals excepted, had ably managed Louisiana, was recalled in the spring of 1740. His public career ended under a cloud of censure, and the disapprobation of his sovereign. The Marquis de Vaudreuil succeeded Bienville as governor. During the latter's administration, in spite of the continual Indian wars, the province had gradually increased in wealth and population. About this time cotton, the fig-tree, the orange-tree, and other tropical products were introduced into the province.

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For the 10 years from 1741 to 1751 the settlements were comparatively free from Indian hostilities. Relieved from danger and apprehension of Indian violence, agriculture continued to flourish, and commerce, freed from the shackles of monopolies, began rapidly to extend its influence and to multiply its objects under the stimulus of individual enterprise. Sugar-cane was first cultivated in 1751.

In 1752, the Indians, instigated by the English, began to be troublesome again. De Vaudreuil made a partially successful expedition against them, and the trouble was temporarily at an end. In 1753 De Vaudreuil was promoted to the government of Canada, and M. Kerlerec succeeded him as governor of Louisiana. The following year witnessed the beginning of a long war between France and England for the possession of the Mississippi Valley. This contest was waged for eight years with varied success, until finally the tide of war set in favor of Great Britain, and France was compelled at length to surrender first one, and then another of her military positions in New France; and at last, driven by stern necessity, the king sought peace at the expense of a treaty which confirmed to Great Britain the whole of Canada and the eastern half of Louisiana. Although Louisiana was thus concerned in this war, her remote situation secured her from horrors of actual war, and she continued to prosper. She suffered, however, from another flood of irredeemable paper money.

Hostilities between the great powers ceased in 1762, and a treaty of peace was ratified the following year, according to which France ceded all her territory east of the Mississippi to Great Britain.

In the meantime she had made a secret treaty with Spain, ceding all the residue of Louisiana, that is, all west of the Mississippi, to that power. So that from this time the valley of the Mississippi was virtually divided between the two great European powers of Great Britain and Spain. The dominion of the former was destined to be of short duration, and to be superseded by a new power heretofore unknown, a power which was ultimately to swallow up the dominion of Spain also. This new power was to be the United States of America, the land of freedom and the rights of man, the bulwark of human liberty and the asylum for the oppressed.

The boundaries of Western, or Spanish, Louisiana, after the dismemberment, comprised, as we have already stated, all that vast unknown region west of the Mississippi River, from its sources to the Gulf of Mexico, and extending westward to the extreme sources of all its great western tributaries among the Rocky Mountains. It included also the island of New Orleans east of the Mississippi, and south of the bayou Iberville. The French inhabitants were so loth to be brought under Spanish rule, and manifested so much dissatisfaction, that his Catholic majesty did not insist on actual possession until two years after the cession. Even then, the prospect for disturbance was so alarming that Don Ulloa, the Spanish governor, deemed it best to withdraw to Cuba. Not until 1769, when a formidable army arrived from Spain, was the province formally occupied by the Spanish authorities, and the French flag lowered at New Orleans. Thus was Louisiana forever lost to France. During the 70 years of colonial dependence on France, it had slowly augmented its population, from a few destitute fishermen and hunters to a flourishing colony of 13,540 souls. The exports at this time were valued at \$250,000 annually.

The first act of Don O'Reilly, the new governor, was to order a complete census of the city of New Orleans. This showed an aggregate of 3,190 souls. The total number of houses was 468. The population at this same time of eastern Louisiana, now called, under British rule, West Florida, was about 1,500.

Up to this date but few settlements had been made on the west bank of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Ohio. The most important of these was St. Louis, begun in 1764.

O'Reilly ruled with a despotic hand, and began by punishing some of the prominent citizens for the discontent they had manifested. Five were shot, others were imprisoned. He then introduced Spanish courts, laws, language and customs. Though his

government was severe, it was on the whole salutary for the people. Confidence once restored, immigrants began to flock in in large numbers from Spain. O'Reilly was recalled after one year, however, and was succeeded by Don Antonio Maria Bucarely as Captain-General, but the administration was supervised by Unzaga, Captain-General of Cuba, who was really an intermediate between the crown and the king's officers in Louisiana. Under his mild and judicious rule Louisiana flourished and grew rapidly. St. Louis, at the end of his administration, was already an important town, with a population of 800.

Unzaga was succeeded Jan. 1, 1777, by Don Bernard de Galvez. This was at the time when the colonies were making their great struggle for independence. As a Spaniard, De Galvez had no predilection for English rule, and his sympathies were enlisted for the colonies. The United States procured many military supplies through their agent in New Orleans. In fact, Spain and France recognized the independence of the United States, and joined in actual war with Great Britain. De Galvez, now General Galvez, in 1779 commenced by attacking the English posts in West Florida. In this he was successful, and before the end of the war, all of West Florida was in possession of the Spanish.

During these Spanish successes in Florida, an attempt was made by the British commandant at Michilimackinac to invade Louisiana from the north, and he marched against St. Louis with 140 troops and 1,400 Indians. They encamped within a few miles of St. Louis, and began a regular Indian investment of the place, which had been temporarily fortified. During the siege the inhabitants sent a special request to Col. Clark, then commanding at Kaskaskia, to come to their relief. He immediately marched to the Mississippi, a few miles below St. Louis. He remained here till the 6th of May (this was in 1780), when the grand Indian attack was made. Clark crossed the river, and marched up to the town to take part in the engagement. The sight of the "Long-knives," as the Americans were called, caused the savages to abandon the attack and seek safety in flight. They reproached the British commandant with duplicity in having assured them that he would march them to fight the Spaniards only, whereas now they were brought against the Spaniards and the Americans. They soon afterward abandoned the British standard, and returned to their towns. Such was the invasion of Upper Louisiana in 1780 from the north.

By the peace of 1783 all of East and West Florida were confirmed to Spain, and thus terminated the last vestige of British power upon the Lower Mississippi, after an occupancy of 19 years.

Relieved from the danger and privations of active warfare, the country began to prosper once more. Immigration once more set in. In the spring of 1785 a complete census was taken by order of Governor Galvez, which showed the population of Louisiana to be 33,000, exclusive of Indians.

In the summer following Galvez was promoted Captain-general of Cuba, and he left Don Estevan Miro as temporary governor until some one should be regularly appointed by the king.

In this year an attempt was made by the Catholic authorities to introduce the inquisition in Louisiana, and a priest in New Orleans was appointed "Commissary of the Holy Office" in that city. Governor Miro, instructed by the king, forbade him to exercise the duties of his office. The reverend father, deeming it his duty to obey his spiritual rather than his temporal master, was then summarily seized at night, conveyed safely on board a vessel about to sail for Spain, and before daylight the next morning he was on his way to Europe. This was the first and the only attempt to establish the inquisition in Louisiana. The following year, 1786, Miro was confirmed as Governor by the king. Under his wise administration the province continued to enjoy a high degree of prosperity.

It was about this time that the Spanish began to feel the encroachments of the United States. A portion of eastern Louisiana was claimed by the State of Georgia, as well as the Spanish. Then, too, the trade of the Mississippi was subjected to various duties and annoyances by the Spaniards. For two or three years the Spaniards pursued a conciliatory course with regard to the Mississippi. They then began to vigorously enforce the revenue laws, and were only checked by a threatened invasion from Kentucky. From 1788 on, the Spanish government continually schemed to extend its possessions, and to hold its own against the rapidly growing United States.

In the year 1792 Governor Miro was promoted to the Mexican provinces, and succeeded in Louisiana by Baron de Carondelet. In 1793-'4 the French minister to the United States (France and Spain being at war) endeavored to arouse the West, and provoke a hostile attack on Louisiana. This attempt failed, and the minister, Genet, was recalled, at the request of the Federal government.

To conciliate the feelings of the Western people, Carondelet relaxed the restrictions upon the the river trade, and peace and har-

mony ensued. The Spaniards continued to intrigue, however, with the Westerners, with a view to winning them over from the United States to Spain, and till 1795 were thus engaged. In this year all difficulties were settled by a formal treaty, known as the "Treaty of Madrid." This provided for the trade of the Mississippi, and fixed definite boundaries between the United States and Louisiana. It turned out, however, that this treaty was only a measure of policy with Spain, and she still coveted the West. The fixing of the boundaries by survey and the surrender of certain posts, were delayed in such a way that the bad faith of the Spaniards became apparent to all. Troublesome negotiations and threats of war followed, and not until the middle of 1798 were the provisions of the treaty actually carried out.

In 1797 Gayos de Lemos became governor-general of Louisiana. In the following year Daniel Clarke was received at New Orleans as American consul, though not regularly appointed. The first regular appointment was that of Evan Jones.

Gayoso died in 1799, and was succeeded by Don Maria Vidal. The province continued prosperous, and in particular Upper Louisiana, the population of which was now over 6,000.

It did not require the spirit of prophecy to predict the speedy termination of Spanish power on the Mississippi. The rapid extension of the American settlements, the increasing trade from the Western States, and above all, the rapid immigration from the States, thoroughly alarmed the Spanish king. Rumors reached Louisiana to the effect that the province had been or was seen to be ceded to France, and the arbitrary acts of the Spanish governor again irritated the Western people.

France had never been satisfied with the cession of Louisiana to Spain in 1762. This had been done in a time of weakness. Now France, under the guiding genius of Napoleon Bonaparte, was the greatest nation in Europe, and her emperor had resolved to secure Louisiana to France once more. This was effected in a treaty made Oct. 1, 1800, but which was kept secret for a long time.

Ever since the alliance between France and Spain, it had been strongly suspected by the United States Government that France intended to obtain the retrocession of Louisiana, perhaps with the addition of Florida, also. Our ministers at London, Paris and Madrid were therefore specially instructed to defeat this cession; but this cession had been already made by the secret treaty, Oct.

1, 1800, to take effect within six months after the complete execution of another treaty, concerning the then republic of Tuscany.

Even for Spain to command the mouth of the Mississippi, thus holding at mercy the trade of the Western country, now in so rapid progress of settlement, was a very uncomfortable thing. Out of this circumstance had heretofore grown intrigues, on the part of some of the leading politicians of Kentucky, to break the union with the States east of the mountains, and to enter into relations more or less intimate with Spain. Should an enterprising nation like the French—for which such partialities had been felt,—obtain the key of the Western waters, who could tell what might happen? This state of things, wrote Jefferson to Livingston, our minister at Paris, “completely reverses all the political relations of the United States, and will form a new epoch in our political course.

“We have ever looked to France as our natural friend—one with whom we could never have an occasion of difference; but there is one spot on the globe the possessor of which is our natural and habitual enemy: that spot is New Orleans. France, placing herself in that door, assumes to us the attitude of defiance. The day that France takes possession seals the union of two nations, who, in conjunction, can maintain exclusive possession of the ocean. From that moment we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation; we must turn all our attention to a maritime force, and make the first cannon fired in Europe the signal for tearing up any settlement France may have made.”

Much was added to the same effect, as reasons why the French government should consent to the transfer of Louisiana to the United States,—suggestions which Livingston was instructed to make in a way not to give offense.

Livingston, though he labored under a good deal of embarrassment at first in having no authority to offer any particular sum, opened a negotiation for the purchase of New Orleans and the adjacent tracts on the Mississippi. Finding that nobody had any special influence with Bonaparte, or pretended to entertain any opinions different from his, he had managed to bring the matter directly to Bonaparte's personal notice, without the intervention of any minister. By way of additional motive to sell, he pressed the claims of American citizens, recognized by the recent convention, for supplies furnished to France, but upon which nothing had yet been paid.

There seemed, however, to be little prospect of success till the application began to be seconded by the evident approach of a new European war. That made a great difference; and shortly before Monroe's arrival at Paris, Livingston was requested by Talleyrand to make an offer for the whole of Louisiana. That was an extent of purchase which had not been contemplated either by Livingston or by the administration which he represented. It had been supposed that the cession by Spain to France either included, or would be made to include, the Floridas as well as Louisiana; and the purchase contemplated by the joint instructions to Livingston and Monroe was that of the Floridas, or the western part of them, with the Island of Orleans. The highest amount authorized to be offered was 50,000,000 livres, or about \$10,000,000. Should France obstinately refuse to sell, the ministers were authorized to enter into negotiations with Great Britain, with the view of preventing France from taking possession of Louisiana, and of ultimately securing it to the United States. Bonaparte presently suggested, as the price of Louisiana, 100,000,000 livres in cash or stocks of the United States, and the payment out of the American treasury of all claims by American merchants. This offer was made through Marbois, the head of the French treasury, instead of Talleyrand, who was suspected by Bonaparte of having mercenary motives in this and other affairs.

Livingston and Monroe, after consulting together, offered 50,000,000 livres, minus the American claims. Marbois finally offered to take 60,000,000 livres, the United States to pay in addition American claims not to exceed 20,000,000 livres; and on this basis the treaty was finally concluded. This treaty, after setting forth the title of France as acquired from Spain, transferred that title to the United States, with a proviso that the inhabitants should be secure in their liberty, property and religion, and should be admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States. The ships of France and Spain laden with the produce of those countries or their colonies, were, during the next 12 years to be admitted at the port of New Orleans on the same terms as American vessels, and French ships ever afterward on the footing of the most favored nation. The payment of the 60,000,000 livres was to be made in six per cent. stock of the United States to the amount of \$11,250,000, to be redeemable after 15 years in annual installments of not less than \$3,000,000.

Claims of citizens of the United States on France were to be paid at the American treasury to the amount of \$3,750,000, these claims to be adjudicated by a joint commission in France.

The news of this arrangement was received with great exultation by the president and his cabinet. The assumption of power by the ministers in bargaining for the whole of Louisiana was cordially approved. At the same time Jefferson felt himself in an awkward predicament, for he had always insisted upon a strict construction of the constitution, and such strict construction did not permit the United States to acquire territory by purchase. Jefferson privately admitted this difficulty, and proposed to get over it by amending the constitution. As the treaty required a mutual exchange of ratifications within six months, his plan was that Congress should go on, notwithstanding its want of power, and trust to a confirmation of their act under an amendment to be subsequently made. To hasten the matter, he issued a proclamation calling Congress together; but as the elections were not yet completed, the date fixed just preceded the expiration of the six months. When Congress assembled, the treaty and conventions with France were immediately laid before the Senate. After two days' discussion their ratification was advised by that body, of which a strong majority were in political sympathy with the administration. Nothing was ever said about any amendment of the constitution to sanction this proceeding. The ratifications were immediately exchanged, the bargain was completed, and this vast territory from which Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and other great States have been formed, was a part of the domain of the United States.

This peaceful acquisition of Louisiana for so trifling a sum, securing to the rising settlements on the Western waters an uninterrupted river communication with the sea, the fear of losing which had been heretofore the occasion of so many jealousies and such serious embarrassments, was celebrated at Washington by a public dinner, given by the administration members of Congress to the president, vice-president and heads of departments, and by similar festivals among the Republicans in different parts of the Union. This peaceful annexation so characteristic of Jefferson's policy, was exultingly contrasted with the violent method of seizing New Orleans by force, recommended by the Federalists. The Federalists, however, were prompt to reply that the sum paid for Louisiana was just so much money thrown away, since Bonaparte sold what he could not keep, and what the breach of the Spanish treaty

as to the right of deposit, and other claims on that nation for spoiliations on our commerce, would well have justified the United States in seizing without any payment at all. It was, they averred, no policy of Jefferson's, but the war in Europe, that had brought about the cession. The idea of obtaining the whole tract west of the Mississippi was, in fact, altogether too vast for Jefferson. Bonaparte had forced it upon him. Such an acquisition of territory seemed, indeed, to many, and Jefferson himself had serious doubts on the subject, to tend directly to the dissolution of the Union. The settlers west of the mountains had already more than once threatened to separate themselves from their Atlantic brethren, and to form an independent republic. Such threats, which had been very rife in Kentucky, and even in Pennsylvania, during the Whisky Insurrection, had made a deep impression on Jefferson's mind. The Federalists foretold, and he feared, that the removal of all external pressure on the side of the Mississippi would precipitate this danger, "an apprehension," says Hildreth, "which time has completely falsified, the crack having been proved to run in quite a different direction." Another objection, seriously felt by many, and especially by the New England Federalists, was, that the throwing open to emigration of such new and vast territories, tended to increase an evil already sufficiently felt,—the stripping of the old States of their inhabitants, and the dwarfing them in political importance.

Nor were these considerations without their weight in the arrangements adopted for the newly acquired territory. By an act originating in the Senate, that territory was divided into two provinces by a line drawn along the thirty-third parallel of north latitude. The province south of this parallel, named the Territory of Orleans, already possessed a population of 50,000 persons, of whom more than half were slaves. Within the last 10 years the cultivation of the sugar-cane had been successfully introduced in part by refugee planters from St. Domingo, and that together with cotton, had already superseded the production of indigo, formerly the chief staple. So lucrative were these new branches of industry—the decreased product of St. Domingo making an opening in the sugar market, and cotton, under the increased demand for it by the English manufacturers, bringing to the producer 25 cents per pound—that the chief planters enjoyed incomes hardly known to landed proprietors anywhere else north of the Gulf of Mexico. Of the white inhabitants the greater part

were French Creoles, descendants of the original French colonists, with an admixture, however, of French, Spanish, and British immigrants. Under France the colonists had possessed hardly any political power; under Spain, none at all. With a cautious imitation of these models, which in Federalists would have been denounced as exceedingly anti-republican, the president was authorized not only to appoint the governor and secretary of the new Territory, but annually to nominate the 13 members who were to compose the Legislative council. This provision, though strongly objected to and struck out by the House as contrary to democratic principles, was reinstated by the Senate, and on the report of a committee of conference, was finally agreed to.

The laws of Louisiana down to the period of the cession to Spain, has been like those of Canada, the custom of Paris and the royal ordinances of France. The Spanish governor on taking possession, among other very arbitrary acts, had issued a proclamation substituting the Spanish code, and such remained the laws of the colony when it passed into the hands of the United States. This Spanish code, so far as it was not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States; was continued in force, subject to such alterations as the new Territorial Legislature might make.

All that region west of the Mississippi and north of the Territory of Orleans, was constituted by the same act as the District of Louisiana. It includes one little village on the Arkansas, and several on or near the Mississippi, the principal of which was St. Louis. The white population of this region, embracing the present States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, had been somewhat augmented of late by immigrants from the old French villages on the other side of the Mississippi; and by Anglo-American adventurers, who already outnumbered the French inhabitants. But the increase of this population, which did not exceed three or four thousand, was not considered desirable. It was proposed to reserve this region for the Indians; and the president was authorized to propose to the tribes east of the Mississippi an exchange of lands, and a migration on their part across the river—a policy since extensively carried out. Meanwhile the jurisdiction over the few white inhabitants, and nominally over the whole district, was annexed to the Territory of Indiana, thus made to include the whole region north of the Ohio River and the thirty-third degree of north latitude, and west of the State of Ohio.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

The District of Louisiana was annexed to Indiana for one year, and then, in 1805, was erected into a separate Territory of the second class, the power of legislation being vested in the governor and judges. A section of this act, by continuing in force until altered or repealed by the Legislature, all existing laws and regulations gave a tacit confirmation of the system of slavery already established in the settlements on the Arkansas and Missouri. The first military commandant and civil governor of the "District of Louisiana" was Major Amos Stoddard, an intelligent and highly meritorious officer of the United States army, and author of a valuable work on the early history and resources of Louisiana. His headquarters were at St. Louis, the capital of Upper Louisiana. The District of Louisiana already contained the germs of two independent States on the west side of the Mississippi, comprised in the few detached settlements upon the Arkansas River and upon the west side of the Upper Mississippi, south of the Missouri River. The remainder of this immense district was an unknown savage wilderness of forests and prairies, traversed by a few roving bands of Indians, and explored only by a few French traders. The first authentic American explorations were those conducted by Lewis and Clark, 1804-'5, to the sources of the Missouri, and thence to the Pacific Ocean by the Columbia River. Next were those conducted by Lieut. Pike, in 1806-'7, for the explorations of the regions near the sources of the Arkansas and Red Rivers. The principal object of all these explorations was to establish friendly relations with the Indians; thus preparing the way for the subsequent sale and relinquishment of lands in advance of the adventurous pioneer.

In the year 1805 this District of Louisiana was erected into the

TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA,

with the first grade of Territorial government, administered by a governor and Territorial judges. The first governor was Gen. James Wilkinson, who held the office until the close of the year 1806, when he was succeeded by Colonel Meriwether Lewis. Under his administration, assisted by the Territorial judges, the Territory of Louisiana remained a dependence of the United States until the year 1812, when the State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union. During this period the town and post of St. Louis continued to be the seat of the Territorial government. The Territory

was divided into six judicial districts or large counties,—St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, and Arkansas.

Immigration continually augmented the population of the Territory. In 1810 the population was 21,000. Of this number 1,500 were within the limits of the present State of Arkansas: the remainder were comprised chiefly within the confines of the present State of Missouri.

In 1812 the Territory of Orleans assumed the ranks of a State, and as it adopted the name of the "State of Louisiana," it was deemed expedient to change the name of the Territory of Louisiana. An act of Congress passed June 4, 1812, provided for the organization of a representative grade of Territorial government upon the west side of the Mississippi, including all the settlements north of the western portion of the present State of Louisiana. This territory was known and designated as the

MISSOURI TERRITORY,

and extended from latitude 33° to 41° north. Its remote western limit was the Indian and Mexican Territories, in the remote West, 500 miles beyond the Mississippi. St. Louis was the seat of government.

The first governor was Gen. William Clarke; the first Territorial assembly consisted of a Legislative Council, composed of nine members, appointed by the president, and a House of Representatives, elected by the people, in the ratio of one to every 500 free white males. The first delegate to Congress was Edward Hempstead.

Population began to augment faster, but not till 1815 did St. Louis lose its French population, aspect or usages. By this time, however, the language, manners, customs, laws and usages of the American people were rapidly supplanting those of the French inhabitants. By 1817 the Territorial jurisdiction had been extended over 20 large counties, including 60,000 inhabitants. This number of inhabitants being sufficient to entitle the Territory to an independent State government: the General Assembly made application to Congress for authority to form a State constitution, preparatory to admission into the Federal Union. This application raised one of the most alarming political storms ever witnessed in the United States. The "Missouri Question," as it was called,

continued to agitate the Union from one extreme to the other, until many experienced statesmen were apprehensive that even a dissolution of the Union might result from the zeal of the enemies of slavery, pitted against the persistent defense of its friends.

The opponents of slavery objected to the legal extension of the institution beyond the limits of the original slaveholding States of the Union, and required the Federal Government to restrict its extension west of the Mississippi as had been done north of the Ohio. They zealously and perseveringly urged that the new States, by their constitutions, should exclude slavery. The capitol of the United States was the arena where the contending parties met in fierce debate. The halls of Congress continued to be agitated for two years, while the angry conflict of opposing principles held the fate of Missouri in suspense, and for a time withheld from her the privilege of State government.

At length the slavery party triumphed, and Missouri was enrolled among the slave States Aug. 10, 1821. It was provided, however, that slavery should be allowed no farther north or west, but only south of the parallel of $36^{\circ} 30'$ (the southern boundary of Missouri).

Preparatory to the assumption of State government, the limits of the Missouri Territory were restricted on the south by the parallel of $36^{\circ} 30'$, and the territory south of that line, between Missouri and Louisiana, was organized into the second grade of Territorial government. Col. James Miller, a meritorious and distinguished officer of the Northwestern army, was appointed first governor. This Territory was known and designated as the

ARKANSAS TERRITORY,

and at the period of its organization contained an aggregate of nearly 14,000 inhabitants. It extended north and south from 33° to $36^{\circ} 30'$, and east and west from the Mississippi indefinitely to the Mexican territories at least 550 miles. The post of Arkansas was made the seat of the new government.

At this time Arkansas was considered to be on the extreme southwestern border of civilization, and consequently immigration was slow. In 1834 began a great western movement, however, and Arkansas received its share. By the census of 1835 it had 58,134 inhabitants, thus entitling it to admission as a State, according to the principles of the ordinance of 1787. Therefore the people made

application to Congress for authority to establish a regular form of State government. This authority was granted, and the convention to form a State Constitution met Jan. 1, 1836. The Constitution was approved by Congress, and on the 13th of June following Arkansas was admitted as an independent State—the 25th in point of time and order, in the United States.

IOWA TERRITORY.

The beautiful and fertile upland prairies and unrivaled plains west of the Upper Mississippi, and north of the Des Moines River, had remained in the occupancy of the native tribes, which had gradually retired west of the great lakes, until they commenced their aggressions against the people of Illinois, under the fierce and vindictive Black Hawk, in 1829. After a disastrous war of nearly three years on the northern frontier of Illinois, Black Hawk and his allies, driven from the Wisconsin Territory, retired across the Mississippi, and sought safety and peace in what was then the remote West. On the banks of Iowa River, Sept., 1832, a treaty was concluded by which they relinquished nearly all the lands claimed by them. This cession contained not less than one-third of the present State of Iowa, and was subsequently known as the “Black Hawk Purchase.” This ceded territory was speedily overrun by pioneers and exploring parties in search of choice lands, desirable sites for towns, for future locations. Permanent settlements were soon made, and thrived wonderfully.

In 1834, for the convenience of temporary government, the settlements north of the State of Missouri, and for 100 miles north of the Des Moines River, were erected by Congress into the “District of Iowa,” and attached to the District of Wisconsin, subject to the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory. When the latter had assumed an independent State government, in 1836, the District of Wisconsin was erected into a separate government, known as the Wisconsin Territory exercising jurisdiction over the District of Iowa, then comprised in two large counties, designated as the counties of Des Moines and Dubuque. The aggregate population of these counties in 1836, was 10,531 persons. It was not long before the District of Iowa became noted throughout the West for its extraordinary beauty and fertility, and the great advantages which it afforded to agricultural enterprise. Another vast purchase of land was made, from the Sacs and Foxes, who were forced to withdraw farther west.

Before the close of 1838, the district had been subdivided into 16 counties, with an aggregate population of 22,860 souls. This same year the district was erected into an independent Territorial government, known as the "Territory of Iowa;" the first Territorial governor was Robert Lucas, formerly Governor of Ohio.

Iowa Territory, as first organized, comprised "all that region of country north of Missouri which lies west of the Mississippi River, and of a line drawn due north from the source of the Mississippi to the northern limit of the United States."

During the year 1839, emigration from New England and New York began to set strongly into the Iowa Territory. Population increased in a wonderful manner. The census of 1840 showed the entire population to be 43,017 persons—all acquired in eight years. By 1844 it had increased to 81,921 persons, and application was made for authority to form a State government; this was granted, and a constitution drawn up; but Congress insisted that upon becoming a State, Iowa should consent to a restriction of her limits, in order to average the area of the Western States, which was refused by 2,000 majority at a popular election. In the beginning of 1846, the people, through their Legislature, acquiesced in the proposed restriction, and were authorized by Congress to form a new constitution. Iowa was then admitted as a State, the fourth State carved out of former Louisiana.

MINNESOTA TERRITORY

was organized in 1849, when it had a population of 4,857. In 1857 a census showed 150,037. The people were authorized to form a State constitution, and this being approved by Congress, Minnesota was admitted into the Union May 11, 1858.

KANSAS TERRITORY.

This country was opened to emigrants in May, 1854, and claims were taken with astonishing rapidity for the next few months. During this time there was no regular government, but rules were adopted and enforced by the "squatters," a class of people who soon became famous. In this same year, Andrew H. Reeder was appointed governor, and a regular government was organized. Reeder was an anti-slavery man, and was soon removed by the influence of the slave-holders from Missouri, who at the first were a

majority of the settlers. Wilson Shannon was appointed in his place. During Reeder's time two elections were held for a delegate to Congress, but both times the polls were held by armed men from Missouri, and illegal votes returned. A Congressional investigating committee subsequently estimated that of the 2,871 votes cast at the first election, 1,729 were illegal; and that of the 6,218 votes at the second election, only 1,310 were legal, of which 791 were given for the anti-slavery candidates. The Legislature met and ousted the free-soilers chosen at the second election, giving their seats to the pro-slavery men originally returned. Both parties held conventions, and the contest grew to such a pitch of violence that several men were killed on each side, and the people of Lawrence began to arm for self-defense. Shannon was removed and John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, was appointed in his place. Before his arrival there was actual war. When he arrived at Lecompton he endeavored to restore order. He called upon all armed bodies to disband. Many did so at once, but 2,000 Missourians, in three regiments, with artillery, and under the command of a member of the Missouri Legislature, marched to attack Lawrence. They were met by Gov. Geary and his United States troops, who induced them to retire. In January, 1857, the Legislature met, but the leading members were immediately arrested. Being left without a quorum, it adjourned till June. Gov. Geary resigned and was succeeded by Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi. During a rapid succession of fraudulent elections, Gov. Walker resigned, and J. W. Denver, of California, became governor. The constitution previously adopted (known as the Lecompton constitution), which allowed slavery, was now twice rejected by the people by 10,000 majority. Gov. Denver then resigned and was succeeded by Samuel Medary, of Ohio. A new convention was held, a new constitution framed, and this was ratified by 4,000 majority. The first State election under it was held Dec. 6, 1859, resulting in the election of Chas. Robinson for governor. Thus Kansas outlived her Territorial conflicts unparalleled in history, and at last arrived safely, though considerably scarred, upon a firm State constitution.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

This Territory was organized in 1854, by the celebrated Kansas-Nebraska act, but escaped the conflicts of free-soilers and slavery-men which agitated Kansas. In the year 1854 the only inhabitants

to speak of were Indians. The population in 1860 was 28,842, and this increased so rapidly that Feb. 9, 1867, Nebraska was admitted as a State.

We have thus seen seven great States formed out of that province purchased for \$15,000,000 only 80 years ago. "And the end is not yet."

NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

OCCUPATION AND SETTLEMENT.

Although the Northwestern Territory lay east of the Mississippi, and never included Iowa, still it was a part of the same great West, and has a history intimately connected with that of Louisiana. A brief historical sketch will therefore not be out of place.

The French were the first settlers of the great district between the Ohio and the Mississippi, and long claimed it as their territory. The first permanent settlement was made in what is now Indiana, on the Ouabache (Wabash) River, and is now known as Vincennes. The year in which this post was established is not known. Different dates, from 1700 to 1742, have been assigned. Several trading posts, however, had been located on the Illinois and other rivers before 1700.

But the French were not permitted to occupy and extend their western settlements without opposition. The English who occupied the Atlantic seaboard in the beginning of the eighteenth century, soon directed their attention to the West, and disputed the claims of the French. In a short time they had several settlements on the Ohio. Neither party seemed to desire an immediate conflict, but rather to extend and fortify their settlements. During this condition of affairs, George Washington, then in his twenty-second year, was appointed by Gov. Dinwiddie to visit the Western out-posts, demand of the French commandant his designs, and observe the extent and disposition of his forces. He was informed by the French that they considered themselves the rightful owners of the country, and would not yield it to any authority. The Virginians then fitted out an expedition under Washington as Lient. Col., and some hostilities followed. The following year, 1755, opened with promises of peace, but these soon gave way to actual war again—this time on a larger scale. The French were

at first successful, but in 1758 Pitt became premier of England, there was a great revival of English forces, and Britain regained what she had lost. At the close of 1762 the French were completely reduced, and peace was proclaimed early in 1763. All the western posts were taken possession of by the English, but they did not peacefully retain possession of them. A gigantic conspiracy was formed by the principal Indians of the Northwest, under the famous Pontiac, and all the out-posts were simultaneously attacked. All except Detroit and Fort Pitt fell into the hands of the Indians, but they did not receive expected help from the French, and their great scheme failed. The Northwest was in the hands of the English, and remained so until the celebrated expedition of Col. George Rogers Clark, on behalf of the American colonies, who were struggling for independence from Great Britain. This able leader surprised and captured Kaskaskia and Port Vincennes, in December, 1778, without bloodshed. While at Kaskaskia, Lieut. Gov. Hamilton, with a force from Detroit, re-took Vincennes. Clark being thus cut off from the United States Government, was forced to the desperate undertaking of marching against a superior force at Vincennes. This was a long, fatiguing march, but finally, by boldness, firmness and address, Clark regained Vincennes. From this time the British continually lost ground in the Northwest.

This memorable expedition of Clark was the basis of the American claim to the territory, and was allowed by the British to be the cause of their ceding it to the United States at the close of the Revolutionary war.

Congress, in 1787, adopted an ordinance for the government of the whole Northwest, which is known in history as the "Ordinance of 1787." As this ordinance is the foundation of the constitutions of all the Western States, we give its principal points:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the Territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.
3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution, or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

This compact declared that "schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." Its prohibition of slavery made the Southern members regret that they had allowed the ordinance to pass. They even tried to have it repealed. In 1803 Congress re-

ferred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery. This act eventually proved the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery.

Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was elected by Congress Governor of this Territory. He fixed the seat of government at Marietta, Ohio, and organized a "general court." Finding that the Indians were disposed to be hostile, Governor St. Clair repaired to Fort Washington to consult with Gen. Harmar in regard to making an expedition against them, and he left Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the Territory, to execute the resolutions of Congress in regard to settlers and other matters. According to his instructions, Mr. Sargent went to Vincennes and organized Camp Knox, appointed the officers, and notified the inhabitants to present their claims to lands. In establishing these claims the settlers found great difficulty, and concerning this matter, the secretary, in his report to the President, wrote as follows:

"Although the lands and lots which were awarded to the inhabitants appeared from very good oral testimony to belong to those persons to whom they were awarded, either by original grants, purchase or inheritance, yet there was scarcely one case in twenty where the title was complete, owing to the desultory manner in which public business had been transacted and some other unfortunate causes. The original concessions by the French and British commandants were generally made upon a small scrap of paper, which it has been customary to lodge in the notary's office, who has seldom kept any book of record, but committed the most important land concerns to loose sheets, which, in process of time, have come into possession of persons that have fraudulently destroyed them; or, unacquainted with their consequence, innocently lost or trifled them away."

Mr. Sargent says there were about 150 French families at Vincennes in 1790. The heads of all these families had been at some time vested with certain titles to a portion of the soil; and while the secretary was busy in straightening out these claims, he received a petition signed by 80 Americans, asking for the confirmation of grants of land ceded by the court organized by Col. John Todd under the authority of Virginia. With reference to this cause, Congress, March 3, 1791, empowered the Territorial Governor, in cases where land had been actually improved and cultivated

under a supposed grant for the same, to confirm to the persons who made such improvements the lands supposed to have been granted; not, however, exceeding the quantity of 400 acres to any one person.

In the summer of 1790, the General Court passed several salutary laws prohibiting gaming, and restricting the sale of liquors.

Winthrop Sargent's administration was highly eulogized by the citizens at Vincennes, in a testimonial drawn up and signed by a committee of officers.

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

Gov. St. Clair, after consulting with Gen. Harmar, concluded to chastise the savages about the head of the Wabash. He therefore raised an army of 1,450 men, mostly militia, and with these Harmar marched against the Indians. Owing to the bad discipline of the militia this expedition was not entirely successful. The Indians suffered, but not enough to induce them to sue for peace. The inhabitants began to be alarmed, and petitioned the Virginia Legislature for further protection.

The attention of the general Government was aroused, and Gen. Chas. Scott, under authority of the War Department, made a raid on the Indians in the vicinity of the Wabash, with 750 mounted men. He killed 32 warriors, and took 58 prisoners. The most infirm of these prisoners he dismissed with messages for the Indians farther up the Wabash, whom he was unable to reach on account of the condition of his horses.

March 3, 1791, Congress authorized Gov. St. Clair to raise a force of 3,000 men, with which to garrison strongly one or two posts, and to make another expedition against the hostiles. Before undertaking so large an expedition, Gov. St. Clair, June 25, 1791, ordered Gen. Wilkinson to proceed against the Indians with 500 mounted men. Wilkinson reported the results of his raid as follows: "I have destroyed the chief town of the Ouiatenon nation, and have made prisoners of the sons and sisters of the king. I have burned a respectable Kickapoo village, and cut down at least 400 acres of corn, chiefly in the milk."

The Indians were greatly damaged by the expeditions of Harmar, Scott and Wilkinson, but were far from being subdued. They were continually incited to hostilities by the British, who held the posts of Michilimackinac, Detroit and Niagara, contrary to the treaty of 1783.

In September, 1791, St. Clair moved from Fort Washington with 2,000 men. They were attacked Nov. 4, by a body of 1,200 Indians, and completely defeated. St. Clair returned to Fort Washington with his broken army, having lost 578 killed and missing, and 254 wounded, besides several pieces of artillery and all his baggage, ammunition and stores. The savage Indians, believing that the whites had made war for many years merely to acquire land, crammed clay and sand into the eyes and down the throats of the dying and the dead!

Gov. St. Clair, although not particularly blamed, resigned as Major-General, and was succeeded by Gen. Anthony Wayne. Under him, in 1792, the army was entirely re-organized, and, October, 1793, moved westward, 3,600 strong. All possible means had been previously exhausted to induce the Indians to unite in a treaty of peace, but they were elated by the defeat of St. Clair, and felt amply prepared to meet Gen. Wayne. The Indians insisted on the Ohio as the boundary of the United States. Maj. Gen. Scott, with about 1,600 mounted volunteers from Kentucky, joined the regular troops under Gen. Wayne, July 26, 1794, and on the 28th the united forces marched against the Indian towns on the Maumee. Gen. Wayne gained a decisive victory over the Indians, and the expedition was completely successful. Fort Wayne was established and strongly garrisoned.

In August, 1795, the gallant Gen. Wayne concluded a general treaty of peace with all the hostile tribes of the Northwestern Territory. This treaty opened the way to the flood of immigration, and soon the germs were budding of the five mighty States of the great Northwest.

DIVISION AND GROWTH.

From this time there was nothing to impede the steady growth of the Northwest, and under the beneficent provisions of the ordinance of 1787, the best class of immigrants settled in that fertile region. Soon self-government was asked and granted, and according to the ordinance, five States were formed, one after another. We briefly notice the Territorial existence and State organization of each.

Ohio.—Of the five States made from the Northwestern Territory, Ohio was the first to be highly developed, being nearest to the original States. In it was the capital of the Territory—Chillicothe. The progress of Ohio was surprisingly rapid, and in 1803,

according to the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, it was admitted into the Union.

Indiana.—The Territory of Indiana was organized in 1800, and William Henry Harrison was appointed governor. It passed to the second grade of Territorial government (with elected Legislature) in 1807. A penal code was then adopted, which was remarkable for its severity. Even horse-stealing was punished with death. During the administration of Gov. Harrison, in 1811, occurred the brief war with Tecumseh, of which the battle of Tippecanoe was the principal event. After the Indian troubles subsided, the settlements in Indiana began to improve, and the population to be augmented by extensive immigration from the East. In 1813, Mr. Thomas Posey, of Tennessee, succeeded Harrison as governor of Indiana. In 1816 Indiana was admitted as a State.

Illinois.—The Territory of Illinois was organized in 1809. Previous to this time it had been a part of Indiana Territory. The principal laws of Indiana were re-enacted for Illinois. Illinois had its Indian troubles, but as the principal one, the Black Hawk war, occurred after Illinois became a State, and as it stands alone as the last of the important Indian wars in the Mississippi Valley, we give a full account of it further on. Illinois formed a constitution in 1818, and the same year was admitted into the Union.

Michigan.—This Territory was organized in 1805, with William Hull as governor. Detroit was the capital, and from the first played an important part in Western history. The Indian troubles, notably Tecumseh's war, kept back Michigan's growth for some time. She flourished, however, under the able administration of Lewis Cass as governor, which lasted from 1813 to 1831. Cass was succeeded by Gen. Geo. B. Porter. He died in 1834, and the duties of governor were performed by the secretary, Stevens T. Mason. Michigan was admitted as a State in 1837.

Wisconsin.—Previous to 1818 Wisconsin was under different governments, and sometimes attached to some older Territory. In that year it was attached for judicial purposes to Michigan. It then comprised two counties. When Michigan became a State, Wisconsin was organized as a separate Territory. Gen. Henry Dodge was first governor; he was succeeded by James Duane Doty, and he by N. P. Tallmadge; then Gen. Henry Dodge was

reappointed. The progress of the Territory under these administrations was rapid, and in 1848 Wisconsin became a State.

Thus ended the "Northwestern Territory," after furnishing to this Union of States five of its noblest members.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In the year of 1804 a treaty was concluded between the United States and the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations. One old chief of the Sacs, however, called Black Hawk, who had fought with great bravery in the service of Great Britain during the war of 1812, had always taken exceptions to this treaty, pronouncing it void. In 1831 he established himself with a chosen band of warriors upon the disputed territory, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. The settlers complaining, Gov. Reynolds dispatched Gen. Gaines with a company of regulars and 1,500 volunteers to the scene of action. Taking the Indians by surprise, the troops burnt their villages and forced them to conclude a treaty, by which they ceded all lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain on the western side of the river. Necessity forced the proud spirit of Black Hawk into submission, which made him more than ever determined to be avenged upon his enemies. Having rallied around him the warlike braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he crossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832. Upon hearing of the invasion, Gov. Reynolds hastily collected a body of 1,800 volunteers, placing them under the command of Brig-Gen. Samuel Whiteside.

The army marched to the Mississippi, and having reduced to ashes the Indian village known as "Prophet's town," proceeded for several miles up the river to Dixon, to join the regular forces under Gen. Atkinson. They formed at Dixon two companies of volunteers, who, sighing for glory, were dispatched to reconnoiter the enemy. They advanced under command of Maj. Stillman, to a creek afterward called "Stillman's run," and while encamping there, saw a party of mounted Indians at the distance of a mile. Several of Stillman's party mounted their horses and charged the Indians, killing three of them; but, attacked by the main body under Black Hawk, they were routed, and by their precipitate flight spread such a panic through the camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon as fast as their legs could carry them. On

their arrival it was found that there had been 11 killed. The party came straggling into camp all night long, four or five at a time, each squad positive that all who were left behind were massacred.

It is said that a big, tall Kentuckian, with a loud voice, who was a colonel of the militia, upon his arrival in camp gave to Gen. Whiteside and the wondering multitude, the following glowing and bombastic account of the battle: "Sirs," said he, "our detachment was encamped among some scattering timber on the north side of Old Man's Creek, with the prairie from the north gently sloping down to our encampment. It was just after twilight, in the gloaming of the evening, when we discovered Black Hawk's army coming down upon us in solid column; they displayed in the form of a crescent upon the brow of the prairie, and such accuracy and precision of military movements were never witnessed by man; they were equal to the best troops of Wellington in Spain. I have said that the Indians came down in solid columns, and displayed in the form of a crescent; and what was most wonderful, there were large squares of cavalry resting upon the points of the curve, which squares were supported again by other columns 15 deep, extending back through the woods and over a swamp three-quarters of a mile, which again rested on the main body of Black Hawk's army bivouacked upon the banks of the Kishwaukee. It was a terrible and a glorious sight to see the tawny warriors as they rode along our flanks attempting to outflank us, with the glittering moonbeams glistening from their polished blades and burning spears. It was a sight well calculated to strike consternation in the stoutest and boldest heart; and accordingly our men soon began to break in small squads, for tall timber.

"In a very little time the rout became general, the Indians were soon upon our flanks, and threatened the destruction of our entire detachment. About this time Maj. Stillman, Col. Stephenson, Maj. Perkins, Capt. Adams, Mr. Hackelton and myself, with some others, threw ourselves into the rear to rally the fugitives and protect the retreat. But in a short time all my companions fell bravely fighting hand-to-hand with the savage enemy, and I alone was left upon the field of battle. About this time I discovered not far to the left a corps of horsemen, which seemed to be in tolerable order. I immediately deployed to the left, when, leaning down and placing my body in a recumbent posture upon the mane of my horse, so as to bring the heads of the horsemen be-

tween my eye and the horizon, I discovered by the light of the moon that they were gentlemen who did not wear hats, by which token I knew they were no friends of mine. I therefore made a retrograde movement and recovered my position, where I remained some time, thinking what further I could do for my country, when a random ball came whistling by my ear and plainly whispered to me, 'Stranger; you have no further business here.' Upon hearing this I followed the example of my companions in arms, and broke for tall timber, and the way I ran was not a little."

For a long time afterward Maj. Stillman and his men were subjects of ridicule and merriment, which was as undeserving as their expedition was disastrous. Stillman's defeat spread consternation throughout the State and nation. The number of Indians was greatly exaggerated, and the name of Black Hawk carried with it associations of great military talent, savage cunning and cruelty.

ASSAULT ON APPLE RIVER FORT.

A regiment sent to spy out the country between Galena and Rock Island, was surprised by a party of 70 Indians, and was on the point of being thrown into disorder, when Gen. Whiteside, then serving as a private, shouted out that he would shoot the first man who should turn his back to the enemy. Order being restored, the battle began. At its very outset Gen. Whiteside shot the leader of the Indians, who thereupon commenced a hasty retreat.

In June, 1832. Black Hawk with a band of 150 warriors, attacked the Apple River Fort, near Galena, defended by 25 men. This fort, a mere palisade of logs, was erected to afford protection to the miners. For 15 consecutive hours the garrison had to sustain the assault of the savage enemy, but knowing very well that no quarter would be given them, they fought with such fury and desperation that the Indians, after losing many of their best warriors, were compelled to retreat.

Another party of 11 Indians murdered two men near Fort Hamilton. They were afterward overtaken by a company of 20 men and every one of them was killed.

ROCK RIVER EXPEDITION.

A new regiment, under the command of Gen. Atkinson, assembled on the banks of the Illinois in the latter part of June. Maj. Dement, with a small party, was sent out to reconnoiter the move-

ments of a large body of Indians, whose endeavors to surround him made it advisable for him to retire. Upon hearing of this engagement, Gen. Atkinson sent a detachment to intercept the Indians, while he, with the main body of his army, moved north to meet the Indians under Black Hawk. They moved slowly and cautiously through the country, passed through Turtle Village, and marched up along Rock River. On their arrival news was brought of the discovery of the main trail of the Indians. Considerable search was made, but they were unable to discover any vestige of Indians save two, who had shot two soldiers the day previous.

Hearing that Black Hawk was encamped on Rock River, at the Manitou village, they resolved at once to advance upon the enemy, but in the execution of their design they met with opposition from their officers and men. The officers of Gen. Henry handed to him a written protest; but he, a man equal to any emergency, ordered the officers to be arrested and escorted to Gen. Atkinson. Within a few minutes after the stern order was given, the officers all collected around the General's quarters, many of them with tears in their eyes, pledging themselves that if forgiven they would return to duty and never do the like again. The General rescinded the order, and they at once resumed duty.

THE BATTLE OF BAD-AXE.

Gen. Henry marched on the 15th of July in pursuit of the Indians, reaching Rock River after three days' journey, where he learned Black Hawk was encamped further up the river. On July 19 the troops were ordered to commence their march. After having made 50 miles, they were overtaken by a terrible thunder storm, which lasted all night. Nothing cooled, however, in their courage and zeal, they marched again 50 miles the next day, encamping near the place where the Indians had encamped the night before. Hurrying along as fast as they could, the infantry keeping up an equal pace with the mounted force, the troops, on the morning of the 21st, crossed the river connecting two of the four lakes, by which the Indians had been endeavoring to escape. They found, on their way, the ground strewn with kettles and articles of baggage, which in the haste of retreat the Indians were obliged to throw away. The troops, inspired with new ardor, advanced so rapidly that at noon they fell in with the rear guard of the Indians. Those who closely pursued them were saluted by a sudden

fire of musketry from a body of Indians who had concealed themselves in the high grass of the prairie. A most desperate charge was made upon the Indians, who, unable to resist, retreated obliquely, in order to out-flank the volunteers on the right; but the latter charged the Indians in their ambush, and expelled them from their thickets at the point of the bayonet, and dispersed them. Night set in and the battle ended, having cost the Indians 68 of their bravest men, while the loss of the Illinoisans amounted to but one killed and eight wounded.

Soon after this battle Gens. Atkinson and Henry joined their forces and pursued the Indians. Gen. Henry struck the main trail, left his horses behind, formed an advance guard of eight men, and marched forward upon their trail. When these eight men came within sight of the river, they were suddenly fired upon and five of them killed, the remaining three maintaining their ground till Gen. Henry came up. Then the Indians, charged upon with the bayonet, fell back upon their main force. The battle now became general; the Indians fought with desperate valor, but were furiously assailed by the volunteers with their bayonets, cutting many of the Indians to pieces and driving the rest into the river. Those who escaped from being drowned found refuge on an island. On hearing the frequent discharge of musketry, indicating a general engagement, Gen. Atkinson abandoned the pursuit of the 20 Indians under Black Hawk himself, and hurried to the scene of action, where he arrived too late to take part in the battle. He immediately forded the river with his troops, the water reaching up to their necks, and landed on the island where the Indians had secreted themselves. The soldiers rushed upon the Indians, killed several of them, took others prisoners, and chased the rest into the river, where they were either drowned or shot before reaching the opposite shore. Thus ended the battle, the Indians losing 300, besides 50 prisoners; the whites but 17 killed and 12 wounded.

BLACK HAWK CAPTURED.

Black Hawk, with his 20 braves, retreated up the Wisconsin River. The Winnebagos, desirous of securing the friendship of the whites, went in pursuit and captured and delivered them to Gen. Street, the United States Indian Agent. Among the prisoners were the son of Black Hawk and the prophet of the tribe. These with Black Hawk were taken to Washington, D. C., and soon consigned as prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

At the interview Black Hawk had with the President, he closed his speech delivered on the occasion in the following words: "We did not expect to conquer the whites. They have too many houses, too many men. I took up the hatchet, for my part, to revenge injuries which my people could no longer endure. Had I borne them longer without striking, my people would have said: 'Black Hawk is a woman; he is too old to be a chief; he is no Sac. These reflections caused me to raise the war-whoop. I say no more. It is known to you. Keokuk once was here; you took him by the hand, and when he wished to return to his home, you were willing. Black Hawk expects, like Keokuk, he shall be permitted to return, too.'"

By order of the President, Black Hawk and his companions, who were in confinement at Fortress Monroe, were set free on the 4th day of June, 1833.

After their release from prison they were conducted in charge of Major Garland, through some of the principal cities, that they might witness the power of the United States and learn their own inability to cope with them in war. Great multitudes flocked to see them wherever they were taken, and the attention paid them rendered their progress through the country a triumphal procession, instead of the transportation of prisoners by an officer. At Rock Island the prisoners were given their liberty amid great and impressive ceremony. In 1838 Black Hawk built him a dwelling near Des Moines, this State, and furnished it after the manner of the whites, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and hunting and fishing. Here, with his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he passed the few remaining days of his life. To his credit, it may be said, that Black Hawk remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among Indians, living with her upward of 40 years.

BLACK HAWK'S DEATH AND BURIAL.

At all times when Black Hawk visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' re-union in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received marked tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a severe attack of bilious fever, and terminated his life Oct. 3. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the Pres-

ident while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. The body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting position upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side the cane given him by Henry Clay was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it.

His remains were afterward stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

THE STATE OF IOWA.

DESCRIPTIVE.

GEOGRAPHY.

Iowa, in the symbolical and expressive language of the aboriginal inhabitants, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied to this magnificent and fruitful region by its ancient owners, to express their appreciation of its superiority of climate and location. It is bounded on the north by Minnesota, and for small distances by Dakota, Wisconsin and Illinois; on the east by Wisconsin and Illinois; on the south by Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska; and on the west by Nebraska, Dakota, and, with regard to the southeastern corner, by Missouri. It is on the right bank of the greatest river in the world, and near the center of a valley already admitted to be the richest cultivated by man.

The general shape of the State is that of a rectangle, the northern and southern boundaries being due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east, the Missouri and the Big Sioux on the west. The width of the State from north to south is over 200 miles, being from the parallel of $43^{\circ} 30'$, to that of $40^{\circ} 36'$, or nearly three degrees. This does not include the small prominent angle at the southeast corner. The length is considerably more. It averages perhaps 265 miles. The whole surface is 55,044 square miles, or 35,228,200 acres. It is worthy of note that all this vast extent, except the small part occupied by our rivers, lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation. We thus get some idea of the im-

mense agricultural resources of Iowa. Too often the number of square miles in a county or State must be diminished by a third or a half, on account of mountainous or desert lands, to enable one to correctly estimate the real value to mankind. This State is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative areas of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those great countries will not compare with Iowa. It is almost idle to predict the future. Figures which would be reasonable now, would only provoke a smile a few years hence. It may safely be affirmed, however, that under thorough cultivation, this one State could easily support the 50,000,000 of people in the United States.

TOPOGRAPHY.

All the knowledge we have at present of the topography of the State of Iowa is that derived from incidental observations of geological corps, from the surveys made by railroad engineers, and from barometrical observations made by authority of the Federal Government. No complete topographical survey has yet been made, but this will doubtless be attended to in a few years.

The State lies wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, and there is no mountainous or even hilly country within its borders; for the highest point is but 1,200 feet above the lowest point; these two points are nearly 300 miles apart, and the whole State is traversed by gently flowing rivers. A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it.

	Per mile.
From N. E. corner to S. E. corner of State.....	1 foot 1 inch.
From N. E. corner to Spirit Lake... ..	.5 feet 5 inches.
From N. W. corner to Spirit Lake.....	.5 feet.
From N. W. corner to S. W. corner of the State.....	2 feet.
From S. W. corner to highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold Co.).....	4 feet 1 inch.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the low- est point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines River).....	4 feet.

We thus find that there is good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as belonging to a great plain, the lowest point of which within its border, the southeastern corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from 800 feet, although it is a thousand miles from the nearest ocean.

These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the surface of the State as a whole. On examining its surface in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the action of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch. These river valleys are deepest in the northwestern part of the State, and consequently it is there that the country has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

The greater part of Iowa was formerly one vast prairie. It has indeed been estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. By prairies, it must not be inferred that a level surface is meant, for they are found in hilly countries as well. Nor are they confined to any particular variety of soil, for they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azoic to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their origin, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, of the soil, or of any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented 50 years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State. The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is capable of a high state of cultivation.

LAKES AND STREAMS.

Lakes.—The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvial* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium. By "alluvium" is meant the deposit which has accu-

mulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and upon that deposit are some of the best, productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which forms the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys. The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. They are consequently found in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines Rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in Dickinson County, Clear Lake in Cerro Gordo County, and Storm Lake in Buena Vista County.

SPIRIT LAKE.—The width and length of this lake are about equal, and it contains about 12 square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great water-shed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

OKOBOJI LAKE.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places 100 feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant; fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water-fowl.

CLEAR LAKE.—This lake is situated upon the water-shed between the Iowa and Cedar Rivers. It is about five miles long, two or three miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only 15 feet. Its shores and the country around are like that of Spirit Lake.

STORM LAKE.—This lake rests upon the great water-shed in Buena Vista County. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between four and five square miles. The outlets of all these drift lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

WALLED LAKES.—Along the water-sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright County, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account

of the embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from two to ten feet in height, and from five to 30 feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided to some extent by the action of the waves. These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything on the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore. This has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

Springs issue from all the geological formations, and from the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa River, owing to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream. No mineral springs, properly so called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

Rivers.—The two great rivers, the Mississippi and the Missouri, from the eastern and the western boundaries, respectively, of the State, receive the eastern and western drainage of it. The Mississippi with its tributaries in Eastern Iowa drain two-thirds of the State, and the Missouri with its tributaries drain the western third. The great water-shed which divides these two systems is a land running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair County. From the last named point this highest ridge of land between the two great rivers continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold County into the State of Missouri; but it is no longer the great water-shed. From that point another ridge bears off southeastward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, which is now the water-shed.

All streams that rise in Iowa occupy at first only slight depressions of the land, and are scarcely perceptible. These uniting into

larger streams, though still flowing over drift and bluff deposits, reach considerable depth into these deposits, in some cases to a depth of nearly 200 feet from the general prairie level.

The greater part of the streams in Western Iowa run either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. The banks even of the small streams are often five to 10 feet in height and quite perpendicular, so that they render the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

This deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except when darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; but not a stone or a pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the Government, and he attributes its origin to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, and the sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; but the term "lacustrine" would have been more appropriate. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front 200 feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water line. Yet, compact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on it does not remain at the surface, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within it at any point, as it does upon and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The thickest deposit yet known in Iowa is in Fremont County, where it reaches 200 feet. It is found throughout a region more than 200 miles in length, and nearly 100 miles in width, and through which the Missouri runs almost centrally.

This fine sediment is the same which the Missouri once deposited in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. The extent of the deposit shows this lake to have been 100 miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down. After the

lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus, along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to 15 miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

Chariton and Grand Rivers rise and run for 25 miles of their course upon the drift deposit alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the upper coal measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State (the former in Appanoose County, the latter in Ringgold County), near the boundary of which they have passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the middle coal measures. Their valleys deepen gradually, and 15 or 20 miles from the river they are nearly 150 feet below the general level of the adjacent highland. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys and make broad flood plains, or "bottoms," the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings. These streams are prairie streams in their upper branches and tributaries, but flow through woodland farther down. The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all our wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes, and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

Platte River belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold County. Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of 200 feet, apparently, through this deposit alone. The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed, without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

One Hundred and Two River is represented in Taylor County, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway River is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair County, the latter in Cass County. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaway drains one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood-plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany River is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson County, the latter in Shelby County. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence, and also the main stream from there to the point where it enters the great flood-plain of the Missouri, run through a region the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit.

The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill-sites. In the western part of Cass County, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill-sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery County. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer River, until it enters the flood plain of the Missouri, runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison County. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an intistinctly defined flood plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac County.

Soldier River.—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford County, and the west branch in Ida County. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux River.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier River that they need no separate description. The main stream has its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee County. The two principal upper branches near their source in Dickinson and Osceola Counties, are small prairie creeks within distinct valleys. On entering Clay County the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of 200 feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee County, it turns to the southward and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd River.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien County, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the center of Plymouth County. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill-site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock River.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux Counties. It was evidently so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of our State boundary. Within this State the main stream and its branches are drift streams, and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasional boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the streams meet with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about 60 feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of

cascades. For the first 25 miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood plain, with gentle slopes, occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from 100 to nearly 200 feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about 15 miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme north-western corner. Some good mill-sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon County, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the locations for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continues from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than 100 miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million of acres of land within the State, upward of 400,000 of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer, and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches, known as the east and the west forks. These unite in Humboldt County. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several

small mill-sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half a mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster County the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the sub-carboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion County, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower coal-measure strata. Along this part of the course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous limestone appears at intervals in the valley sides. Near Ottumwa the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the coal measure strata into its bed; they rise again from it in the extreme northwestern part of Van Buren County, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river. From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee County the strata of the lower coal measures are present in the valley. Its flood-plain is frequently sandy from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the coal measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley. The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon, and the three rivers, viz.: South, Middle and North Rivers. The three latter have their sources in the region occupied by the upper coal measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the middle coal measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the lower coal measures. These streams, especially South and Middle Rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon River has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out of those deposits and the middle coal-measures alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures, in consequence of the numerous mill-sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk River.—This has its source in Hamilton County, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the lower coal measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the coal measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry County, up as far

as Story County the broad, flat flood-plain is covered with a rich, deep clay soil, which, in time of long continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk River a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill-sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa River.—This river rises in Hancock County, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin County. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton County, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar in Louisa County. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well-marked flood-plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill-sites.

Cedar River.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation. The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood-plain is more distinctly marked, and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill-sites.

Wapsipinnicon River.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn County it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is 100 miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from 12 to 20 miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill-sites are unusually secure.

Turkey River.—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth to which they have eroded their valleys and the

different character of the material through which they have worked. Turkey River rises in Howard County, and in Winneshiek County, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than 200 feet, and in Fayette and Clayton Counties its depth is increased to three and four hundred feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between two and three hundred feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood-plain. Water-power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa River.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard County before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are almost everywhere high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley the flood plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, and consequently it furnishes immense water-power. In some places where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town of Decorah, in Winneshiek County, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi River.—This river may be described in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood plain only, if we except the occa-

sional terraces or remains of ancient flood plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are continued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian and Subcarboniferous rocks, which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the State, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or perhaps even by palæozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

GEOLOGY.

Geologists divide the soil of Iowa into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived to a considerable extent from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance.

In Northern and Northwestern Iowa the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. In Southern Iowa the soil is frequently stiff and clayey.

The bluff soil is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to Missouri River. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil.

The alluvial soil is that of the flood-plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest flood, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS IN FEET.
Cretaceous....	{ Post Tertiary.....	Drift.....	10 to 200
		Inoceramous Bed.....	50
	{ Lower Cretaceous...	Woodbury Sandstone and Shales.	130
		Nishnabotany Sandstone.....	100
Carboniferous. .	{ Coal Measures.....	Upper Coal Measures.....	200
		Middle Coal Measures.....	200
		Lower Coal Measures.....	200
	{ Subcarboniferous ...	St. Louis Limestone.....	75
		Keokuk Limestone.....	90
		Burlington Limestone.	196
		Kinderhook Beds.....	175
Devonian	Hamilton.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales,	200
Upper Silurian....	Niagara.....	Niagara Limestone.....	350
Lower Silurian.	Cincinnati	Maquoketa Shales.....	80
	{ Trenton.....	Galena Limestone.....	250
		Trenton Limestone.....	200
	{ Primordial.....	St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone...	250
Azoic.....	{ Huronian.....	Potsdam Sandstone.....	300
		Sioux Quartzite.....	50

AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and of a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Primordial Group.—The Potsdam sandstone formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesian Limestone.—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes. The only fossils found in this formation in the State are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

The St. Peter's Sandstone formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent, and it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County, immediately beneath the drift.

Trenton Group.—With the exception of the Trenton limestone, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee Counties, and a small part of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes; but there are some compact, even layers that furnish fine material for window caps and sills. Fossils are so abundant in this formation that in some places the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of trilobites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton Group. It is 150 miles long and seldom exceeds 12 miles in width. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite with a slight admixture of silicious matter; good blocks for dressing are sometimes found near the top of the bed, although it is usually unfit for such a purpose. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about 15 miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. This ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

Cincinnati Group.—The surface occupied by the Maquoketa shales is more than 100 miles in length, but is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width. The most northern exposure yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek County, while the most southerly is in Jackson County, in the bluffs of the Mississippi. The formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly are-

naceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati Group are found in the Maquoketa shales, but they contain a larger number than have been found any where else in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Niagara Group.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is 40 and 50 miles in width and nearly 160 miles long from north to south. This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with a considerable portion of silicious matter, in some places, in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, Le Claire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

Hamilton Group.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales, is as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. Its length is nearly 200 miles, and width from 40 to 50. It trends in a north-westerly and southeasterly direction. A large part of the material of this is quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and, having a large geographical extent in the State, is a very important formation. Its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been demonstrated at Waverly, Bremer County. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability. All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch. The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopods, corals and mollusks. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City marble" and "bird's-eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and Permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

Subcarboniferous Group.—This group occupies a very large area of surface. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. It then makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi at Muscatine. The southern and western boundaries are to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the real field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its arc is about 250 miles long and from 20 to 50 miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is in Des Moines County, near the mouth of Skunk River. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County; along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin, and Franklin Counties, and along the Des Moines River in Humboldt County. This formation has considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties it is invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into both useful and ornamental objects. In Tama County the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. Upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crumbles to pieces; consequently it is not valuable for building purposes.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom Vertebrata; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order Selachians. Of Articulates, only two species have been recognized,

both of which belong to the genus *Phillipsia*. The sub-kingdom Mollusca is also largely represented. The Radiata are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals. The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan. It overshadowed all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: Lamellibranchiates, in the more arenaceous portions; and Brachiopods in the more calcareous portions. No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington limestone formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, separated by a series of silicious beds; both divisions are crinoidal. The Burlington limestone is carried down by the southerly dip of the Iowa rocks, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County; it has been recognized in the northern part of Washington County, which is the most northerly point that it has been found; but it probably exists as far north as Marshall County. Much valuable material is afforded by this formation for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. Geologists are attracted by the great abundance and variety of its fossils—crinoids—now known to be more than 300.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines. Bones of bony fishes are found in these rocks, and on Buffington Creek, Louisa County, is an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia. Remains of Articulates are rare in this formation; so far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of trilobites of the genus *Phillipsia*. Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom Radiata are represented in the genera *Zaphrentis*, *Amplexus* and *Syringapora*, while the highest class, Echinoderms, are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk limestone formation is to be seen only in four counties: Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines. In some localities the upper silicious portion is known as the Geode bed; it is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about 80 miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz; the outer

crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful; they vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

This formation is of great economic value. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the postoffices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo. The only vertebrate fossils in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order Selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of 25 or 30 feet. Of the Articulates, only two species of the genus *Phillipsia* have been found in this formation. Of the Mollusks no Cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in Iowa. Gasteropods are rare; Brachiopods and Polyzoans are quite abundant. Of Radiates, corals of genera *Zaphrentis*, *Amplexus* and *Aulopora* are found, but crinoids are most abundant. Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. It occupies a small superficial area, consisting of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk; proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska Counties; it is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the Coal Measures, until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct sub-divisions: the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *Phillipsia*; and two ostracoid genera, *Cythra* and

Beyricia. The Mollusks distinguish this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The Coal-Measure Group is properly divided into three formations, viz.: the Lower, Middle and Upper Coal Measures, each having a vertical thickness of about 200 feet.

The Lower Coal Measures exist eastward and northward of the Des Moines River, and also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the Middle Coal Measures at no great distance from the river. This formation possesses greater economic value than any other in the whole State. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potter's use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as in Red Rock in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the Lower Coal Measures, but such animal remains as have been found are without exception of marine origin. All fossil plants found in these measures probably belong to the class Acrogens. Specimens of Calamites and several species of ferns are found in all the Coal Measures, but the genus *Lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the Middle Coal Measures. The latter formation occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about 1,400 square miles. The counties underlaid by this formation are Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

Few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants, three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appear to have been sea-weeds. Radiates are represented by corals. The Mollusks are most numerous represented. Trilobites and ostracoids are the only remains known of Articulates. Vertebrates are only known by the remains of Selachians, or sharks, and ganoids.

The Upper Coal Measures occupy a very large area, comprising 13 whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. By its northern and eastern boundaries it adjoins the area occupied by the

Middle Coal Measures. This formation contains a considerable proportion of shales and sandstone, but the prominent lithological features are its limestones. Although it is known by the name of Upper Coal Measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about 20 inches in maximum thickness. The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good building material, as in Madison and Fremont Counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay for potter's use are found in the whole formation. The fossils are more numerous than in either the Middle or Lower Coal Measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes Cephalapoda, Gasterapoda, Lamellibranchiata, Brachiopoda and Polyzoa. Radiates are more numerous than in the Middle and Lower Coal Measures. Protozoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

The next strata in the geological series are of the Cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long Tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the Glacial epoch. The second period was during the Glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas. All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri River, and in reality form their eastern boundary.

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the Inoceramus, or

chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, valueless for economic purposes. The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves. The strata of Woodbury sandstones and shales rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury County: hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City. This rock has no value except for purposes of common masonry. Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains. Of remains of vegetation, leaves of *Salix Meekii* and *Sassfras cretaceum* have been occasionally found.

The *Inoceramus* beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstone and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material can be obtained from these beds, and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region. The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the *Inoceramus* beds are two species of squaloid Selachians, or cestracionts, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which it is estimated, contain the following areas: Cerro Gordo Co., 1,500 acres; Worth, 2,000; Winnebago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kossuth, 700; Dickinson, 80. Several other counties contain peat beds, but the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The beds, are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present this peat is not utilized; but owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be fully realized.

GYPSUM.

The only sulphate of the alkaline earths of any economic value is gypsum, and it may be found in the vicinity of Fort Dodge in Webster County. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in the county, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through

it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley. The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from the northerly point mentioned. The width of the area is unknown, as the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift, as one goes up the ravines and minor valleys.

On either side of the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River, the gypsum is seen jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—No trace of fossil remains has been found in the gypsum or associated clays; neither has any other indication of its geologic age been observed except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value. No Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa, to suggest that it might be of that age, nor are any of the Palæozoic strata newer than the sub-carboniferous unconformable upon each other as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive, that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age; perhaps older than the cretaceous.

The lithological origin of this deposit is as uncertain as its geological age. It seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one,—an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it, nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are

common in association with other gypsum deposits, and by many are regarded as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. From these facts it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that this gypsum originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical character of this gypsum; but as it is so different in some respects from other deposits, there are still other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete analysis by Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity, and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other. As plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that this is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts.

Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. The only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact that it is found to be comparatively unaffected by frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which can at most reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years. Hon. John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, built a fine residence of it in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. Several other houses in Fort Dodge have been constructed of it, including the depot build-

ing of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. Many of the sidewalks in the town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the Coal Measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, usually occurring in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron. Gypsum has thus been detected in the Coal Measures, the St. Louis limestone, the Cretaceous strata, and also in the dead caves of Dubuque.

SULPHATE OF STRONTIA.

This mineral is found at Fort Dodge, which is, perhaps, the only place in Iowa or in the valley of the Mississippi where it has as yet been discovered. There it occurs in very small quantities in both the shales of the Lower Coal Measures, and in the clays that overlies the gypsum deposit, and which are regarded as of the same age with it. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer; it resembles in physical character the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum, before mentioned. Its color is of light blue, is transparent, and shows crystalline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces of the layer, those of the upper surface being smaller and more numerous. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction, and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it. The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlies the gypsum at Cummins' quarry in the valley of Soldier Creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral in this case is nearly colorless, and somewhat resembles masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all other cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no practical value, and is only interesting as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

In Iowa this mineral has been found only in minute quantities. It has been detected in the Coal Measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion Counties, Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer Counties, and also in the lead caves of Dubuque. It is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

Epsomite or native Epsom salts having been discovered near Burlington, all the sulphates of alkaline earths of natural origin have been recognized in Iowa; all except the sulphate of lime being in very small quantity. The Epsomite mentioned was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone near Starr's Mill. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones, and in similar small fragile masses among the pine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath amounts to near 20 feet at the point where Epsomite was found. The rock upon which it accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites in a finely divided condition. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of Epsom salts was produced, but the quantity obtained there is very small, and would be of no practical value on account of the cheapness in the market.

CLIMATE.

The greatest objection to the climate of this State is the prevalence of wind, which is somewhat greater than in the States south and east, but not so great as it is west. The air is pure and generally bracing,—the northern part particularly so during the winter. The prevailing direction of the wind during the whole year is easterly. Correspondingly, thunder-storms are somewhat more violent in this State than east or south, but not near so much so as toward the mountains. As elsewhere in the Northwestern States, easterly winds bring rain and snow, while westerly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs here in August, the month of July averages the hottest, and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly corresponds to the

mean temperature of the year, as well as to the seasons of spring and fall, while that of summer and winter is best represented by August and December. Indian summer is delightful and well prolonged. Untimely frosts sometimes occur, but seldom severely enough to do great injury. The wheat crop being a staple product of this state, and not injured at all by frost, this great resource of the State continues intact.

SETTLEMENT BY THE WHITES.

DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATIONS.

On the 18th of May, 1673, James Marquette and Louis Joliet, acting in the interest of and under the direction of the French authorities of Canada, started from the Straits of Mackinaw, in bark canoes, "to find out and explore the great river west of them, of which they had heard marvelous accounts from the Indians about Lake Michigan." They were accompanied by five other Frenchmen, in the capacity of boatmen. Having coasted along the western shore of Lake Michigan for many days, they entered the bay of the Puants, now known as Green Bay. From the southern extremity of Green Bay they ascended Fox River until they reached an Indian village, where had once been established a mission by Allouez. They found here a cross, and evidences of a rude sort of Christian worship. This village was the extreme western limit of missionary enterprise, and no European had penetrated beyond it. They were here treated very hospitably by the natives, and were furnished two Indian guides to conduct them across the portage to the Wisconsin River, which was said to flow into the "great river." The Indians, however, deemed their mission hazardous in the extreme, and endeavored to dissuade them from it. Reaching the portage, they carried their provisions and light canoes on their backs across the dividing ridge to the banks of the Wisconsin. They were now in the valley of the river they were seeking. The Indians left our travelers at this point, after once more trying to dissuade them from the perilous journey. They told Marquette of fierce nations of Indians who would destroy him without cause. There was a tradition, also, of monsters in the great river that would swallow both man and his

canoe; and a demon, or manitou, that buried in the boiling waters all who ventured upon them. Marquette simply thanked his friends for the warning; but he could not follow their advice, "since the salvation of souls was at stake, for which he would be overjoyed to give his life."

They floated down the rapid Wisconsin seven days, and reached the mighty Mississippi June 17. Entering that majestic current, they "realized a joy that they could not express." Rapidly and easily they swept down to the solitudes below, and viewed on their journey the bold bluffs and beautiful meadows on the western bank of the stream, now revealed for the first time to the eyes of the white man. This was the discovery of Iowa, and on the basis of this and the subsequent explorations of La Salle, all the vast territory of the Mississippi Valley was claimed by France, and so belonged to her until she ceded it to Spain, as part of Louisiana, in 1663.

Marquette and his party discovered an Indian trail on the western shore about a hundred miles below the mouth of the Wisconsin, and determined to trace it and form some acquaintance with the tribes of that region. After a walk of several miles, they came in sight of an Indian town, or village. Commending themselves to God, they made themselves known by a loud cry. Four old men met them and conducted them into the village. They were presented to the council, and Marquette preached to them of Christianity. He also told them that the great captain of the French, the governor of Canada, had humbled the "Five Nations" of the Iroquois and compelled them to peace. This was good news to the Indians, and procured for Marquette's party a hearty welcome and a plentiful feast. They remained with these hospitable savages six days, and on their departure were presented with the calumet, or pipe of peace, to be hung from Marquette's neck as a safeguard in perils to come.

They then descended the Mississippi again, passed after many days the point where the transparent Mississippi mingles reluctantly with the turbid Missouri, the Pekitanoni of the Indians. They passed also the confluence of the Ohio, long called the Wabash, which likewise mingles its bright waters reluctantly with the turbid flood. By the middle of June they were in latitude 33° north. Remaining here a short time with a friendly tribe in what is now Arkansas, they determined to return, as they had practically accomplished their mission. They began to ascend the

river; and after several weeks of hard toil against a strong current, and exposed to numerous privations, they reached the mouth of the Illinois. Here they were told by the Indians that the Illinois afforded a much more direct route to the great lakes than that through the Wisconsin. They spent two weeks in ascending the Illinois and Desplaines. Then crossing to the Chicago Creek, they soon entered Lake Michigan.

During the rule of Louisiana by France, no efforts were made to form settlements in the remote country of Iowa. Nor was anything done under Spanish rule until 1788, and this was only the individual enterprise of a Frenchman. At this date the greater portion of Iowa was in the possession of the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians. The first occupation under claim of title by a white man, of any portion of Iowa soil, was by Julien Dubuque, a native of Canada, who, in 1788, obtained from Blondeau and two other chiefs of the Fox Indians, what he asserted was a grant of lands. He bounded his claim as seven leagues on the west bank of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Little Maquoketa to the Tete Des Morts, and three leagues in depth. He also had a qualified confirmation of this grant from Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of New Orleans. He married an Indian squaw, and occupied the mines until the time of his death, in 1810, employing about 10 white men in digging mineral. He was buried on the bluff of the Mississippi at the mouth of Catfish Creek, and the city and county of Dubuque were afterward named for him. This claim of Dubuque's was the foundation of a claim to the soil by its heirs, that was long contested in the courts. It was not decided until 1854, when the Supreme Court decided that the grant was no more than a temporary license to dig ore, and constituted no valid claim to the soil.

March 30, 1799, Louis Honore Tesson, also a native of Canada, obtained permission from the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana to establish a trading post at the head of the lower rapids of the Mississippi River, with the concession of a "sufficient space to make the establishment valuable for the commerce of peltries, to watch the Indians, and to keep them in fidelity to his Majesty." He made such a settlement, and it was sold to one of his creditors at sheriff's sale on the 15th of May, 1803, for \$150. This claim was afterward allowed to the extent of 640 acres, and Martin Van Buren issued a patent therefor, Feb. 7, 1839. The Supreme

Court of the United States in 1852 adjudicated the title valid, and it now constitutes the oldest legal title to any land within the State.

In 1801 the Province of Louisiana was ceded to France by Spain. This cession was at first secret, but as soon as it became known the United States Government began negotiations for the purchase of Louisiana. These negotiations resulted in the sale by France of all her possessions in the Mississippi Valley to the United States, for the sum of \$15,000,000. Thus, in 1803, the territory west of the Mississippi, of course including Iowa, became a possession of the rapidly growing power which extends from ocean to ocean, and of which Iowa, once the frontier, is now nearly the center.

By act of Congress approved March 26, 1804, the "Territory of Orleans" (afterward the State of Louisiana) was laid off. It included all the territory south of latitude 33° north. The remainder of the province was known and designated as the "District of Louisiana," and was attached to the Territory of Indiana for political and judicial purposes.

In 1804 the expedition of Lewis and Clarke to the head waters of the Missouri visited the western border of Iowa. They buried one of their number, Sergeant Floyd, on a bluff of the Missouri, near the mouth of the Sioux River. It has ever since been known as Floyd's Bluff. They also held a council of the Indians near the northwest corner of the present county of Pottawatomie, thereafter known as Council Bluffs. The name has since been transferred to the county seat of the county, now known as the city of Council Bluffs, the present eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1805-'6 Lieut. Pike led an expedition to discover the source of the Mississippi, and also to conciliate the numerous tribes of Indians then inhabiting the country watered by all the western tributaries of the Mississippi. He especially endeavored to establish amicable relations with those in the immediate vicinity of the frontier settlements. In his explorations upon the Upper Mississippi, upon the lower tributaries of the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers, Lieut. Pike omitted no opportunity for entering into treaties of friendship and peace with the native tribes through which he passed; thus preparing the way for the subsequent sale and relinquishment of lands in advance of the adventurous pioneer.

In the year 1805 the District of Louisiana was erected into the "Territory of Louisiana," with the first grade of Territorial government, administered by a governor and Territorial judges. St. Louis was the seat of government.

The first governor was Gen. James Wilkinson, who held the office until the close of the year 1806, when he was succeeded by Col. Meriwether Lewis.

In 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to "Missouri Territory." Some changes in government were also made. A representative grade of Territorial government was adopted. The first governor was Gen. Wm. Clarke; the first Territorial assembly consisted of a "Legislative Council," composed of nine members, appointed by the president, and a House of Representatives, elected by the people in the ratio of one to every 500 free white males. The first delegate to Congress was Edward Hempstead.

In 1821 Missouri was admitted as a State, but her territory was limited on the south by $36^{\circ} 30'$ north, and on the north by $40^{\circ} 30'$. The territory to the south, between Missouri and Louisiana, was organized as the "Territory of Arkansas;" but from 1821 to 1834 Iowa may be considered a "political orphan." During this interregnum it is probable that the only civil law in force in Iowa was that provision of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude in the Territories of the United States north of $36^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, and the constitutionality, even of this precious remnant of *Lex Scripta*, was afterward seriously questioned by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The beautiful and fertile prairies and unrivaled plains west of the Upper Mississippi, and north of the Des Moines River, had remained in the occupancy of the native tribes, which had gradually retired west of the great lakes, until they commenced their aggressions against the people of Illinois, under the fierce and vindictive Black Hawk, in 1829. After a disastrous war of nearly three years on the northern frontier of the State of Illinois, Black Hawk and his confederates, utterly routed, retired with their destitute and crest-fallen followers across the Mississippi River, and sought safety and peace in the remote west, within the limits of Iowa. Here the vanquished warriors and their indomitable chief made overtures for a cessation of hostilities, and negotiations for peace. Sept. 15, 1832, Gen. Winfield Scott concluded a treaty at the present site of the city of Davenport, Iowa, with the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians, by which the Indian title was extinguished to nearly all the land owned or claimed by them. This was a strip of land on the west bank of the Mississippi River,

the western boundary of which commenced at a point where is now the southeast corner of Davis County; thence to a point on Cedar River, near the northeast corner of Johnson County; thence northwest to the neutral grounds of the Winnebagoes; thence to a point on the Mississippi above Prairie du Chien, and contained about 6,000,000 acres of land. This was subsequently known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." By the terms of this treaty, the Indians might occupy the land until June 1, 1833, but on or before that date must retire to the west.

No sooner had the stipulated period expired than the white population began to advance into the ceded territory, which was speedily overrun by pioneers and exploring parties in search of choice lands, desirable sites for towns, and water-power for future locations. From this date immigration was exceedingly rapid and Iowa's progress uninterrupted.

INDIANS OF IOWA.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, from which the State of Iowa has been formed, it becomes necessary to give some history of the Indians of Iowa.

The acknowledged principle of the European nations in making their settlements in America, was that possession perfected title to any territory. We have seen that the country west of the Mississippi was first discovered by the Spaniards, but was afterward visited and occupied by the French. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again, and was then purchased and occupied by the United States. During all that time it does not appear to have entered the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties, except perhaps the United States, that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in the possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed, and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought, or to forcibly eject the occupant. The United States has generally adopted the former wise and successful policy; and the history, therefore, of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites, becomes an important chapter in the history of the State that cannot be omitted.

Strange to say, for more than 100 years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who roamed at will over her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her streams, and often poured out their life-blood in obstinate contests for supremacy. That this State, so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous fierce and bloody struggles between the rival nations for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from its ancient hunting grounds.

When Marquette visited this country in 1673, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illini were nearly destroyed, and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and in "The Beautiful Land" these natives met their equally warlike foes, the northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire State of Iowa, and the two former tribes, also, occupied most of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided. Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near

Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose; and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages. One was on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another was about 12 miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines; and the third was on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day-time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well-settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle-field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps 20 feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victims

might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

At the foot of the mound above mentioned the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the excitement of horse-racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired that is rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and, wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race-ground, leaving most of their arms in the village, and their old men, women and children unprotected.

Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping-knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire-brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

On the instant of the report of fire-arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass, and sprang tiger-like upon the unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect, if possible, their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies; who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only

reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms in the hands of their victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek Hills.

Previous to the settlement of their village on Rock River, the Sacs and Foxes had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession of their lands. At one time this village contained upward of 60 lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. The number of Sacs and Foxes in 1825, was estimated by the Secretary of War to be 4,600. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The extensive prairies dotted over with groves, the beautiful scenery, the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables with little labor, the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

The Sioux located their hunting grounds north of the Sacs and Foxes. They were a fierce and warlike nation who often disputed possessions with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes, and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. Instead of settling the difficulties, this caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. So bitter and unrelenting became these contests, that in 1830 Government purchased of the respective tribes of the

Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux a strip of land 20 miles wide on both sides of the line, thus throwing them 40 miles apart by creating a "neutral ground," and commanded them to cease their hostilities. They were, however, allowed to fish and hunt on the ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States Territory.

In 1852 there occurred a fight between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, six miles above Algona, in Kosuth County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership of Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. He started with 60 warriors and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. For a short time the conflict was desperate, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy 14 years old was captured. A squaw shot one of the Musquakas in the breast as they were rushing into the Sioux camp. He started to run away when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of 20 rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed; but few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving their dead foes above ground, and with great speed made their way home with their captives.

PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new Territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites, for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The army of the West, Gen. Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke,

with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one sergeant, two corporals and 17 privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four months' rations, Aug. 9, 1805. On the 20th of the same month the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter, four chiefs, 15 Sac and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired Territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, tobacco and whisky. On the 23d of August he arrived at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as "being on a hill, about 40 miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about $41^{\circ} 21'$ north. The channel of the river runs on that shore. The hill in front is about 60 feet perpendicular, and nearly level at the top. About 400 yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

In company with one of his men, Pike went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course.

Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted, and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. After reaching the river he waited some time for his canine friends; but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pursuit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque. At the latter place, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain; he had an old field piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first American who had visited that part of the Territory. He was not, however, disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

Upon leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations does not properly belong to this volume. It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, he held a council with the Sioux, Sept. 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. Jan. 8, 1806, he arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47° . This company at that time carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river, on both sides along the great lakes, to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the North, and west to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations what was subsequently the State of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission and performing a valuable service to the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there April 30, 1806.

INDIAN WARS.

Before the Territory of Iowa could be open to settlement by the whites, it was necessary that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The Territory had

been purchased by the United States, but was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of possession. In order to accomplish this purpose, large sums of money were expended, besides the frontier being disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites, or some violation of treaty stipulation.

When the United States assumed control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces. Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac Village, on Rock River, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 till his death. In early manhood he attained distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages and other neighboring tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. His life was a marvel. He is said by some to have been the victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans; but if he was their enemy it certainly was not without some show of reason.

Upon the cession of Spain to France, in 1801, it did not give up possession of the country, but retained it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States in 1804. At that time Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis, and were invited to be present and witness the transfer; but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities, than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came I took my band and went to take leave of my Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately

started in our canoes for our village on Rock River, not liking the change any better than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

Nov. 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of \$2,234 worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of \$1,000 to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over 51,000,000 of acres. To this treaty Black Hawk always objected, and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied, and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely: to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

In 1805 Lieutenant Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the Territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lient. Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with, and he seemed very much prepossessed in his favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island: "A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after we passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on shore with his interpreter, made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented him with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief; he gave us good advice and said our American father would treat us well."

Fort Edwards was erected soon after Pike's expedition, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, also Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delega-

tion from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home and were apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader, who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company,—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them. It is claimed, by good authority, that the building of Fort Madison *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the 11th article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River, and by article 6, they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement" as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant.

Very soon after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of the attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the parade had not commenced. However, they kept up the attack several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, but more probably because they were deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war

by being deceived." He narrates the circumstance as follows: "Several of the head men and chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done." Black Hawk seems to have accepted the proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies; but after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. In vain they pleaded the promise of their Great Father at Washington; the trader was inexorable. Disappointed and crest fallen, the Indians turned sadly to their own village. Says Black Hawk: "Few of us slept that night. All was gloom and discontent. In the morning a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats filled with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all our hopes of remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived." He joined the British, who flattered him, and styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousy against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

There was a portion of the Sacs and Foxes, whom Black Hawk with all his skill and cunning could not lead into hostilities to the United States. With Keokuk ("The Watchful Fox") at their

head, they were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. So when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. Thus, the nation was divided into the "War and Peace party." Black Hawk says he was informed after he was gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men, women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-quame (the lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American Chief stationed there. Accordingly they went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the other side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge when the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak to the council, which Wa-co-me obtained for him. He then addressed the chiefs. He remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes and the graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the leading trail to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk. Like Black Hawk, he was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight when occasion required, with cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

In person, Keokuk was tall and of portly bearing. In his public speeches he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures. He has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. He spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for his reputation as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame he was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. Keokuk was thus compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell far below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction.

Keokuk had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witnessed the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his council. He seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless contemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but disaster and defeat, and he used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over he called the council together to prepare for war. He made a speech in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their breth-

ren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," said he, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go; but before you decide to take this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, and thought their chance of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you on one condition, viz.: that before we go we kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi." This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor and cause them to abandon their rash undertaking.

There were murders and depredations committed by small bands of Indians from the west side of the Mississippi during the war of 1832, and they also made incursions into the white settlements in the lead-mining regions.

Black Hawk entered into a treaty with the United States at Portage des Sioux, Sept. 14, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill" to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the "great white chief" at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites, and when, a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers. It is also to be remarked that in 1816, by treaty with the various tribes, the United States relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

From this time there was no serious trouble with the Indians until the Black Hawk War; and, indeed, this did not take place on Iowa soil. For a full account of this see page 57

INDIAN TREATIES.

All of Iowa, it has been stated, was in the actual possession of the Indians; so that the re-purchase of the soil by the United States Government became necessary. This was effected in a series of treaties and purchases, of which a synopsis is here given:

The territory known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," although not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration which flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty which provided for this cession was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on ground now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co., Sept. 21, 1832. This was just after the "Black Hawk War," and the defeated savages had retired from east of the Mississippi. At the council the Government was represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pashapaho and some 30 other chiefs and warriors were present. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa 50 miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about 6,000,000 acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for 30 consecutive years, \$20,000 in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for 17 years, and amounted to \$50,000 due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk War, 35 beef cattle, 12 bushels of salt, 30 barrels of pork, 50 barrels of flour and 6,000 bushels of corn.

The treaty was ratified Feb. 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land, situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as Keokuk's

reserve, and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About 1,000 of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was the leading spirit of the occasion, and their principal speaker.

By the terms of this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City. The Government also gave out of the Black Hawk purchase to Antoine Le Clare, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Gen. Joseph M. Street established an agency among the Sacs and Foxes very soon after the removal of the latter to their new reservation. He was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes for this purpose. A farm was selected upon which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years.

Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with their agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co. from Illinois, and also J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville. The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of *delirium tremens* after his removal with his tribe to Kansas. In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines

River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States, Sept. 21, 1837, and October 11, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in 1846.

Before any permanent settlement was made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated at Edinburg, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

Aug. 4, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as the "half-breed tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle, as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi River, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the half-breed tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson. Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had

the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But Jan. 30, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done, than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, blanket, pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides. Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claim, and as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson, and David Brigham were appointed commissioners by the Wisconsin Legislature, clothed with power to settle their difficulties, and to decide upon the validity of claims, or sell them for the benefit of the real owners. The act provided that these commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done, and depriving the commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole act was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts; but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed.

About nine years before the judgment titles were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles was brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court, for the

Territory of Iowa, May 8, 1841, and certified to by the clerk on the 2d day of June of the same year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the *Star-Spangled Banner*, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure and drew up the documents in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into 101 shares and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, Oct. 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to the land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

We subjoin a synopsis of the different treaties made with the Indians of Iowa.

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*.—Made July 15, 1875; ratified Dec. 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa, and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treatise of peace and friendship on the part of these Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs*.—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of Sept., 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes*.—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of Nov. 3, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas*.—A treaty of peace and mutual goodwill was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners as above, on the 16th of Sept., 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River*—Made at St. Louis, on the thirteenth of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified Dec. 30, 1816. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and enforced by the chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, “touched the goose-quill.”

6. *Treaty of 1824*.—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nation relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri, and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the “half-breed tract” was set off and reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified Jan. 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825*.—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menominees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that fork to its junction with the Missouri River.

8. *Treaty of 1830*.—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, 20 miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government in the same treaty a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, Feb. 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa 40 miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass

line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested until it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other Tribes.*—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows : beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines River, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to the bank of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs \$3,000; to the Foxes, \$3,000; to the Sioux, \$2,000; to the Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux, \$3,000; to the Omahas, \$1,500; and to the Ottoes and Missouris, \$2,500, to be paid annually for 10 successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of \$200 at the expense of the United States, and to set apart \$3,000 annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this Territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground in 1840-'41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, Feb. 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes*—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Sept. 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Grounds. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Grounds, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for 27 successive years, \$10,000 in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost \$3,000 a year, and to continue the same for 27 successive years. Six agriculturists, 12 yoke of oxen, and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes*—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836 with the Sacs and Foxes*—Ceding Keokuk's reserve to the United States, for which the Government stipulated to pay \$30,000, and an annuity of \$10,000 for 10 successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837*.—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified Feb. 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of Sept. 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about 25 miles."

This piece of land was about 25 miles in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back of the Black Hawk purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment.*—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs, Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825, and between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, the United States paying for the same \$160,000. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842.*—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes Oct. 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title. By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the rest the spring following.

OLD CLAIMS.

When Louisiana was under Spanish rule, certain claims to and grants of land were made by the Spanish authorities, with which, in addition to the extinguishment of Indian titles, the United States had to deal. These have been alluded to in another section, but it is proper they should be further reviewed in the light of claims to land.

Dubuque. Sept. 22, 1788, Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman from Prairie du Chien, obtained from the Foxes a cession or lease of lands on the Mississippi River for mining purposes, on the site of the present city of Dubuque. Lead had been discovered here eight years before, in 1780, by the wife of Peosa Fox, a warrior, and Dubuque's claim embraced nearly all the lead-bearing lands in that vicinity. He immediately took possession of his claim and commenced mining, at the same time making a settlement. The place became known as the "Spanish Mines," or, more commonly, Dubuque's Lead Mines. In 1796, Dubuque filed a petition with Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, asking that the tract ceded to him by the Indians might be granted to him by patent from the Spanish Government. In this petition he

set forth, rather definitely, the boundaries of this claim as "about seven leagues along the Mississippi River," intending to include, as is supposed, the river front between the Little Maquoketa and the Tete des Mertz Rivers, embracing more than 20,000 acres. Carondelet granted the prayer of the petition, and the grant was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana. In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and May 17, 1805, he and Choteau jointly filed their claims with the Board of Commissioners.

Sept. 20, 1806, the Board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to Oct. 1, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting. Dubuque died March 24, 1810. The Indians understanding that the claim of Dubuque under their former act of cession was only a permit to occupy the tract and work the mines during his life, and at his death reverted to them, took possession and continued mining operations, and were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Commissioners.

When the Black Hawk purchase was consummated, the Dubuque claims thus held by the Indians was absorbed by the United States, as the Sacs and Foxes made no reservation of it in the treaty of 1832. The heirs of Choteau, however, were not disposed to relinquish their claims without a struggle. Late in 1832 they employed an agent to look after their interests, and authorized him to lease the right to dig lead in the lands. The miners who commenced work under this agent were compelled by the military to abandon their operations, and one of the claimants went to Galena to institute legal proceedings, but found no court of competent jurisdiction, although he did bring an action for the recovery of a quantity of lead dug at Dubuque, for the purpose of testing the title. Being unable to identify the lead, he was non-suited.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchaser, Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Maloney, who held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States for the recovery of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court of the United

States on a writ of error, when it was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit from Carondelet was merely a lease or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than the "peaceable possession" of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed; and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

A tract of land was granted to Louis Honori, in March, 1799, by Zenan Trudeau, acting Lieut. Governor of Upper Louisiana. This tract was on the site of the present town of Montrose, and was granted as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Honori, or Louis Honori Fresson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the river Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor-General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to his majesty." Honori immediately took possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives he became indebted to Joseph Robedeaux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 13, 1803, and was purchased by the creditors. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robedeaux died soon after he purchased the property. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish Government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the United States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

In 1795, a tract of land was granted to Basil Girard by the Lieut. Governor of Upper Louisiana. There were 5,860 acres in this tract, and was on the site of what is now Clayton County, and was known as the "Girard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Govern-

ment granted a patent of the same to Girard in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for \$300.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

We have already alluded to the first permanent settlement made by whites within the limits of Iowa, by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. What was known as the Girard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, was made by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century. It consisted of three cabins in 1805. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Indian traders had established themselves at various points at an early date. Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States purchased Louisiana. In 1820, Le Moliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. The same year a cabin was built in Lee County where the city of Keokuk now stands, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army. His marriage and subsequent life were so romantic that we give a brief sketch:

While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name unfortunately has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the Doctor honorably married her, but after a while the sneers and gibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again,

and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away---so thin!" The Doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after until his death treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819--'20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This claim he leased to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe (afterward Galena), where he practiced his profession for 10 years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera in 1832, but left his property in such a condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her two younger children, disappeared. It is said she returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

The gentleman who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near. Mr. Stillwell's daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Ford), was born in 1831 at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puckashetuck. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville. The same year James S. Langworthy, who had been engaged in lead mining at Galena since 1824, resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his

side, he landed on the spot now known as the Jones Street Levee. Before him was spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as the circumstances would permit. In the following year, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

Although these lands had been purchased from France, they were not in the actual possession of the United States. The Indian titles had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation in Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Sam'l Scales and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk:

“We, a committee, having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws), by which we as miners will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River, with the following exceptions, to-wit:

“Article I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

“Article II. We further agree that there shall be chosen by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying.”

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote in accordance with article second. Here then, we have in 1830, a primitive legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first governor. And the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed as any have been since.

After this, the miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River, continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian Territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was intrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within 10 days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich “leads” they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In due time Col. Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape unmolested. From this time a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side of the Mississippi to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of

the treaty in Sept., 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. But the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the miners. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. This, too, was only out of respect for forms; for the purchase had been made, and the Indians had retired. After the lapse of 50 years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given. But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers re-crossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were the Langworthy brothers, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

No sooner had the miners left than Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque, by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate, clothed with a little brief authority, was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. Geo. Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, that were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

The treaty went formally into effect June, 1803, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their homes and claims. From this time must date the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners

and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830, was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government. The rule in the United States mines on Fever River in Illinois had been, until 1830, that the miners must pay a 10 per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side, as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became very unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about 10 years.

About 500 people arrived in the mining district in 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, of whom 150 were from Galena. In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first settled become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants, the small school-house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death, and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners, at a meeting held in 1834.

Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war in 1832, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims

at Fort Madison. In 1833 Gen. John H. Knapp and Col. Nathaniel Knapp purchased these claims, and in the summer of 1835 they laid out the town of "Fort Madison." Lots were exposed for sale early in 1836. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government. The population rapidly increased, and in less than two years the beautiful location was covered by a flourishing town, containing nearly 600 inhabitants, with a large proportion of enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers.

In the fall of 1832, Simpson S. White erected a cabin on the site of Burlington, 79 miles below Rock Island. During the war parties had looked longingly upon the "Flint Hills" from the opposite side of the river, and White was soon followed by others. David Tothers made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. The following winter the settlers were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians. White's cabin was burned by the soldiers. He returned to Illinois, where he remained during the winter, and in the following summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the town of Burlington in 1834, on a beautiful area of sloping eminences and gentle declivities, enclosed within a natural amphitheater formed by the surrounding hills, which were crowned with luxuriant forests and presented the most picturesque scenery. The same autumn witnessed the opening of the first dry-goods stores by Dr. W. R. Ross and Major Jeremiah Smith, each well supplied with Western merchandise. Such was the beginning of Burlington, which in less than four years became the seat of government for the Territory of Wisconsin, and in three years more contained a population of 1,400 persons.

Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in Sept., 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the site of the present thriving city of Davenport. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott county, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine Le Claire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major Wm. Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others.

A settlement was made in Clayton County in the spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and Wm. W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State until 1836.

The first settlers of Muscatine County were Benjamin Nye, John Vanater, and G. W. Kasey, all of whom came in 1834. E. E. Fay, Wm. St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whitney, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were also early settlers of Muscatine.

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff."

In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the winter of 1846-'7, on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the present limits of Pottawatomie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kaneshville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water fur-

nished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1847 they raised a battalion numbering 500 men, for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kaneshville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawatomie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Capt. James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer "Ione," arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. This was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court Avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they too arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Racoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio. Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer and others.

Such was the first advance of the Anglo-American population west of the Upper Mississippi within the district and territory of Iowa.

PIONEER LIFE.

Most of the early settlers of Iowa came from older States, as Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, where their prospects for even a competency were very poor. They found those States good—to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

THE LOG CABIN.

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of our younger readers, as in some sections these old-time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally 12 to 15 feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a “house-raising.” Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor would proceed to “chink” and “daub” the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, and on these were laid the clapboards, somewhat like shingling, generally about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by “weight-poles” corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by “runs” or “knees” which were chunks of wood about 18 or 20 inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to its handles. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet.

As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the Western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob-house fashion. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive fire-wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw-log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed, sometimes by glass, but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer-hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had; otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clap-boards to two or three wood bars, and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, and the latch was raised by any one on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch-string was drawn in; but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior over the fire-place would be a shelf, called "the mantel," on which stood the candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table ware, possibly an old clock, and other articles; in the fire-place would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood; on it the pots were hung for cooking; over the door, in forked cleats, hung the ever-trustful rifle and powder-horn; in one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle-bed for the children; in another stood the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, there was in the house; in the remaining was a rude cupboard holding the table-ware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers, and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back. to make the display of table-furniture more conspicuous; while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottom or Windsor chairs, and two or three stools.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler seeking lodging for the night, or desirous of spending a few days

in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine; for, as described, a single room was made to answer for kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bedroom and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS.

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor, on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall; clapboards were laid across these, and thus the bed was made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room, or in the "loft." When several guests were on hand at once they were sometimes kept over night in the following manner: When bed-time came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed upon the mid-floor, and put themselves to bed in the center; the signal was given, and the men came in and each husband took his place in bed next his own wife, and the single men outside beyond them again. They were generally so crowded that they had to lie "spoon" fashion, and when any one wished to turn over he would say "Spoon," and the whole company of sleepers would turn over at once. This was the only way they could all keep in bed.

COOKING.

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot-hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chain. The long-handled frying-pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pancakes, also called "flap-jacks," batter-cakes, etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast-iron spider, or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread those days, and possibly even in these latter days, was the flat-bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the Dutch oven. With

coals over and under it, bread and biscuit would quickly and nicely bake. Turkey and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull or bran had been taken by hot lye; hence sometimes called “lye hominy.” True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge stump, in the shape of a mortar, and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended by a swing pole like a well-sweep. This and the well-sweep consisted of a pole 20 to 30 feet long fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked “tecter” fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in an early day were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

WOMEN'S WORK.

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The “big wheel” was used for spinning yarn, and the “little wheel” for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music of the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense, and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable a few years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The loom was not less necessary than the wheel, though they were not needed in so great numbers; not every house had a loom; one loom had a capacity for the needs of several families. Settlers,

having succeeded in spite of the wolves in raising sheep, commenced the manufacture of woolen cloth; wool was carded and made into rolls by hand-cards, and the rolls were spun on the "big wheel." We still occasionally find in the houses of old settlers a wheel of this kind, sometimes used for spinning and twisting stocking yarn. They are turned with the hand, and with such velocity that it will run itself while the nimble worker, by her backward step, draws out and twists her thread nearly the whole length of the cabin. A common article woven on the loom was linsey, or linsey-woolsey, the chain being linen and the filling woolen. This cloth was used for dresses for the women and girls. Nearly all the cloths worn by the men were also home-made; rarely was a farmer or his son seen in a coat made of any other. If, occasionally, a young man appeared in a suit of "boughten" clothes, he was suspected of having gotten it for a particular occasion, which occurs in the life of nearly every young man.

HOSPITALITY.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might be already a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the new-comer at the big fire. If the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first-rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away perhaps. When a "shoat" was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new-comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the new-comer's proposed cabin and aid him in "gittin" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the ground; another party would "raise" the cabin; while several of the old men would "rive the clapboards" for the roof. By night the little forest

domicile would be up and ready for a "house warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the new-comer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were collected from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat, for this truly was a "ground-hog" case, the preacher coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not the chase until he found the meat, in the shape of a deer; returning he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a bite to eat." "What shall I get him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer; "thar's nuthin' in the house to eat." "Why, look thar," returned he, "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher, and was thankfully eaten.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Fires set out by Indians or settlers, sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairies every autumn, and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus by starting a small fire near the bare ground

about his premises, and keeping it under control next his property, he would burn off a strip around him and prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm were in some degree a protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire of beholding the scene, as its awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdain- ing to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze.

The following graphic description of prairie fires was written by a traveler through this region in 1849:

“Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass; the gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon formed the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor; and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed, as if by the magician’s wand, into one boundless amphitheatre, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts, mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening; danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims; yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge.

WOLF HUNTS.

In early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animal, and no small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night, which always seemed so

frightful and menacing to the settlers. Like mosquitoes, the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the real depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the "circular wolf-hunt," by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day, in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center of their field of operations, gathering not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten, or more wolves by this means would sometimes be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a little army, every one being well posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away they would all go to the center of battle, and a more exciting scene would follow than can be easily described.

SPELLING SCHOOLS.

The chief public entertainment for many years was the celebrated spelling-school. Both young and old looked forward to the next spelling-school with as much anticipation and anxiety as we now-a-days look forward to a general Fourth-of-July celebration; and when the time arrived the whole neighborhood, yea, and sometimes several neighborhoods, would flock to the scene of academical combat, where the excitement was often more intense than had been expected. It was far better, of course, when there was good sleighing; then the young folks would turn out in high glee and be fairly beside themselves. The jollity is scarcely equaled at the present day by anything in vogue.

When the appointed hour arrived, the usual plan of commencing battle was for two of the young people who might agree to play against each other, or who might be selected to do so by the teacher, to "choose sides," that is, each contestant would choose the best speller from the assembled crowd. Each one choosing alternately, the ultimate strength of the respective parties would be about equal. When all were chosen who could be made to serve, each side would "number," so as to ascertain whether amid the confusion

one side had more spellers than the other. In case he had, some compromise would be made by the aid of the teacher, the master of ceremonies, and then the plan of conducting the campaign, or counting the misspelled words, would be canvassed for a moment. There were several ways of conducting the contest; but the usual way was to "spell across," that is, the first on one side would spell the first word, then the first on the other side; next the second in line on each side, alternately, down to the foot of each line. The question who should spell the first word was determined by the "choosers;" one would have the first choice of spellers, and the other spell the first word. When a word was missed, it would be re-pronounced, or passed along without re-pronouncing (as some teachers strictly followed the rule never to re-pronounce a word), until it was spelled correctly. If a speller on the opposite side finally spelled a missed word correctly, it was counted a gain of one to that side; if the word was finally corrected by some speller on the same side on which it was originated as a missed word, it was "saved," and no tally mark was made. An hour, perhaps, would be occupied in this way and then an "intermission" was had, when the buzzing, cackling, hurrahing and confusion that ensued for 10 or 15 minutes were beyond description.

Coming to order again, the next style of battle to be illustrated was to "spell down," by which process it was ascertained who were the best spellers and could continue standing the longest. But often good spellers would inadvertently miss a word in an early stage of the contest and would have to sit down humiliated, while a comparatively poor speller would often stand till nearly or quite the last, amid the cheers of the assemblage. Sometimes the two parties first "chosen up" in the evening would re-take their places after recess, so that by the "spelling-down" process there would virtually be another race, in another form; sometimes there would be a new "choosing sides," for the "spelling-down" contest; and sometimes the spelling-down would be conducted without any party lines being made. It would occasionally happen that two or three very good spellers would retain the floor so long that the exercise would become monotonous, when a few outlandish words like "chevaux-de-frise," "Ompompanoosuc" or "baugh-naugh-claugh-ber," as they used to spell it sometimes, would create a little ripple of excitement to close with. Sometimes these words would decide the contest, but generally when two or three good spellers kept the floor until it became tedious, the teacher would declare the race ended and the standing spellers acquitted with a "drawn game."

The audience dismissed, the next thing was to "go home," very often by a round-about way, "a-sleighing with the girls," which, of course, was the most interesting part of the evening's performances, sometimes, however, too rough to be commended, as the boys were often inclined to be somewhat rowdyish.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

The history of pioneer-life generally presents the dark side of the picture; but the toils and privations of the early settlers were not a series of unmitigated sufferings. No; for while the fathers and mothers toiled hard, they were not averse to a little relaxation, and had their seasons of fun and enjoyment. They contrived to do something to break the monotony of their daily life and furnish them a good hearty laugh. Among the more general forms of amusements were the "quilting-bee," "corn-husking," "paring-bee," "log-rolling" and "house-raising." Our young readers will doubtless be interested in a description of these forms of amusements, when labor was made to afford fun and enjoyment to all participating. The "quilting-bee," as its name implies, was when the industrious qualities of the busy little insect that "improves each shining-hour" were exemplified in the manufacture of quilts for the household. In the afternoon, ladies for miles around gathered at the appointed place; and while their tongues would not cease to play, the hands were as busily engaged in making the quilts, and the desire always manifested to get it out as quickly as possible, for then the fun would begin. In the evening the gentlemen came, and the hours would then pass quickly by in "plays," games, singing and dancing. "Corn-huskings" were when both sexes united in the work. They usually assembled in a large barn which was arranged for the occasion, and when each gentleman had selected a lady partner, the husking began. When a lady found a red ear of corn she was entitled to a kiss from every gentleman present; when a gentleman found one he was allowed to kiss every lady present. After the corn was all husked, a good supper was served, then the "old folks" would leave, and the remainder of the evening was spent in the dance and in having a general good time. The recreation afforded to the young people on the annual recurrence of these festive occasions was as highly enjoyed and quite as innocent as the amusements of the present boasted age of refinement and culture.

The amusements of the pioneers were peculiar to themselves. Saturday afternoon was a sort of half-holiday; the men usually went to town, and when that place was reached, "fun commenced." Had two neighbors business to transact, here it was done. Horses were "swapped," difficulties settled and free fights indulged in. Whisky was as free as water; 12½ cents would buy a quart, and 35 or 40 cents, a gallon, and at such prices enormous quantities were consumed. Go to any town in the county and ask the first pioneer you meet, and he would tell you of notable Saturday afternoon fights, either of which to-day would fill a column of the *Police News*, with elaborate engravings to match.

WHAT THE PIONEERS HAVE DONE.

Iowa is a grand State, and in many respects second to none in the Union, and in everything that goes to make a live, prosperous community, not far behind the best. Her harvests are bountiful; she has a medium climate, and many other things that make her people contented, prosperous and happy; but she owes much to those who opened up these avenues that have led to her present condition and happy surroundings. Unremitting toil and labor have driven off the sickly miasmas that brooded over swampy prairies. Energy and perseverance have peopled every section of her wild lands, and changed them from wastes and deserts to gardens of beauty and profit. When but a few years ago the barking wolves made the night hideous with their wild shrieks and howls, now is heard only the lowing and bleating of domestic animals. Only a half century ago the wild whoop of the Indian rent the air where now are heard the engine and rumbling trains of cars, bearing away to markets the products of our labor and soil. Then the savage built his rude huts on the spot where now rise the dwellings and school houses and church spires of civilized life. How great the transformation! This change has been brought about by the incessant toil and aggregated labor of thousands of tired hands and anxious hearts, and the noble aspirations of such men and women as make any country great. What will another half century accomplish? There are few, very few, of these old pioneers yet lingering on the shores of time as connecting links of the past with the present. What must their thoughts be as with their dim eyes they view the scenes that surround them? We often hear people talk of the old-fogy ideas and foggy ways and want of enterprise on the

part of old men who have gone through the experiences of pioneer life. Sometimes, perhaps, such remarks are just; but considering the experiences, education and entire life of such men, such remarks are better unsaid. They have had their trials, hardships, misfortunes and adventures, and shall we now, as they are passing far down the western declivity of life, and many of them gone, point to them the finger of derision, and laugh and sneer at the simplicity of their ways? Let us rather cheer them up, revere and respect them, for beneath those rough exteriors beat hearts as noble as ever throbbed in the human breast. These veterans have been compelled to live for weeks upon hominy, and if bread at all, it was bread made from corn ground in hand-mills, or pounded up with mortars. Their children have been destitute of shoes during the winter; their families had no clothing except what was carded, spun, wove and made into garments by their own hands; schools they had none; churches they had none; afflicted with sickness incident to all new countries, sometimes the entire family at once; luxuries of life they had none; the auxiliaries, improvements, inventions and labor-saving machinery of to-day they had not; and what they possessed they obtained by the hardest of labor and individual exertions; yet they bore these hardships and privations without murmuring, hoping for better times to come, and often, too, with but little prospect of realization.

As before mentioned, the changes written on every hand are most wonderful. It has been but three-score years since the white man began to exercise dominion over this region, erst the home of the red men; yet the visitor of to-day, ignorant of the past of the country, could scarcely be made to realize that within these years there has grown up a population of one and a half million, who in all the accomplishments of life are as far advanced as are the inhabitants of the older States. Schools, churches, colleges, palatial dwellings, beautiful grounds, large, well-cultivated and productive farms, as well as cities, towns and busy manufactories, have grown up, and occupy the hunting grounds and camping places of the Indians, and in every direction there are evidences of wealth, comfort and luxury. There is but little left of the old landmarks. Advanced civilization and the progressive demands of revolving years have obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy, until they are remembered only in name.

In closing this section we again would impress upon the minds of our readers the fact that they owe a debt of gratitude to those who pioneered this State, which can be but partially repaid. Never

grow unmindful of the peril and adventure, fortitude, self-sacrifice and heroic devotion so prominently displayed in their lives. As time sweeps on in its ceaseless flight, may the cherished memories of them lose none of their greenness, but may future generations alike cherish and perpetuate them with a just devotion to gratitude.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

The immigration to Iowa after the Black Hawk purchase was so rapid and steady that some provision for civil government became necessary. Accordingly, in 1834, all the territory comprising the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota was made subject to the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two justices of the peace had been appointed and a postoffice was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September of 1834, therefore, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River,—Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two associate justices, in each county, were appointed by the governor.

In October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4 of the same year. Iowa was then included in the Territory of Wisconsin, of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

Sept. 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered a census of the new Territory to be taken. This census showed a population of 10,531, of which Des Moines County contained 6,257, and Dubuque, 4,274. Under the apportionment, these two counties were entitled to six members of the Council and 13 of the House of Representatives. The governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the first Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase.

Dubuque.—*Council:* John Fally, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney. *House:* Loring Wheeler, Haldin Whelan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigly, Hosea F. Camp.

Des Moines.—*Council:* Jeremiah Smith, jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House:* Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, Oct. 25, 1836, and organized by electing Henry T. Baird, President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, Speaker of the House. At this session the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook. This last is now called Scott County. The first Legislature adjourned Dec. 9, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, Nov. 9, 1837. It divided Dubuque into the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Clinton and Cedar. and adjourned Jan. 20, 1838. A third session was held at Burlington, commencing June 1, and ending June 12, 1838. Most of the new counties were not organized until several years afterward, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

As early as the fall of 1837, the question of a separate Territorial organization for Iowa began to be agitated. The wish of the people found expression in a convention held Nov. 1, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Sinsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly that the act was passed dividing the Territory of Wisconsin, and providing for the Territorial government of Iowa. This was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head-waters or sources of the Mississippi to the Territorial line." The organic act provided for a governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a secretary, chief justice, two associate justices, and attorney and marshal, who should serve four

years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of 26 members, and a Council, to consist of 13 members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

In accordance with this act, President Van Buren appointed ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. Wm. B. Conway, of Pittsburg, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Governor Lucas, immediately after his arrival, issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th of November for the meeting of the Legislature to be elected at Burlington. The members were elected in accordance with this proclamation, and assembled at the appointed time and place. The following are their names:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, Wm. G. Coop, Wm. H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, Wm. L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Sumners, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Although a large majority of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, Gen. Jesse B. Brown (Whig), of Lee County, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time national politics were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the same time with this Legislature, a Congressional delegate was also elected. Out of four candidates, Wm. W. Chapman was elected.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law, the governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the executive and legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint sheriffs and magistrates. Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of commissioners, with a view to selecting a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land 50 miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase. The friends of a central location supported the governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and Jan. 21, 1839, an act was passed appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County, John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of government within the limits of Johnson County.

The first settlement within the limits of Johnson County was made in 1837. The county was created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved Dec. 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington, in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the temporary county-seat.

All things considered, the location of the capital in Johnson County was a wise act. The Territory was bounded on the north by the British possessions; east, by the Mississippi River, to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians established by the treaty of Oct. 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

After selecting the site, the commissioners were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The commissioners met at Napoleon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site section 10, in township 79 north, of range 6 west of the fifth principal meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place Aug. 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the center of the section, where a square of 10 acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete should not exceed \$51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure, they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ills., and July 4, 1840, the corner-stone of the edi-

fice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced to the Legislature then assembled in special session that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000 for the building was passed Jan 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only \$5,500 was obtained under the act.

Monday, Dec. 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose during the session of 1841-'2. At this session, the superintendent of public buildings (who, with the Territorial agent, had superseded the commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at \$33,330, and of completing rooms for the use of the Legislature at \$15,600.

During the following year, the superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about 10 miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and is thought to contain an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the superintendent estimated that it would cost \$39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly \$6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the Congressional appropriation of \$20,000, and the loan of \$5,500 obtained from the Miner's Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time the superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburgh, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay 25 per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to \$507, that officer reported to be

more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly \$24,000. With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that the estimate could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

In 1841, John Chambers succeeded Robert Lucas as Territorial Governor. The office was held by him until 1845, when it was filled by James Clarke.

The first Legislative Assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who marries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted in all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal rights with man, excepting only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court and justices of the peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus, under the Territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

The Territorial Legislature held its eighth and last session at Iowa City, commencing Dec. 1, 1845. James Clark was the same year appointed the successor of Governor Chambers, and was the third and last Territorial governor. In 1843 the Territorial Legislature compiled and published a code of general statutes, making a volume of 800 pages, that continued in force until July, 1851.

THE MISSOURI WAR.

In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line which has since been estab-

lished as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or the "rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography), insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or 10 miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa. About 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Gov. Boggs had dispatched messengers to the governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined; but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had only asserted "the truth of history," and that she knew where the rapids of the Des Moines River were located. Thus ended the Missouri war. "There was much good sense," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "in the basis upon which peace was secured, to-wit: 'If Missourians did not know where the rapids of the river Des Moines were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of history and geography than they did, we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to

older and greater people.' " Under an order from the Supreme Court of the United States, Wm. G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott, of Iowa, acted as commissioners and surveyed and established the boundary. The expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

The population being sufficient to justify the formation of a State government, the Territorial Legislature of Iowa passed an act which was approved Feb. 12, 1844, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a State constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose. The people voted upon this at their township elections in the following April. The measure was carried by a large majority, and the delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, Oct. 7, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State constitution.

Hon. Shepherd Leffler, the president of this convention, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this constitution to the delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The Constitution as thus prepared provided the following boundaries for the State: Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines River; thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the old Indian boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan in 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned, to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peter's River, where the Watonwan River—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main chan-

nel of the said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were considerably more extended than other Western States, and Congress therefore amended the constitution, by act approved March 3, 1845, as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the middle of the Mississippi; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth River; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line $17^{\circ} 30'$ west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines River; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

Had these boundaries been accepted, they would have placed the northern boundary of the State about 30 miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth County. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress, and rejected the constitution, at the election held Aug. 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

May 4, 1846, a second convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people Aug. 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new constitution was approved by Congress, and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union, Dec. 28, 1846.

The people of the State, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an election for State officers Oct. 26, which resulted in Ansel Briggs being declared Governor; Elisha Cutler, jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa, gave her the 16th section of every township of land in the State, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also 72 sections of land for the purpose of a university; also five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; also the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding 12 in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in con-

sideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the State, she gave to the State five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State. Thus provided for as a bride with her marriage portion, Iowa commenced "house-keeping" upon her own account.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 were of the Democratic party; and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party at that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the State. The State was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The constitution also limited the State's indebtedness to \$100,000. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the State for at least three months in the year. Six months' previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

The government was started on an economical basis. The members of the General Assembly received each two dollars per day for the first 50 days of the session, and one dollar per day thereafter. The sessions were to be biennial. The salaries of the State officers were limited for the first ten years as follows: Governor, \$1,000 per annum; Secretary of State, \$500; Treasurer of State, \$400; Auditor of State, \$600; and Judges of the Supreme Court, \$1,000 each. And it may here be recorded as a fact that these prices did not discourage the best talent of the State from seeking these positions, and that during these 10 years of our history none of these officers were ever known to receive bribes, or to steal one dollar of the public money. At the time of organization as a State, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were 27 organized counties in the State, and the settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River.

IOWA SUBSEQUENT TO ORGANIZATION.

The first General Assembly was composed of 19 senators and 40 representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, Nov. 30, 1846, about a month before the State was admitted into the Union.

The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing a loan of \$50,000 for means to run the State government and pay the expenses of the constitutional conventions. The great excitement of the session, however, was the attempt to choose United States senators. The Whigs had a majority of two in the

House, and the Democrats a majority of one in the Senate. After repeated attempts to control these majorities for caucus nominees and frequent sessions of a joint convention for purposes of an election, the attempt was abandoned. A school law was passed at this session for the organization of public schools in the State. In pursuance of its provisions, an election for superintendent of public instruction was held the following spring, and James Harlan received a majority of the votes cast. After the election, the Democratic Secretary of State discovered that the law contained no provision for its publication in the newspapers, and he claimed it had not gone into effect. He, therefore, and the governor refused Harlan a certificate of election. The Supreme Court sustained their action.

At this first session of the General Assembly, the treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating \$2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the relocation of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the relocation of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved Feb. 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they

were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper County. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines township, and the others in Fairview township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. The number of 415 lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to \$1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the commissioners for services amounted to \$2,206.57. The commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water, and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved Jan. 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session \$3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854, \$4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost \$123,000, paid partly by the general Government and partly by the State, but principally by the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

After the adjournment of the first General Assembly, the governor appointed Joseph Williams, Chief Justice, and George Green and John F. Kinney Judges, of the Supreme Court. They were afterward elected by the second General Assembly, and constituted

the Supreme Court until 1855, with the exception that Kinney resigned in January, 1854, and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, was appointed in his place. Hall was one of the earliest and ablest lawyers of the State, and his memory will long be cherished by the early members of the profession. Some changes having occurred by death and removal, the governor was induced to call an extra session of the General Assembly in January, 1848, with the hope of an election of United States senators. The attempt, however, was again unsuccessful. At this session Charles Mason, Wm. G. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead were appointed commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the State. Their work was finished in 1850 and was adopted by the General Assembly. This "code" contained among other provisions a code of civil practice, superseding the old common-law forms of actions and writs, and it was admirable for its simplicity and method. It remained in force until 1863, when it was superseded by the more complicated and metaphysical system of the revision of that year.

The first representatives in Congress were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepherd Leffler, of Des Moines County. The second General Assembly elected to the United States Senate, Augustus Cæsar Dodge and Geo. W. Jones. The State government, after the first session, was under the control of Democratic administrations till 1855. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Lewis Cass in 1848, and for Franklin Pierce in 1852. The popular vote shows that the Free-Soil element of the State during this period very nearly held the balance of power, and that up to 1854 it acted in the State elections to some extent with the Democratic party. In 1858 Lewis Cass received 12,093 votes, Zachary Taylor 11,034, and Martin VanBuren, the Free-Soil candidate, 1,226 votes, being 167 less than a majority for Cass. In 1852 Pierce received 17,762 votes, Scott 15,855, and Hale, Free-Soil, 1,606, being for Pierce 301 votes more than a majority.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and Jan. 15, 1855, a bill re-

locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act; the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of $36^{\circ} 30'$ was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri compromise," and has always resented the destruction of her foster parent. In the summer of 1854 there was a tacit coalition or union of the Whig and Free-Soil elements of the State. Alarmed at the aggressive spirit manifested by the adherents of the peculiar institution, the Free-Soilers, who almost held the balance of power in the State, readily adopted as their candidate the Whig nominee for governor. Many of the old-line Whigs abandoned their party because of this coalition, but many strong and able men among the Democrats co-operated with it. James W. Grimes was the nominee of the Whigs, and Curtis Bates, of Polk County, was the nominee of the Democratic party. Grimes was then in the vigor of his manhood, and all the energies of his being appeared to be aroused by what he denominated the aggressions of the slave power. He was thoroughly in earnest, and canvassed most of the organized counties of the State. The people flocked by the thousands to hear him, and were electrified by his eloquence. No one of the opposition attempted to meet him in debate. The result was his election by a majority of 1,404, in a vote 21,794. A majority was also secured in the General Assembly on joint ballot of the two Houses in opposition to the Democratic party. The opposition party in 1854-'5 were known as anti-Nebraska Whigs. A caucus of this opposing element nominated James Harlan as their candidate for United States Senator, Geo. G. Wright for Chief Justice, and Norman W. Isbell and Wm. G. Woodward for Judges of the Supreme Court.

A portion of the opposition, however, refused to go into this caucus, or to abide by its decision as to the United States senator. They were the personal friends of Ebenezer Cook, of Scott County.

A joint convention was secured, and the judges of the Supreme Court were elected. After frequent ballotings and adjournments, it was at last understood that Cook's friends had yielded, and would support Mr. Harlan. When the hour arrived to which the joint convention had adjourned, messengers were sent to the Senate by the House, to inform that body that the House was ready to meet them in joint convention. Before this message could be delivered, the Senate had adjourned over until the next day. The anti-Nebraska senators, however, entered the hall of the House, and took their seats in joint convention. Much confusion prevailed, but finally a president *pro tem.* of the convention was chosen, and Mr. Harlan was elected. His seat was contested, and his election declared invalid by the United States Senate. At the next session of the General Assembly, held in 1857, Mr. Harlan was re-elected and was permitted to take his seat.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In the same year, the corner-stone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating Iowa's example. Jan. 1, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi,—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque,—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four other lines of railroads had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections.

May 15, 1856, Congress passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of Iowa was now 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the republic, on the route of this great highway of the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns

sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing the vast coal measures and establishing manufactories, or if it had been expended in improving the lands, and in building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid, upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments recovered upon them. These debts are not all paid, even to this day; but the worst is over, and the incubus is in the course of ultimate extinction. The most valuable lessons are those learned in the school of experience, and accordingly, the corporations of Iowa have ever since been noted for economy.

In 1856, the Republican party of the State was duly organized, in full sympathy with that of the other free States, and at the ensuing presidential election, the electoral vote of the State was cast for John C. Fremont. The popular vote was as follows: Fremont, 43,954; Buchanan, 36,170, and Fillmore, 9,180. This was 1,296 less than a majority for Fremont. The following year an election was held, after an exciting campaign, for State officers, resulting in a majority of 1,406 for Ralph P. Lowe, the Republican nominee. The Legislature was largely Republican in both branches.

In June, 1854, a Board of State Commissioners contracted with the Des Moines Navigation Railroad Company, an organization composed principally of New York capitalists, to undertake the work, agreeing to convey to the company lands at \$1.25 an acre for all moneys advanced and expended. In the meantime difficulties arose in regard to the extent of the grant. The State claimed lands throughout the whole extent of the river to the north line of the State. The Department of the Interior changed its rulings under the several administrations. The Commissioner of the General Land Office certified to the State about 320,000 acres of land below the Raccoon fork of the river, and about 270,000 acres above

it prior to 1857, when he refused to certify any more. This led to a settlement and compromise with the Navigation Company in 1858, whereby the company took all the land certified to the State at that date, and paid the State \$20,000 in addition to what they had already expended, canceled their contract and abandoned the work. The General Assembly granted to the Des Moines Valley Railroad the remainder of the grant to the State line, to aid in building a railroad up and along the Des Moines Valley; and Congress in 1862 extended the grant, by express enactment, to the north line of the State.

One of the most injurious results to the State, arising from the spirit of speculation prevalent in 1856, was the purchase and entry of great bodies of Government land within the State by non-residents. This land was held for speculation and placed beyond the reach of actual settlers for many years. From no other one cause has Iowa suffered so much as from the short-sighted policy of the Federal Government in selling lands within her borders. The money thus obtained by the Federal Government has been comparatively inconsiderable. The value of this magnificent public domain to the United States was not in the few thousands of dollars she might exact from the hardy settlers, or that she might obtain from the speculator who hoped to profit by the settlers' labors in improving the country. Statesmen should have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of national economy, and a view more in harmony with the divine economy that had prepared these vast fertile plains of the West for the "homes of men and the seats of empire." It was here that new States were to be builded up, that should be the future strength of the nation against foreign invasion or home revolt. A single regiment of Iowa soldiers during the dark days of the Rebellion was worth more to the nation than all the money she ever exacted from the toil and sweat of Iowa's early settlers. Could the statesmen of 40 years ago have looked forward to this day, when Iowa pays her \$1,000,000 annually into the treasury of the nation for the extinction of the national debt, they would have realized that the founding of new States was a greater enterprise than the retailing of public lands.

In January, 1857, another Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the present State constitution. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the State with every species

of "wild-cat" currency. Our circulating medium was made up in part of the free-bank paper of Illinois and Indiana. In addition to this, we had paper issued by Iowa brokers, who had obtained bank charters from the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska, and had their pretended headquarters at Omaha and Florence. Our currency was also well assorted with the bills from other States, generally such as had the best reputation where they were least known. This paper was all at two, and some of it from 10 to 15 per cent. discount. Every man who was not an expert in detecting counterfeit bills, and who was not posted in the history of all manner of banking institutions, did business at his peril. The new constitution made ample provisions for house banks under the supervision of our own laws. The limitation of our State debt was enlarged to \$250,000, and the corporate indebtedness of the cities and counties were also limited to five per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property. The judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the popular vote. The permanent seat of government was fixed at Des Moines, and the State University located at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike the word "white" out of the suffrage clause, which, had it prevailed, would have resulted in conferring the right of suffrage without distinction of color. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute books a law providing that no negro, mulatto or Indian should be a competent witness in any suit or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856-'7 repealed this law, and the new constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the State" through a system of common schools. This constitution was adopted at the ensuing election by a vote of 40,311 to 38,681.

Oct. 19, 1857, Gov. Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the city of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December that the last of the effects,—the safe of the State treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds" drawn by ten yokes of oxen,—was

deposited in the new capitol. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the university, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the trustees of that institution. Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and Jan. 11, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capitol. The citizens' association which built this temporary building borrowed the money of James D. Eads, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and leased it to the State. In 1864 the State purchased the building. At the session of the General Assembly in 1858, James W. Grimes was elected United States Senator as successor to George W. Jones.

In 1856 and 1858 large appropriations were made for the erection of public buildings and the support of the unfortunate classes, and a loan of \$200,000 was authorized. In 1859 the Republicans nominated for governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, and the Democrats selected as their candidate Gen. A. C. Dodge, then just returned home from a mission to Spain. Kirkwood was elected by a majority of 2,964 votes.

During the years 1858-'60, the Sioux Indians became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. They made frequent raids for the purpose of plunder, and on several occasions murdered whole families of settlers. In 1861 several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State, to hunt down and expel the thieves. No battles were fought. The Indians fled as soon as they ascertained that systematic measures had been adopted for their punishment.

The presidential campaign of 1860 was the most remarkable and exciting of any in the history of Iowa. The fact that civil war might be inaugurated and was threatened, in case Mr. Lincoln was elected, was well understood and duly considered. The people of Iowa indulged in no feeling of hatred or ill-will toward the people of any State or section of the Union. There was, however, on the part of the majority, a cool determination to consider and decide

upon our national relations to this institution of slavery, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war. The popular vote of Iowa gave Mr. Lincoln 70,409; Stephen A. Douglas, 55,011; Breckenridge, 1,048.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, as early as 1851, had by joint resolution declared that the State of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these States by all the means in her power." The same year the State furnished a block of marble for the Washington Monument at the national capital, and by order of the General Assembly there was inscribed upon its enduring surface the following: "Iowa—Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now approaching in her history when these declarations of attachment and fidelity to the nation were to be put to a practical test.

Certainly the people of no State in the nation could be more vitally interested in the question of our national unity than the people of Iowa. The older States of the Union, both North and South, were represented in its population. Iowans were nearly all immigrants, bound to those older communities by the most sacred ties of blood, and most endearing recollections of early days. In addition to these considerations of a personal character, there were others of the gravest political importance. Iowa's geographical position as a State made the dismemberment of the Union a matter of serious concern. The Mississippi had been for years its highway to the markets of the world. The people could not entertain the thought that its navigation should pass under the control of a foreign government. But more than this was to be feared the consequences of introducing and recognizing in our national system the principle of secession or disintegration.

If this should be recognized as a right, what security had the States of the interior against their entire isolation from the commerce of the world, by the future secession of the Atlantic and Pacific States. And the fact also remained, that secession or separation removed none of the causes of war. Whatever there was in the peculiar institution that created differences of sentiment or feeling, or caused irritation, still existed after the separation, with no court or constitution as the arbiter of rights, and with the one resort, only, of the sword to settle differences. In secession and its logical and necessary results, we saw nothing but dire confusion and anarchy, and the utter destruction of that nationality through which alone we felt that our civil liberties as a people could be preserved, and the hopes of our civilization perpetuated.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan's last annual message, that the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding State, was received by the great majority of our citizens with humiliation and distrust. Anxiously they awaited the expiring hours of his administration, and looked to the incoming President as to an expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors, and the control of those whose non-resistance invited her destruction. The firing upon the national flag at Sumter aroused a burning indignation throughout the loyal States of the Republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa. And when the proclamation of the President was published, April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 citizen soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government," we were more than willing to respond to the call. Party lines gave way, and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed, and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Peculiarly fortunate were the people of Iowa at this crisis, in having a truly representative man as executive of the State. Thoroughly honest and thoroughly earnest, wholly imbued with the enthusiasm of the hour, fully aroused to the importance of the crisis, and the magnitude of the struggle upon which we were entering, with an indomitable will under the control of a strong common sense, our war governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, was indeed a worthy chief to organize and direct the energies of the people. Within thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the First Iowa Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session, and had by joint resolution solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause.

The constitution of Iowa limited the State debt to \$250,000, except debts contracted to "repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war." The General Assembly authorized a loan of \$800,000 for a war and defense fund, to be expended in organizing, arming, equipping and subsisting the militia of the State to meet the present and future requisitions of the President. Those in power looked to the spirit, rather than to the letter of the constitution, and acted upon the theory that to preserve the nation was to preserve the State, and that to prevent invasion was the most effectual means of "repelling" it. A few, however, in both branches of the General Assembly were more careful of the letter of the con-

stitution. Three votes in the Senate and 17 in the House were cast against the loan bill. These bonds were at seven per cent. interest. Only \$300,000 were ever issued, and they were purchased and held chiefly by our own citizens. We had at this crisis James W. Grimes and James Harlan in the United States Senate, and General Samuel R. Curtis and General Vandever to represent us in the House of Representatives. During the first year of the war, Iowa furnished 16 regiments of infantry, six of cavalry and three batteries,—in all, 22,000 soldiers. Iowa had no refuse population to enlist as “food for powder.” Her cities contained none of that element found about the purlieus of vice in the great centers of population. Her contribution to the armies of the republic was a genuine offering of manhood and patriotism. From her fields, her workshops, her counting-houses, her offices, and the halls of her schools and colleges, she contributed the best muscle, sinew and brain of an industrious, enterprising and educated people. The first regiment of Iowa soldiers fought the battle of Wilson’s Creek after their term of enlistment had expired, and after they were entitled to a discharge. They were citizen soldiers, each of whom had a personal interest in the struggle. It was to them no question of enlistment, of bounty or of pay. When the gallant General Lyon placed himself at their head, and told them that the honor of Iowa and of the nation was in their hands, he addressed men who knew what the appeal meant, and to whom such an appeal was never made in vain.

At the fall election of 1861, party spirit had revived; and the contest for the control of the State administration was warm and earnest. Dissensions arose in both parties, but the election resulted in a majority of 16,600 votes for Kirkwood, who was thus retained as Governor of Iowa. Both branches of the Assembly were also strongly Republican.

In 1863 the Republicans elected their candidate for Governor, Wm. M. Stone, by a majority of 29,000.

Meanwhile, the General Assembly had passed a law authorizing the “soldiers’ vote,” that if, citizens of the State in the volunteer military service of the United States, whether within or without the limits of the State, were authorized to open a poll on the day of the election, and to make return of their votes to the proper civil authorities. In the presidential contest of 1864, the popular vote at home was as follows: Lincoln, 72,122; McClellan, 47,703. The soldier vote returned was: Lincoln, 16,844; McClellan, 1,883.

During these years of our history, the thoughts and energies of the people were intent upon the war. The State was simply a recruiting rendezvous for the army. Our railroads and express lines were carrying away the strong and vigorous, and returning to us the bodies of the cherished dead. The social life of the people was made up to a great extent of meetings, to raise means for sanitary and hospital supplies. Sociables were held, concerts given, festivals made; all with one object—to raise money for the sanitary commissions. The hearts of the women of Iowa followed their loved ones to the field; and their every thought was, how they could alleviate the sufferings they were not permitted to share. Sanitary commissions, official and unofficial, were organized, that provoked one another to good works, and were sometimes provoked at one another for their good work!

The General Assembly did all in its power to encourage enlistments and to protect the soldiers in the field and their families at home. Statutes were enacted suspending all suits against soldiers in the service, and all writs of execution or attachment against their property; and county boards of supervisors were authorized to vote bounties for enlistments, and pecuniary aid to the families of those in the service. The spirits of our people rose and fell, according to the success of the Union armies. One day the bells rung out with joy for the surrender of Vicksburg, and again the air seemed full of heaviness because of our defeats on the Peninsula; but through all these dark and trying days, the faith of the great majority never wavered.

The emancipation proclamation of the President was to them the inspiration of a new hope. The contest had been conducted upon theories that made slavery the very strength of the Rebellion. Every slave in the field cultivating grain for the subsistence of the rebel army, was the equivalent of a citizen of the loyal States detained from the army to perform the same labor. To offer freedom to the slave was to destroy the rebel base of supplies. But stronger than all these theories of political economy, was the humanitarian spirit of the people, that hears the cry of the oppressed, and commands men and nations to do justice and to love mercy.

In the adjutant's department at Des Moines are preserved the shot-riddled colors and standards of Iowa's regiments. Upon them, by special authority, were inscribed from time to time during the war the names of the battle-fields upon which these regiments

gained distinction. These names constitute the geographical nomenclature of two-thirds of the territory lately in rebellion. From the Des Moines River to the Gulf, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, in the mountains of West Virginia and in the valley of the Shenandoah, the Iowa soldier made his presence known and felt, and maintained the honor of the State, and the cause of the nation. They were with Lyon at Wilson's Creek; with Tuttle at Donelson. They fought with Siegel and with Curtis at Pea Ridge; with Crocker at Champion Hills; with Reid at Shiloh. They were with Grant at the surrender of Vicksburg. They fought above the clouds with Hooker at Lookout Mountain. They were with Sherman in his march to the sea, and were ready for battle when Johnson surrendered. They were with Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah, and were in the veteran ranks of the nation's deliverers that stacked their arms in the national capitol at the close of the war.

The State furnished to the armies of the Republic, during the war, over 70,000 men, and 20,000 of these perished in battle or from diseases contracted in the service.

Iowa's senators and representatives in Congress never failed to sustain the national administration in its most vigorous and radical war policy.

Elsewhere in this volume is given a detailed account of Iowa's part in the war, and a notice of each regiment furnished by the State.

At the close of the war the citizen soldiers returned to their fields, their work-shops and offices, and soon began to repair the losses their absence had occasioned to the productive industry of the State. From that time till to-day, Iowa's history is that of steady prosperity, with few of those mishaps which so largely make up written history.

In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a board of commissioners to commence the work of building a new capitol. The act provided that the building should be constructed of the best material, and should be fire-proof; be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives, and collections of the State Agricultural Society, and all other purposes of State government. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Nov. 23, 1871. The building is nearly finished, and is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture.

IOWA OF TO-DAY.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan in 1834. Since then, the counties have increased to 99, and the population in 1880 was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1838.....	22,589	1851.....	204,774	1865.....	750,699
1840.....	43,115	1852.....	230,713	1867.....	902,040
1844.....	75,152	1854.....	326,013	1869.....	1,040,819
1846.....	97,588	1856.....	519,055	1870.....	1,191,727
1847.....	116,651	1859.....	638,775	1873.....	1,251,333
1849.....	152,988	1860.....	674,913	1875.....	1,366,000
1850.....	191,982	1863.....	701,732	1880.....	1,624,463

The most populous county is Dubuque—42,997. Polk County has 41,395, and Scott, 41,270. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than 35 years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The completion of three others soon followed. In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa. Within the succeeding 20 years, 3,765 miles were built and put in successful operation.

Elsewhere in this work is given full information as to the population, finances, mines, climate, geography, geology, agriculture, public lands, education, colleges and penal and charitable institutions of Iowa; and these will therefore not be treated here.

The present value of buildings for our State institutions, including the estimated cost of the capitol, is as follows:

State Capitol.....	\$2,500,000	Institutions for the Insane.....	1,149,000
State University.....	400,000	Orphans' Home.....	62,000
Agricultural Col. and Farm.....	300,000	Penitentiaries.....	408,000
Institution for the Blind....	150,000	Normal School.....	50,000
Inst. for the Deaf and Dumb.....	225,000	Reform School.....	90,000

The State has never levied more than two and one-half mills on the dollar for State tax, and this is at present the constitutional limit. The State has no debt.

No other influence has contributed so much to the progress and development of Iowa as the newspapers of the State. No class of men have labored more assiduously and disinterestedly for the development of the State and the advancement of her material interests than her editors. There are now published in Iowa 25 daily papers, 364 weekly papers and 13 monthly publications. These are as a rule well supported by the people. Such is briefly a summary of the history and resources of Iowa. There is perhaps no other country on earth where so few people are either rich or poor as in Iowa; where there is such an equality of condition, and where so many enjoy a competence. The law exempts from execution a homestead to every head of a family. Every sober, industrious man can in a short time acquire a home. Iowa is the home for the immigrant. The children of the laboring man have no prejudice of caste to overcome in the effort they may choose to make for the improvement of their condition in life. Here all men enjoy the inalienable blessings of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," not only unfettered by legal disabilities, but also untrammelled by those fixed conditions of social and business life that elsewhere result from accumulated wealth in the possession of the few. As education is free, so also the avenues of success are open in every pursuit and calling. The highest incentives exist to exertion. Labor and effort, whether manual or mental, are held alike honorable; and idleness and crime are alone considered disreputable.

Thriving cities and towns dot the land; an iron network of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; 10,000 school-houses, in which more than 500,000 children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities, are generously endowed by the State; manufactories are busy on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

We cannot close this sketch without again quoting from Judge Nourse: "The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is, the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this age of wonderful progress, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious, than her new States—young empires, born of her own enterprise, and tutored at her own political hearth-stone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the old

world, who look for evidences of her regal grandeur and state: "Behold, these are my jewels." And may she never blush to add: "This one in the center of the diadem is called IOWA."

IOWA AND THE REBELLION.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the war, to suppress the wicked rebellion against the Union, which rebellion grew to such gigantic proportions as to require immense expenditure and large armies from most of them. It is true, that in comparison with the part borne by the national troops in the war, the part borne by any single State may be unimportant. The fact is, however, that the war was of such magnitude, that the part taken by each State in it can be compared with a whole nation's part in an ordinary war. Iowa, for instance, sent into the field during the Rebellion four times as many men as Gen. Scott had under his command during the Mexican war, fully 10 times as many as Gen. Jackson had when he won the victory of New Orleans, and quite as many as Gen. Washington ever had under command at one time. These Union troops from Iowa occupied conspicuous positions, carried many flags, dropped from their muster rolls in death and wounds many comrades, in all the important campaigns and battles of the West; in those of Sherman in the Southeast; of Canby in the South, and in those of Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the general Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the Rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal State.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, and its capitulation the next day to the rebels, under the command of Beauregard, aroused the country to the highest pitch of indignation. The cry of "To arms!" was heard everywhere, from men of all political parties. The enthusiasm was great all over the land, and, perhaps, greater in the Northwest than elsewhere. In this section, there are but few of entirely sedentary pursuits. Very many more spend their days in out-door employments than in in-door vocations, and those that are employed in-doors, as a rule, indulge freely in out-door sports and exercise. The most successful editor of Iowa is

scarcely more distinguished for his independent spirit and able paragraphs than he is for his skill in catching fish; whilst most of our lawyers and doctors are famous with fowling-pieces. A country where there is little dyspepsia must needs be deeply, deeply enthusiastic on proper occasions. Certain it is, that the intelligence of the fall of Fort Sumter aroused martial patriotism throughout Iowa.

April 15 President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers, and one regiment was assigned as the quota of Iowa. On the 17th Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood issued a proclamation enjoining the militia of the State immediately to form volunteer companies in the different counties, with a view of entering into active service under the President's call, and announcing that the regiment required would consist of ten companies of at least 78 men each. This proclamation had scarcely been printed before the executive was besieged by applicants for admission into the regiment, which could not contain one-fourth the men who were ready and anxious to enter it. The people were not a little indignant that the secretary of war required only one regiment from the State, that he would receive but a thousand men of the thousands they wanted to give. So urgent were the offers of companies, that the governor conditionally accepted enough additional companies to compose two additional regiments. These were soon accepted by the secretary of war. Near the close of May, the Adjutant General of the State reported that 170 companies had been tendered the governor, to serve against the enemies of the Union. The question was eagerly asked, "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Iowa was monopolizing the honors of the period, and would send the larger part of the 75,000 wanted from the whole North.

There were much difficulty and considerable delay experienced in fitting the first three regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized, principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of \$800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the

new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the governor so elect, his pay therefor in the State bonds at par. This contract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, at his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day in which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the soldiers, but was subsequently condemned by the Government for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops. Other States had also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

While engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders, from threatened invasions on the South by the secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the West and Northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

The governor of the State, in order to provide for the adequate defense of Iowa's borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government, and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies), and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies). Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, but in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

June 13 Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri, issued the first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked

in steamboats and proceeded to Hannibal. Two weeks later the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November the Seventh Iowa, as a part of the force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by 30 regiments and two batteries, in addition to which eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served, won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of the journals of a neighboring State: "The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes," embody the spirit of all.

In the veteran re-enlistment that distinguished the closing month of 1863, above all other periods in the history of re-enlistment for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State), were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

In all the important movements of 1864-'5, by which the confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field, and endurance on the march.

Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the Western plains.

A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and the rivers of the West.

The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

Charitable enterprises also found a ready support in Iowa. Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a home was opened at Farmington, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865 it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent home, Camp Kinsman, near the city of Davenport. This property, by act of

Congress, was soon afterward donated to the institution. In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldier's Orphan's Home (which then contained about 450 inmates), became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills County. Convenient tracks were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In every way the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than 2,000.

No bounty was paid by the State on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion, that of the call of July 18, 1864, was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where sub-districts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the general Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts.

Not satisfied with merely doing her duty under the law, Iowa of her patriotic generosity did more than was required. The 17th, 18th and 37th Regiments of infantry, the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Regiments of cavalry were all enrolled, not to meet any call from the general Government, but to enable citizens of the State to enlist under the banners of the Union, in excess of all demands which could lawfully be made. The State also contributed a large number of men and many officers to regiments in Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and out of a population of less than 2,000 arms-bearing colored citizens, raised nearly a whole regiment of African troops. But besides the troops thus regularly enrolled within the State, and those who formed part of regiments in neighboring States, there were not a few of

Iowa's citizens in the regular army, in the different staff departments of the volunteer army, and in commands belonging to far distant States.

Those also should be noticed who were called upon to protect the State and adjoining States from raids, to preserve the internal peace of the State, etc. In 1861, when Northern Missouri was overrun by predatory bands, and the loyal citizens were being driven from their homes by hundreds, and suffering in life, person and estate, the border Iowa yeomanry, unskilled in anything pertaining to war, responded to the Macedonian cry of their neighbors and speeded across the line to help them, to the number of 1,500. They were armed with old fowling pieces and antiquated militia gear—but they proved effective nevertheless, their hearts being in the right place. In the same year three expeditions were sent out to beat back the Jackson bushwhackers who were advancing on Iowa, driving out the Union men on their way. These expeditions numbered about 1,300 men, and performed valuable service in Missouri.

On the northern border, during the same year, the Sioux City cavalry, 93 men, and Capt. Tripp's company, about 50 men, were employed to protect the borders against the Indians.

In 1862, under authority of the General Assembly, the Northern and Southern Border Brigades, were organized, the one for the protection of the State against guerilla bands on the south along the entire border, the other to keep in check the disaffected Indians intent on mischief in the Northwest. There were five companies of the Northern Border Brigade, 250 men, and 10 companies of the Southern Border Brigade, 794 men, judiciously stationed at exposed points. For two years the State at her own expense supported these organizations. There can be no doubt that this was a wise expenditure, considering the service done—that of staying murder, rapine and arson, which were threatening to stalk through the State.

Subsequently 800 militia in 11 companies were called out to suppress the celebrated Talley treason in Keokuk County, and 500 on account of the disturbances in Poweshiek and Davies Counties.

At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about 150,000 men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised for general service 39 regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three

months' men; and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of 100 days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including 1,727 men raised by draft, numbered a little more than 69,000. The re-enlistments, including upward of 7,000 veterans, numbered very nearly 8,000. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of 80,000. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as 5,000.

As an inevitable result of war, many became prisoners, and suffered the cruelties of Libby, Andersonville, and other "pens" in the South, which have become famous the world over, solely because of the incredible barbarities practiced in them. Considerable portions of the 8th, 12th, and 14th Regiments were captured, after hard fighting, at Shiloh; the 16th was nearly all surrendered at Atlanta; the 17th at Tilton; the 19th at Sterling farm; the 36th at Mark's Mill. Many escaped heroically from rebel imprisonment, and the narratives of their sufferings would make many interesting volumes.

Every loyal State of the Union had many women who devoted much time and great labor toward relieving the wants of our sick and wounded soldiery, but for Iowa can be claimed the honor of inaugurating the great charitable movement which was so successfully supported by the noble women of the North. Mrs. Harlan, wife of Hon. James Harlan, United States Senator, was the first woman of our country among those moving in high circles of society who personally visited the army and ministered to the wants of the suffering soldiery. In many of her visits to the army, Mrs. Harlan was accompanied by Mrs. Joseph T. Fales, wife of the first State auditor of Iowa. No words can describe the good done, the lives saved, and the deaths made easy by the host of noble women of Iowa, whose names it would take a volume to print. Every county, every town, every neighborhood in the State had these true heroines, whose praise can never be fully known, till the final rendering of all accounts of deeds done in the body. The contributions of the State to "sanitary fairs," during the war were enormous, amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. Highly successful fairs were held at Dubuque, Muscatine, Burlington, and Marshalltown, while all the towns contributed most generously to

fairs of a less general nature. All this must be added to the work of the many "Florence Nightingales" of Iowa, whose heroic sacrifices have won for them the undying gratitude of the nation.

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa, that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the general Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

It was in view of the facts that Iowa had more than done her duty during the war, and that without incurring any considerable indebtedness, and that her troops had fought most gallantly on nearly every battle-field of the war, that the *Newark Advertiser* and other prominent Eastern journals called Iowa the "model State of the Republic."

We give in the following pages a brief account of each regiment which was credited to Iowa during the war.

The FIRST REGIMENT was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; Wm. H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and C were from Muscatine County; Company B, from Johnson County; Companies D and E, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Henry County; Company G, from Davenport; Companies H and I, from Dubuque; and Company K, from Linn County. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States May 14, 1861, at Keokuk. The different companies were independent military organizations before the war, and tendered their service before the breaking out of hostilities. The regiment was in quarters in Keokuk for two weeks. During this time they became proficient in the use of arms, and they learned something of practical camp life. June 13, the regiment received orders to join Gen. Lyon in Missouri. They immediately embarked on board a steamer, and by midnight were at Hannibal, Mo., where

they slept on the floor of a large warehouse. They proceeded without delay to the interior of the State, where Gen. Lyon had just defeated Gov. Jackson with his so-called State troops. Joining Lyon, they were soon given a taste of active service. For two months they were almost constantly on the march, and occasionally skirmished with the enemy. Aug. 10, a sharp battle was fought with the enemy at Wilson's Creek, when the gallant and noble Gen. Lyon was killed, and the regiment lost 10 killed and 50 wounded. After the battle, the regiment proceeded to St. Louis, and their three months having expired, were mustered out Aug. 25, 1861. The number of officers and men in this regiment were 959. Of these 13 were killed, 13 died, 141 were wounded, and three were missing.

The SECOND INFANTRY was organized soon after the commencement of the war, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; James M. Tuttle of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, in May, 1861. Company A was from Keokuk; Companies B and C, from Scott County; Company D, from Des Moines; Company E, from Fairfield, Jefferson County; Company F, from Van Buren County; Company G, from Davis County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Clinton County, and Company K, from Wapello County. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala., Resaca, Ga., Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, in front of Atlanta, Jan. 22, 1864, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, Lynch's Creek and Bentonville; went with Sherman on his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, home. This regiment was one of Iowa's most distinguished commands in the war. It was the first three years' regiment, and it left for the theater of war even before the First Regiment, by a few hours.

Its companies were enrolled during that first splendid enthusiasm which followed the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and they contained many men of talent and reputation. The regiment especially distinguished itself in the capture of Fort Donelson, in entering which it was awarded the post of honor. It was then that the unenthusiastic Gen. Halleck pronounced the Iowa Second the "bravest of the brave." The Second Veteran Infantry was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12,

1865. The total number of officers and men who enlisted in this regiment was 1,247. Of this number, during the war, 64 were killed, 134 died, 330 were discharged, 268 were wounded, 14 were missing and 24 were captured.

The THIRD INFANTRY was organized at about the same time as the second, with Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque County, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story County, Lieut. Colonel; Wm. N. Stone, of Marion County, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service in June, 1861, at Keokuk. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, from Marion County; Company C, from Clayton County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Boone, Story, Marshall and Jasper Counties; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Warren County; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Floyd, Butler, Blackhawk and Mitchell Counties; and Company K, from Cedar Falls. The regiment was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo., Shiloh, Hatchie River, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., in the Meridian expedition, at Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The regiment was veteranized and organized as a battalion in 1864, but before the officers received their commissions, the battalion bravely fought itself out of existence at the battle of Atlanta. The remnant was consolidated with the veterans of the Second, and the regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,074. Of this number, during the war, 57 were killed, 133 died, 231 were discharged, 269 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 19 were transferred.

The FOURTH INFANTRY was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieut.-Colonel; Wm. R. English, of Glenwood, as Major. Company A, from Mills County, was mustered in at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, Aug. 15, 1861; Company B, Pottawattamie County, at Council Bluffs, Aug. 8; Company C, Guthrie County, at Jefferson barracks, May 3; Company D, Decatur County, at St. Louis, Aug. 16; Company E, Polk County, at Council Bluffs, Aug. 8; Company F, Madison County, at Jefferson barracks, Aug. 15; Company G, Ringgold County, at Jefferson barracks, Aug. 15; Company H, Adams County, at Jefferson barracks, Aug. 15; Company I, Wayne County, at St. Louis, Aug. 31; Company K, Taylor and Page Counties, at St. Louis, Aug. 31. The regiment was engaged at

Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, and Taylor's Ridge. It came home on veteran furlough, Feb. 26, 1864. Returned in April; was in the campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington, and home. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865. The total number of officers and men in this regiment was 1,184, of whom 61 were killed, 205 died, 299 were discharged, 338 were wounded, 5 were missing, 44 were captured, and 37 were transferred.

The FIFTH INFANTRY was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Mathias, of Burlington, as Lieut.-Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. Company A was from Cedar County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Marshall County; Company E, from Buchanan County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Jackson County; and Company K, from Allamakee County. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg and Chickamauga. Went home on veteran furlough in April, 1864. The non-veterans went home in July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 11, 1865. The regiment had done brave service, and amply deserves the high encomium passed upon it by the generals of the army. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,037, of whom 65 were killed, 126 died, 244 were discharged, 288 were wounded, 103 were captured, and 50 were transferred.

The SIXTH INFANTRY was organized with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, as Lieut.-Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, July 6, 1861, at Burlington. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Lucas and Clarke Counties; Company C, from Hardin County; Company D, from Appanoose County; Company E, from Monroe County; Company F, from Clarke County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Lee County; Company I, from Des Moines County; and Company K, from Henry County. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Ken

esaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, in Sherman's march, then returned through the Carolinas. The regiment served with distinction at the siege of Jackson, winning high praise from General Smith, commanding. It marched through most of the Southern States, thousands of miles, and bore its share of fatigue with unflinching devotion to duty. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,013, of whom 109 were killed, 157 died, 265 were discharged, 355 were wounded, 3 were missing and 8 were transferred.

The SEVENTH INFANTRY was organized with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieut.-Colonel; E. M. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B was from Chickasaw and Floyd Counties; Company C was from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Lee Co.; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Iowa County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Wapello County; and Company K, from Keokuk. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kennesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, siege of Atlanta, July 22d in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. The battle in which the Seventh did the most service was that of Belmont, in which it lost 227 in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment by four years of faithful service earned as honorable a name as can be found anywhere in the annals of our volunteer soldiery. The Seventh contained altogether 1,138 officers and men; and of these during the war 98 were killed, 178 died, 291 were discharged, 354 were wounded, and 29 were transferred.

The EIGHTH INFANTRY was organized with Frederick Steele, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Geddes, of Vinton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States Sept. 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Benton and Linn Counties; Company E, from Marion County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Iowa and Johnson Counties; Company H, from Mahaska

County; Company I, from Monroe County, and Company K from Louisa County. The regiment was engaged in the following battles: Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., April 20, 1866. The Eighth fought nobly at Shiloh for 10 hours, but was finally forced to surrender. Most of the command then suffered in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were paroled or released. A portion of the regiment was not surrendered, and it went into the famous "Union Brigade." The regiment was re-organized in 1863, and performed faithful service until mustered out in 1866. It was on duty in Alabama nearly a year after the collapse of the Rebellion, and by the "Campaign of Mobile," earned as warm a reception as Iowa gave to any of her returning heroes. Of 1,027 officers and men, 53 were killed, 187 died, 314 were discharged, 228 were wounded, 8 were missing, 394 were captured, and 38 were transferred.

The NINTH INFANTRY was organized with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, as Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, as Major. Company A was from Jackson County; Companies B and D, from Jones County; Company C, from Buchanan County; Company E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Black Hawk County; Company H, from Winneshiek County; Company I, from Howard County; and Company K from Linn County. The regiment was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas and Lookout Mountain. It also participated in the Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and the return home through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865. The Ninth Iowa was recruited and organized by its first colonel, Wm. Vandever, who was, in 1862, made a brigadier-general. The regiment performed most brilliant service during the whole war, and took a prominent part in the battle of Pea Ridge. It had marched more than 4,000 miles, been transported by mail and steamer more than 6,000, and traversed every State claimed by the Confederacy except Florida and Texas. The regiment brought home four flags, of which two were deposited with the adjutant-general, one given to the State Historical Society, and one was kept by the regimental association, formed by them on being mustered out. Of 1,090 men and officers, 84 were killed, 275 died, 274 were discharged, 385 were wounded, 1 was missing, 32 were captured, and 30 were transferred.

The TENTH INFANTRY was organized with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John C. Bennett, of Polk County, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Iowa City, Sept. 6, 1861. Company A was from Polk County; Company B, from Warren County; Company C, from Tama County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Washington County; Company F, from Poweshiek County; Company G, from Warren County; Company H, from Greene County; Company I, from Jasper County; Company K, from Polk and Madison Counties. The regiment participated in the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. Was mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.

The bloodiest battle in which the Tenth took a prominent part was that of Champion Hills, in which it lost half its number in killed, wounded and missing. Many regiments on coming home gave to the State banners with the names on them of the principal battles in which they had been engaged. The Tenth gave up its colors with the simple inscription, "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers;" and when a visitor to the State Department looks at this banner, torn and bloody with four years of hard service, he will think that "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers" is as proud an inscription as flag ever unfurled to the breeze of heaven. Of 1,027 officers and men, 63 were killed, 170 died, 256 were discharged, 277 were wounded, 17 were captured, and 49 were transferred.

The ELEVENTH INFANTRY was organized with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel; John C. Abercrombie, as Lieut.-Colonel; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport in September and October, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine; Company B, from Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company C, from Louisa County; Companies D, H and I, from Muscatine County; Company E, from Cedar County; Company F, from Washington County; Company G, from Henry County; and Company K, from Linn County. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, and battle of Atlanta. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865. No regiment did better service in the war, and no regiment met with a heartier welcome on its return home. Of 1,022 men, 58 were killed, 178 died, 158 were discharged, 234 were wounded, 4 were missing, 63 were captured and 42 were transferred.

The TWELFTH INFANTRY was recruited soon after the disaster at Bull Run, under a proclamation by President Lincoln calling for more volunteers. It was organized with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieut.-Colonel; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States in October and November, 1861, the last company Nov. 25. Company A was from Hardin County; Company B, from Allamakee County; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Linn County; Company E, from Black Hawk County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Winneshiek County; Company H, from Dubuque and Delaware Counties; Company I, from Dubuque and Jackson Counties; and Company K, from Delaware County. The regiment was engaged at Shiloh, Fort Donelson, siege of Vicksburg, Tupelo, Mississippi, White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Memphis, Jan. 20, 1866. In the battle of Shiloh the Twelfth fought gallantly all day in company with the Eighth and Fourteenth, and at sunset surrendered. They endured a loathsome captivity in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were exchanged, and the regiment was re-organized. A few who were not captured at Shiloh performed active service in the "Union Brigade" during these eight months. The newly equipped regiment immediately joined the army before Vicksburg, and served actively the rest of the war. When the regiment veteranized, Jan. 4, 1864, a larger proportion of men re-enlisted than in any other regiment from Iowa. The following spring the regiment was home for a few weeks on veteran furlough. After Lee's surrender the regiment was continued in the service in Alabama, on guard and garrison duty for several months. Of 981 officers and men, 33 were killed, 285 died, 258 were discharged, 222 were wounded, 404 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

The THIRTEENTH INFANTRY was organized with M. M. Crocker of Des Moines, as Colonel; M. M. Price, of Davenport, Lieut.-Colonel; John Shane, of Vinton, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States Nov. 1, 1861. Company A was from Mt. Vernon; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Scott and Linn Counties; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Marshall County; and Companies I and K, from Washington County. The regiment was in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Ken-

esaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas home. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865. This regiment was especially fortunate in having such a commander as Colonel Crocker. The men at first objected to drilling five or six hours every day, and other severe discipline, but afterward, in the battle of Shiloh and elsewhere, they had ample reason to be grateful for their drill under Col. Crocker. The Thirteenth did noble service in many important affairs of the war, and had the honor of being the first Union troops to enter Columbia, S. C., where the secession movement first began. Of a total of 989 officers and men, 68 were killed, 224 died, 270 were discharged, 313 were wounded, 6 were missing, 88 were captured, and 34 were transferred.

The FOURTEENTH INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1861, under the call of Oct. 3. Before the regiment was organized, the first three companies raised, A, B and C, were ordered on garrison duty at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, and remained ever afterward detached from the regiment. So that although in form they were a part of the Fourteenth Iowa for some time, they were never under its commanding officer. Afterward, these companies for a time were called the First Battalion of the 41st Infantry; but this regiment never being organized, they finally were attached to a cavalry regiment. The Fourteenth therefore had at first but seven companies. In June, 1863, the number of companies was raised to 10, and thus constituted for the first time a full regiment. The regiment was first organized with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as Lieut.-Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of Des Moines County, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, in October, 1861. Company A was from Scott County; Company B, from Bremer and Chickasaw Counties; Company C, from Bremer, Butler and Floyd Counties; Company D, from Henry and Van Buren Counties; Company E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Van Buren and Henry Counties; Company G, from Tama and Scott Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Henry County; and Company K, from Des Moines County. The regiment was in the battle of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Ft. De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, and others. Was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, Nov. 16, 1864. The regiment was nearly all captured at the battle of Shiloh, but was after a few

months exchanged and reorganized. The Fourteenth did some of the hardest fighting that was done in the war. Of 840 officers and men, 31 were killed, 148 died, 191 were discharged, 168 were wounded, 1 was missing, 269 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

The FIFTEENTH INFANTRY was organized in the winter of 1861-'2, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Wm. Dewey, of Fremont County, as Lieut.-Colonel; W. W. Belknap, of Keokuk, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, March 19, 1862. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Polk County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Company D, from Wapello County; Company E, from Van Buren County; Company F, from Fremont and Mills Counties; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Pottawattamie and Harrison Counties; Company I, from Lee, Van Buren and Clarke Counties; and Company K, from Wapello, Van Buren and Warren Counties. The regiment participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out, Aug. 1, 1864. The regiment was most actively engaged at the siege of Atlanta, where it was under fire from the rebels for 81 days. The gallant Fifteenth will long be honored by the grateful people of Iowa, for its faithful service of three years and a half in the heart of the Rebellion. Of 1,196 men, 58 were killed, 277 died, 306 were discharged, 416 were wounded, 7 were missing, 83 were captured, and 27 were transferred.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY was organized under the first call of 1861, and was at that time supposed to be the last Iowa would be called upon to furnish. But the war was only begun, and Iowa was destined to furnish more troops after the Sixteenth than before. As organized, the Sixteenth had Alexander Chambers (formerly Captain in the regular army) for Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, for Lieut.-Colonel; and Wm. Purcell, of Muscatine, for Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, Dec. 10, 1861. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C and E, from Muscatine County; Company D, from Boone County; Company F, from Muscatine, Clinton, and Scott Counties; Company G, from Dubuque County; Company H, from Dubuque and Clayton Counties;

Company I, from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; and Company K, from Lee and Muscatine Counties. The Sixteenth was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, and the various battles around Atlanta; in Sherman's campaigns, and those in the Carolinas. Its first battle was the bloodiest of the war—Shiloh; and that they behaved so well under their first fire, showed that they were good men. After the battle of Shiloh, the "Iowa Brigade" was formed, of which the Sixteenth ever after formed a part. This "Iowa Brigade" was most highly praised by the Inspector General of the Seventeenth Army Corps, who declared in his official report that he had never seen a finer looking body of men, in any respect. In the battle before Atlanta, the greater part of the regiment was captured, and remained in captivity two months. The Sixteenth was mustered out July 19, 1865, at Louisville. Of its 919 officers and men, 62 were killed, 255 died, 211 were discharged, 311 were wounded, 14 were missing, 257 were captured, and 29 were transferred.

The SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY was raised during the spring of 1862, and organized with John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, as Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieut.-Colonel, and Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, April 16, 1862. Company A was from Decatur County; Company B, from Lee County; Company C, from Van Buren, Wapello, and Lee Counties; Company D, from Des Moines, Van Buren, and Jefferson Counties; Company E, from Wapello County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion County; Company H, from Marion and Pottawattamie Counties; Company I, from Jefferson and Lee Counties; and Company K, from Lee and Polk Counties. The Seventeenth was in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and Tilton, Ga., where most of the regiment were made prisoners of war, Oct. 13, 1864. The regiment won special commendation at the battle of Corinth. Of its 956 members, 45 were killed, 121 died, 222 were discharged, 245 were wounded, 8 were missing, 278 were captured, and 28 were transferred.

The EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY, as well as the Seventeenth, was not recruited in response to any call of the President, but was a free gift from the people of Iowa. It was raised in the early summer of 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Clinton, Aug. 5, 6, and 7, 1862, with John Edwards, of

Chariton, as Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieut.-Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. Company A was from Linn and other counties; Company B, from Clarke County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk and Wapello Counties; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Fayette and Benton Counties; Company I, from Washington County; and Company K, from Wapello, Muscatine, and Henry Counties. It was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and others. Much of its time was spent in garrison duty, west of the Mississippi, and therefore it did not share in the brilliant honors of the great battles east of that river. Had opportunity offered, no doubt they would have assaulted Vicksburg, or fought above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, as bravely as any troops in the Union. It was mustered out July 20, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas. Of 875 officers and men, 28 were killed, 122 died, 233 were discharged, 79 were wounded, 63 were captured, and 15 were transferred.

The NINETEENTH INFANTRY was the first regiment organized under President Lincoln's call of July 2, 1862, made when the cause of the Union looked most gloomy. It was mustered into the United States service Aug. 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, Major. Company A was from Lee and Van Buren Counties; Company B, from Jefferson County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Jefferson County; Company E, from Lee County; Companies F and G, from Louisa County; Companies H and I, from Van Buren County; and Company K, from Henry County. The regiment served faithfully at Prairie Grove, Vicksburg; in the Yazoo River expedition, at Sterling Farm, and at Spanish Fort. At Sterling Farm, Sept. 29, 1863, most of the regiment surrendered, after a hard fight. They were exchanged July 22d, of the following year, when they rejoined their regiment at New Orleans. The Nineteenth was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 18, 1865. Of 985 men and officers, 58 were killed, 133 died, 191 were discharged, 198 were wounded, 216 were captured, and 43 were transferred.

The TWENTIETH INFANTRY was the second of the 22 regiments raised in Iowa under the call of July 2, 1862. The regiment was raised within two counties, Linn and Scott, each of which contrib-

uted five companies, and which vied with each other in patriotism. Wm. Mc E. Dye, of Marion, Linn County, was commissioned Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, Lieut.-Colonel; and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Major. The muster-in took place at Clinton, August 25, 1862. Companies A, B, F, H and I were from Linn County; and Companies C, D, E and K, from Scott County. The Twentieth fought at Prairie Grove and at Fort Blakely. Though not engaged in prominent battles, it performed valuable garrison duties on the southern coast. It was on Mustang Island, off the coast of Texas, seven months. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865, and on its return home received a royal welcome from Iowa's citizens. Of 925 officers and men in the Twentieth, 9 were killed, 144 died, 166 were discharged, 52 were wounded, 13 were captured and 39 were transferred.

The TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY was raised in August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (ex-Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Cornelius W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieut.-Colonel; S. F. Van Anda, of Delhi, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, Aug. 18, 20, 22 and 23, except one company, which had been mustered in June. Company A was from Mitchell and Black Hawk Counties; Companies B, D and G, from Clayton County; Companies C, E, F and I, from Dubuque County; and Companies H and K, from Delaware County. The Twenty-First was engaged at Hartsville, Mo., Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, siege of Vicksburg, and battles of Mobile and Fort Blakely. For nearly a year, the regiment served in Missouri, where it distinguished itself by the well fought battle of Hartsville. Then it fought in Mississippi, in Louisiana, in Texas, in Louisiana again, in Arkansas, in Tennessee, in Louisiana once more, and in Alabama. In the battle of Fort Gibson, this and several other Iowa regiments were prominent. The Twenty-first was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, July 15, 1865. Of its 980 officers and men, 39 were killed, 192 died, 159 were discharged, 161 were wounded, 2 were missing, 21 were captured, and 56 were transferred.

The TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY was organized in August, 1862, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (formerly Major of the Third Infantry and since Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Lieut.-Colonel; Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City, Sept. 10, 1862. Most of the regiment—seven companies—

were recruited from the one county of Johnson. Companies A, B, F, G, H, I and K were from Johnson County; Company C was from Jasper County; Company D, from Monroe County; and Company E, from Wapello County. The Twenty-second served in many of the Southern States, and was engaged at Vicksburg, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills, in Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. The regiment particularly distinguished itself in an assault upon the enemy's works at Vicksburg, and in the battle of Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, where it lost 109 men. In the Vicksburg assault, the regiment lost 164. Gen. Grant says in that assault, only Sergeant Griffith and 11 privates (of the Twenty-second) succeeded in entering the fort. Of these only the sergeant and one man returned. Altogether there were 30 Iowa regiments concerned in the siege of Vicksburg. The regiment was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865. Of 1,008 members, 58 were killed, 182 died, 161 were discharged, 267 were wounded, 84 were captured and 42 were transferred.

The TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY was organized with Wm. Dewey, of Fremont County, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieut.-Colonel; S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Des Moines, Sept. 19, 1862. Companies A, B and C were from Polk County; Company D, from Wayne County; Company E, from Pottawattamie County; Company F, from Montgomery County; Company G, from Jasper County; Company H, from Madison County; Company I, from Cass County; and Company K, from Marshall County. The regiment was engaged at Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Milliken's Bend and Fort Blakely. The Twenty-third are the acknowledged heroes of the battle of Black River Bridge, and the equal sharers with other troops of the honors of many battle-fields. At Black River but a few minutes were used in assaulting and carrying the rebel works, but those few minutes were fought with fearful loss to the Twenty-third Iowa. After the successful fight, in which the Twenty-first Iowa also took part, Gen. Lawler passed down the line and seized every man by the hand, so great was his emotion. Gen. Grant called it a brilliant and daring movement. The regiment also distinguished itself greatly at Milliken's Bend. It was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865. Of its 961 officers and men, 41 were killed, 233 died, 181 were discharged, 135 were wounded, 3 were captured and 42 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, called "The Iowa Temperance Regiment," was raised by Eber C. Byam, of Linn County, and consisted of men who were pledged to abstain from the use of liquor in any shape. Eber C. Byam, of Mt. Vernon, was Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mt. Vernon, Lieut.-Colonel; Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major; and the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Muscatine, Sept. 18, 1862. Company A was from Jackson and Clinton counties; Company B and C, from Cedar County; Company D, from Washington, Johnson and Cedar Counties; Company E, from Tama County; Companies F, G and H, from Linn County; Company I, from Jackson County; and Company K, from Jones County. The regiment was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Gen. Banks' Red River expedition, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. The two battles in which the Twenty-fourth took the most prominent part were those of Sabine Cross Roads (in the Red River expedition) and Fisher's Hill. Of 979 men and officers, 56 were killed, 259 died, 205 were discharged, 260 were wounded, 2 were missing, 76 were captured and 55 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was organized near the beautiful little city of Mt. Pleasant, with George A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolph as Lieut.-Colonel; and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major. Was mustered into the United States service at Mt. Pleasant, Sept. 27, 1862. Companies A and I were from Washington County; Companies B and H, from Henry County; Company C, from Henry and Lee Counties; Companies D, E and G, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Louisa County; and Company K, from Des Moines and Lee Counties. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campaign, Ringgold, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ship's Gap, Bentonville, and was with Sherman on his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. The capture of Columbia, the capital of the chief disloyal State, was effected by Iowa troops, among which were those of the Twenty-fifth. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. Of 995 men and officers, 39 were killed, 223 died, 140 were discharged, 183 were wounded, 4 were missing, 18 were captured and 71 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized near the beautiful city of Clinton, and the companies were mostly enrolled in Clinton. Milo Smith, of Clinton, was Colonel; S. G. Magill, of

Lyons, was Lieut.-Colonel; Samuel Clark, of De Witt, was Major; and the regiment was mustered in at Clinton, in August of 1862. Company A was from Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company B, from Jackson County; and Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, from Clinton County. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, in Sherman's campaign to Savannah and home through the Carolinas. The regiment took part in many great battles, and did faithful service all through the war, after winning commendations from its generals. On the return home, the regimental flag was deposited with the State archives, inscribed in golden colors with the names of the battles and victories in which they had shared. It was mustered out of the service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. Of 919 men and officers, 44 were killed, 244 died, 147 were discharged, 165 were wounded, 27 were captured and 70 were transferred.

The TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was recruited in the northern part of Iowa, and was organized with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed. Lake, of Independence, as Lieut.-Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, Oct. 3, 1862. Companies A, B and I were from Allamakee County; Companies C and H, from Buchanan County; Companies D and E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Floyd and Chickasaw Counties; and Company K, from Mitchell County. The Twenty-seventh was engaged at Little Rock, Ark., the battles of the Red River expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. This regiment had varied experience in the matter of climate; for their first active service was in Minnesota, while before the war was over they made a voyage on the gulf, from the Balize to Mobile Bay. After faithful service through the rest of the war, the regiment was mustered out Aug. 8, 1865, at Clinton, Iowa. Of 940 officers and men, 9 were killed, 183 died, 207 were discharged, 142 were wounded, 6 were missing, 32 were captured and 47 were transferred.

The TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY was organized during the autumn of 1862, with the following officers: Wm. E. Miller, of Iowa City, Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, Lieut.-Colonel; and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. Companies A and D were from

Benton County; Companies B and G, from Iowa County; Companies C, H and I, from Poweshiek County; Company E, from Johnson County; Company F, from Tama County, and Company K, from Jasper County. The regiment was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was in Banks' Red River expedition, and fought at Sabine Cross Roads, in the Shenandoah Valley, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In this last the regiment was most prominently engaged. During its service it fought a dozen battles, and traveled well-nigh the entire circuit of the Confederacy. The Twenty-eighth was mustered out of service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865. Of its 956 officers and men, 56 were killed, 111 died, 187 were discharged, 262 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 44 were transferred.

The TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the service of the United States, Dec. 1, 1862, with Thos. H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major. Company A was from Pottawattamie County; Company B, from Mills County; Company C, from Harrison County; Company D, from Adams and Adair Counties; Company E, from Tremont County; Company F, from Taylor County; Company G, from Ringgold County; Company H, from Union County; Company I, from Guthrie County, and Company K, from all the counties named above. The Twenty-Ninth was engaged at Helena, Arkansas Post, Terre Noir, and Spanish Fort. Though it was one of the best disciplined and bravest regiments in the war, it was long kept from participation in active service by being stationed in Arkansas. The regiment was mustered out at New Orleans, Aug. 15, 1865. Of a total of 1,005 officers and men, 21 were killed, 268 died, 132 were discharged, 107 were wounded, 1 was missing, 55 were captured and 37 were transferred.

The THIRTIETH INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, as Colonel; Wm. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieut.-Colonel; Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, Sept. 23, 1862. Companies A and I were from Lee County; Company B, from Davis County; Company C, from Des Moines County; Company D, from Van Buren County; Companies E and K, from Washington County; Company F, from Davis County; and Companies G and H, from Jefferson County. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo

City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Chattanooga, Ringgold, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro and Taylor's Ridge; accompanied Sherman in his campaign to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond; and was in the grand review at Washington, D. C. The Thirtieth was in the thickest of the war, and came home loaded with honors, leaving its honored dead on a score of battle-fields. It was mustered out June 5, 1865. Of 978 officers and men in this regiment, 44 were killed, 264 died, 145 were discharged, 222 were wounded, 2 were missing, 19 were captured and 48 were transferred.

The THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major; it was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, Oct. 13, 1862. Company A was from Linn County; Companies B, C and D, from Black Hawk County; Companies E, G and H, from Jones County; and Companies F, I and K, from Jackson County. The Thirty-first was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., June 27, 1865. The regiment always did its part nobly. It was received home with speeches, feasting, etc., but the people's joy was tempered with sadness, as the regiment had gone forth 1,000 strong, and returned with 370. But had not so many regiments returned with thinned ranks, the Rebellion had not been conquered—the Union had not been saved. Of 977 officers and men, 13 were killed, 279 died, 176 were discharged, 85 were wounded, 13 were captured and 72 were transferred.

The THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieut.-Colonel; and G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, Oct. 5, 1862. Company A was from Hamilton, Hardin and Wright Counties; Company B, from Cerro Gordo County; Company C, from Black Hawk County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Butler County; Company F, from Hardin County; Company G, from Butler and Floyd Counties; Company H, from Franklin County; Company I, from Webster County;

and Company K, from Marshall and Polk Counties. The regiment was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, and other battles. For some time the regiment was separated, and the detachments in different fields, but at last they were all united, and the regiment served as a unit. It was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865. Of 925 officers and men, 59 were killed, 242 died, 174 were discharged, 142 were wounded, 98 were captured and 35 were transferred.

The THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with Samuel A. Rice, a popular politician of Central Iowa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieut.-Colonel; Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Oskaloosa, Oct. 1, 1862. Companies A and I were from Marion County; Companies B, F and H, from Keokuk County; Companies C, D, E and K, from Mahaska County, and Company G, from Marion, Mahaska and Polk Counties. The regiment was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. The regiment worked to best advantage at the brilliant victory of Helena. It remained in Arkansas till the early part of 1865, when it moved south to take part in the closing scenes in Alabama. The Thirty-third was mustered out of service at New Orleans, July 17, 1865. Of 985 men and officers, 26 were killed, 241 died, 145 were discharged, 177 were wounded, 7 were missing, 74 were captured and 32 were transferred.

The THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with George W. Clark, of Indianola, as Colonel; W. S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieut.-Colonel; R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Burlington, Oct. 15, 1862. Companies A and I were from Decatur County; Companies B, C, and D, from Warren County; Company E, from Lucas County; Company F, from Wayne County; Company G, from Lucas and Clarke Counties; Company H, from Madison and Warren Counties; and Company K, from Lucas County. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Fort Gaines and other places in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Jan. 1, 1865, the regiment was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth. Recruits from the Twenty-first and Twenty-third had been on the muster-out of those regiments, transferred to the Thirty-fourth, and this regiment had a total of 1,131 officers and men at its muster-out at Houston, Texas, Aug. 15, 1865. Of 953 properly belonging to

this regiment, 4 were killed, 234 died, 314 were discharged, 16 were wounded, 4 were captured and 22 were transferred. The regiment traveled over 15,000 miles in its service.

The THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was recruited in the summer of 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States at Muscatine, Sept. 18, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James S. Rothrock, of Muscatine, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major. Companies A, B, C, D and E were from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine and Louisa Counties; Companies G, H and I, from Muscatine and Cedar Counties; and Company K, from Cedar County. The regiment participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville and the Mobile campaign. The Thirty-fifth served bravely in a dozen battles, and traveled 10,000 miles. On its return home, it was greeted with a most hearty reception, and a re-union of old soldiers. The regiment was mustered out at Davenport, Aug. 10, 1865, and paid and disbanded at Muscatine six days later. Of 984 officers and men, 38 were killed, 208 died, 192 were discharged, 95 were wounded, 3 were missing, 15 were captured and 65 were transferred.

The THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose County, as Lieut.-Colonel; and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, at Keokuk, Oct. 4, 1862. Company A was from Monroe County; Companies B, D, E, H and K, from Wapello County; and Companies C, F, G and I, from Appanoose County. The Thirty-sixth was engaged at Mark's Mill's, Ark., Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry and other places during the "Little Rock expedition." The regiment suffered greatly from sickness. Before it was fully organized, even, small-pox and measles attacked the men, and the command lost a hundred men. Then it was obliged to encounter the malarial influences of Yazoo River and Helena. Before they recovered their vigor fully, more of them were forced to surrender to the rebels. The regiment was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., Aug. 24, 1865. Of 986 officers and men, 35 were killed, 258 died, 191 were discharged, 146 were wounded, 460 were captured and 24 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was generally known as the "Gray-Beard Regiment." It was composed of men over 45 years of age, and hence not subject to military service; but their patriotism induced them to enlist, and the services of the regiment were accepted by the secretary of war, for post and garrison service. It was organized with Geo. W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major. The muster-in took place at Muscatine, Dec. 15, 1862. Company A was from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company B, from Muscatine County; Company C, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company D, from Johnson and Iowa Counties; Company E, from Wapello and Mahaska Counties; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Appanoose, Des Moines, Henry and Washington Counties; Company H, from Henry and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Jasper, Linn and other counties; and Company K, from Scott and Fayette Counties. The regiment served at St. Louis, in guard of military prisons, then on the line of the Pacific Railway, then at Alton, Ill. Here they remained guarding rebel prisoners, till January, 1864, when they moved to Rock Island, to perform similar duties until June 5. They served the next three months, in very hot weather, at Memphis. Thence the command moved to Indianapolis. From here five companies went to Cincinnati, three to Columbus and two to Gallipolis, Ohio. At these ports they remained till May, 1865. This "Gray-Beard Regiment" was the only one of its kind in the war, and it received many favorable expressions from commanding officers under whom it served. It was mustered out May 24, 1865, the day of the grand review at Washington. The Thirty-seventh was the first Iowa three years' regiment to come home, and was mustered out thus early by especial request of Gen. Willich, in whose brigade they were, in order that they might save their crops—most of them being farmers. Of 914 officers and men, 3 were killed, 145 died, 359 were discharged, 2 were wounded; none were missing and none were captured.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY was recruited in August, 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, Nov. 4, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudmitt, of Waverly, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Charles Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. Companies A, F, G and H were from Fayette County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company C, from Chickasaw

County; Companies D, E and K, from Winneshiek County; and Company I, from Howard County. The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg and Banks' Red River expedition and was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry, Jan. 1, 1865. Of all Iowa's regiments, the Thirty-eighth was most unfortunate in regard to sickness. It had not been in the service two years, when more than 300 enlisted men and a number of officers had died of disease. During the same period 100 had been discharged for inability. There were long weary weeks when there were not enough well men to take care of the sick, not even enough to bury the dead. It was at last obliged to give up its own existence. Though the regiment had not had an opportunity to achieve brilliant renown in the field, it did fulfill a no less honored destiny than many whose banners were covered with the names of battles. It did all that men could do—it gave itself up for the good of the service. Of its 910 men, 1 was killed, 314 died, 120 were discharged, 2 were wounded and 14 were transferred.

The THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas County, as Lieut.-Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major. Companies A and F were from Madison County; Companies B and I, from Polk County; Companies C and H, from Dallas County; Company D, from Clarke County; Company E, from Greene County; Company G, from Des Moines and Henry Counties; and Company K, from Clarke and Decatur Counties. The regiment was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., Corinth, Allatoona, Ga., Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and was in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond. The regiment was one of the most distinguished in the field, and met with a most royal welcome from the warm-hearted people of Iowa, on its return home. It had previously taken part in the grand review at Washington. It was mustered out at Washington, June 5, 1865, and was disbanded at Clinton, Iowa. Of its 933 officers and men, 41 were killed, 143 died, 123 were discharged, 113 were wounded, 206 were captured and 16 were transferred.

The FORTIETH INFANTRY was the highest in numerical order of Iowa's three years' regiments, but not the last to leave the State. Three or four other regimental organizations, too, were commenced, but not completed. Some 300 men were enlisted for the Forty-first, who united with the three companies of the Fourteenth, sta-

tioned at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory; another regiment, to be called the Forty-second, was attempted, with camp at Dubuque; and another still, at Ottumwa, was to be called the Forty-third. These attempts were unsuccessful in so far as the complete formation of an infantry regiment after the Fortieth was concerned. The Fortieth was organized at Iowa City, Nov. 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieut.-Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major. Companies A and H were from Marion County; Company B, from Poweshiek County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Mahaska and Marion Counties; Company G, from Marion County; Company I, from Keokuk County; and Company K, from Benton and other counties. The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Banks' Red River expedition, and the battle of Jenkins Ferry. It was called the "Copperhead Regiment" by political partisans, but it bore its share of the fatigues of war in a patriotic way that might have been emulated by some of their political enemies. The fact is, moreover, the regiment always gave a small Republican majority, though the contrary was believed for a time. The Fortieth was mustered out at Port Gibson, Aug. 2, 1865. Of 900 officers and men, 5 were killed, 196 died, 134 were discharged, 43 were wounded, 3 were captured and 26 were transferred.

The FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY was never completed as an infantry regiment. It contained three companies; A, from Black Hawk, Johnson and other counties; B, from Johnson County; and C, from Des Moines and other counties. Its infantry organization was under the command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Under authority from the war department, these three companies became K, L and M, of the Seventh Cavalry.

The FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY was raised in the summer of 1864. Generals Grant and Sherman being actively engaged with large armies against the enemy, the governors of the northwestern States proposed to the authorities of the war department to send into the field a considerable number of troops for a short term of service, who might relieve others on guard and garrison duty at the rear, and thus be the means of adding largely to the force of drilled and disciplined men at the front. This proposition was after a time accepted, and the term of service was established at 100 days. Gov. Stone accordingly issued his proclamation calling for such troops, and the citizens responded with four regiments

and one battalion. Because commissions had been issued to persons designated as officers of the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Regiments, which were never organized, however, although considerable was done in the way of their formation, the number of the regiments of hundred-days men commenced with Forty-four. This regiment was under the command of Colonel Stephen H. Henderson, and was mustered in at Davenport, June 1, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, from Muscatine County; Company C, from Jones, Linn and Dubuque Counties; Company D, from Johnson and Linn Counties; Company E, from Bremer and Butler Counties; Company F, from Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company G, from Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company H, from Boone and Polk Counties; and Companies I and K, from Scott County. The regiment did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn., and was mustered out at Davenport, Sept. 15, 1864. Of 867 officers and men in the Forty-fourth, 1 was killed and 18 died. There were no other casualties.

The FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. H. Bereman, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieut.-Colonel; and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. Companies A and H were from Henry County, Company B, from Washington County; Company C, from Lee County; Company D, from Davis County; Company E, from Henry and Lee Counties; Company F, from Des Moines County; Company G, from Des Moines and Henry Counties; Company I, from Jefferson County; and Company K, from Van Buren County. This was the first of the regiments of hundred-days' men organized; it even preceded the Forty-fourth. It performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Keokuk, Sept. 16, 1864. Of 912 officers and men, 2 were killed, 19 died, 1 was wounded, and 2 were transferred.

The FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieut.-Colonel; and G. L. Tarbet, as Major. Was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque; Company B, from Poweshiek County; Company C, from Dallas and Guthrie Counties; Company D, from Taylor and Fayette Counties; Company E, from Ringgold and Linn Counties; Company F, from Winneshiek and Delaware Counties; Company G, from Appanoose and Delaware Counties; Company H, from Wayne County; Company I, from Cedar County; and Company K, from Lucas County. The

Forty-sixth performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Davenport, Sept. 23, 1864. Of its 892 officers and men, 2 were killed, 24 died, 1 was wounded and 3 were captured.

The FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, June 1, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieut.-Colonel; and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major. Company A was from Marion and Clayton Counties; Company B, from Appanoose County; Company C, from Wapello and Benton Counties; Company D, from Buchanan and Linn Counties; Company E, from Madison County; Company F, from Polk County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Keokuk County; Company I, from Mahaska County; and Company K, from Wapello County. This regiment was stationed at the sickly place of Helena, Arkansas, where many succumbed to disease. Of 884 officers and men, one was killed, 46 died, and one was transferred.

The FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY (BATTALION) was mustered into the service at Davenport, July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieut.-Colonel. Company A was from Warren County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Decatur County; and Company D, from Des Moines and Lee Counties. The battalion served its time guarding rebel prisoners on Rock Island, in the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. It was mustered out at Rock Island barracks, Oct. 21, 1864. Of 346 officers and men, four died, and four were transferred. The services of these hundred-days' men were of great value to the national cause.

They were acknowledged by the President of the United States, in a special executive order, returning his hearty thanks to officers and men.

The FIRST CAVALRY was organized in the spring of 1861, with Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Charles E. Moss of Keokuk, as Lieut.-Colonel; and E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors. Company A was from Lee, Van Buren and Wapello Counties; Company B, from Clinton County; Company C, from Des Moines and Lee Counties; Company D, from Madison and Warren Counties; Company E, from Henry County; Company F, from Johnson and Linn Counties; Company G, from Dubuque and Black Hawk Counties; Company H, from Lucas and Morrison Counties; Company I, from Wapello and Des Moines Counties; Company K, from Allamakee and Clayton Counties; Company

L, from Dubuque and other counties; and Company M, from Clinton County. The regiment was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo., Rolla, New Lexington, Elkins' Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, and Clear Creek. The regiment veteranized in the spring of 1864. It did not take the usual 30-days' furlough until May, for their services were needed in the field, and they gallantly volunteered to remain. After the war was closed, the First served in Texas, with Gen. Custer, until its muster-out, Feb. 15, 1866. Of 1,478 officers and men, 43 were killed, 215 died, 207 were discharged, 88 were wounded, 2 were missing, 22 were captured, and 39 were transferred.

The SECOND CAVALRY was organized with W. L. Elliott, a Captain in the third cavalry of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieut.-Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors. The regiment was mustered in at Davenport, Sept. 1, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Marshall County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Polk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Hamilton and Franklin Counties; Company G, from Muscatine County; Company H, from Johnson County; Company I, from Cerro Gordo, Delaware and other counties; Company K, from Des Moines County; and Companies L and M from Jackson County. The Second participated in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford and Nashville. The regiment performed active and arduous service all through the war, and so often distinguished itself as to become well known throughout the nation. It was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Sept. 19, 1865. Of its 1,394 officers and men, 41 were killed, 224 died, 174 were discharged, 173 were wounded, 10 were missing, 74 were captured and 42 were transferred.

The THIRD CAVALRY was mustered in at Keokuk, August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Trimble, of Bloomfield, as Lieut.-Colonel; and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Corydon, as Majors. Companies A and E were from Davis County; Company B, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company C, from Lee and Keokuk Counties; Company D, from Davis and Van Buren Counties;

Company F, from Jefferson County; Company G, from Van Buren County; Company H, from Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Appanoose County; Company K, from Wapello and Marion Counties; Company L, from Decatur County; and Company M, from Appanoose and Decatur Counties. The Third was engaged at Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Bott's Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo and Village Creek. The regiment was raised by Hon. Cyrus Bussey, who, in his call for volunteers, requested each man to bring with him a good cavalry horse to sell to the Government. In two weeks he had a thousand men, well mounted, in the rendezvous at Keokuk. In order to still further hasten matters, Col. Bussey personally contracted in Chicago for equipments. In this way the delay experienced by other regiments in preparing for the field was entirely avoided. The regiment took an active part in many battles and raids, and always behaved with distinguished gallantry. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 9, 1865. Of 1,360 officers and men, 65 were killed, 251 died, 311 were discharged, 166 were wounded, 1 was missing, 146 were captured and 34 were transferred.

The FOURTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mt. Pleasant, Nov. 21, 1861, with Asbury B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieut.-Colonel; and S. D. Swan, of Mt. Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines and G. A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Majors. Company A was from Delaware County; Company C, from Jefferson and Henry Counties; Companies D and K, from Henry County; Company E, from Jasper and Poweshiek Counties; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Lee and Henry Counties; Company H, from Chickasaw County; Company I, from Madison County; Company L, from Des Moines and other counties; and Company M, from Jefferson County. The Fourth fought bravely and lost men at every one of the following engagements: Gun Town; Miss., Helena, Bear Creek, Memphis, Town Creek, Columbus, Mechanicsburg, Little Blue River, Brownsville, Ripley, Black River Bridge, Grenada, Tupelo, Yazoo River, White River, Osage, Lock Creek, Okalona, and St. Francis River. The Fourth was one of the bravest and most successful regiments in the field, and its services were of the utmost value to the Union arms. It was

mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 10, 1865. Of 1,227 officers and men, 44 were killed, 207 died, 241 were discharged, 119 were wounded, 3 were missing, 94 were captured, and 35 were transferred.

The FIFTH CAVALRY was but in part an Iowa regiment. The States of Minnesota and Missouri and the Territory of Nebraska were largely represented; but as Iowa had the most, it was designated as an Iowa regiment. It was organized and mustered into the service at Omaha, with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieut.-Colonel, and Carl Schaeffer de Bernstein, a German baron, Wm. Kelsay and Alfred B. Brackett as Majors. Companies A, B, C and D were mostly from Nebraska; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Des Moines, Dubuque and Lee Counties; Company G, from Minnesota; Company H, from Jackson and other counties; Companies I and K, from Minnesota; Company L, from Minnesota and Missouri; and Company M, from Missouri. Companies G, I and K were transferred to Minnesota volunteers, Feb. 25, 1864. The new Company G was organized from veterans and recruits, and Companies C, E, F and I of the Fifth Iowa Infantry. The new Companies I and K were organized from veterans and recruits, and Companies A, B, D, G, H and K of the Fifth Infantry. This regiment was engaged at the second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newman, Camp Creek, Cumberland Works, Tenn., Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski and Cheraw. The gallant Fifth was in many situations requiring the greatest coolness and courage, and always acquitted itself with high honor. At one time the regiment was surrounded by rebels, and the colonel in charge of the brigade had escaped with two other regiments to the Union lines, reporting the Fifth all killed or captured. But the result was far from that. At the critical time the brave Major Young, afterward Colonel of the regiment, thundered out in the still night air, "The Fifth Iowa is going straight through; let the brave follow!" Then came the single word of command, "Forward!" and when they reached the rebel lines, "Charge!" Fifteen hundred troopers dashed at full speed over the bodies of the surprised rebels, and escaped to the Union lines with the loss of but 15 men. The regiment was finally mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 11, 1865. Of its 1,245 officers and men, 47 were killed, 141 died, 224 were discharged, 56 were wounded, 217 were captured and 17 were transferred.

The SIXTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered in at Davenport, Jan. 31, 1863, with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieut.-Colonel; and T. H. Shepherd, of Iowa City, E. P. Ten Broeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors. Company A was from Scott and other counties; Company B, from Dubuque and other counties; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from southwest counties of the State; Company F, from Allamakee and other counties; Company G, from Delaware and Buchanan Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Johnson and other counties; Company K, from Linn County; Company L, from Clayton County; and Company M, from Johnson and Dubuque Counties. This regiment was employed on the frontier against the Indians, and did excellent service. Their principal engagement was the battle of White Stone Hill, in which they severely punished a band of hostiles. The Sixth was mustered out at Sioux City, Oct. 17, 1865. Of 1,125 officers and men 19 were killed, 72 died, 89 were discharged, 19 were wounded and 7 were transferred.

The SEVENTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered into the service at Davenport, April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieut.-Colonel; and H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque, and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors. Companies A, B, C and D were from Wapello and other counties in the immediate vicinity; Companies E, F, G and H were from all parts of the State; Company I, from Sioux City; Companies K and F had been infantry companies, and were from Johnson and other counties; and Company M had been an infantry company and was from Des Moines County. This regiment also served against the Indians in the West. It fought bravely in many battles, and won the lasting gratitude of the people of the West. It was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866, except Companies K, L and M, which were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866. Of its 562 officers and men, 47 were killed, 101 died, 252 were discharged, 8 were wounded and 9 were transferred.

The EIGHTH CAVALRY was recruited by Lieut. Dorr, of the Twelfth Infantry. As the result of his energy, 2,000 men were soon enlisted for the Eighth! Some 300 were rejected, 450 were turned over to the Ninth Cavalry, and about 75 to the Fourth Battery. The Eighth was organized with Joseph B. Dorr, of Du-

buque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieut.-Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton; J. D. Thompson, of Eldora; and A. J. Price, of Guttenberg, as Majors; and was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Sept. 30, 1863. Company A was from Page County; Companies B and L, from Wapello County; Company C, from Van Buren County; Company D, from Ringgold County; Company E, from Henry County; Companies F and H, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Clayton County; Company I, from Marshall County; Company K, from Muscatine County; and Company M, from Polk County. This regiment served gallantly in guarding Sherman's communications, and at the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newnan and Nashville. It participated in Stoneman's cavalry raid around Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. After the close of hostilities and before the muster out, Col. Dorr died of disease. He was much beloved by his command; and highly respected at home, where he had been an able editor. The Eighth was mustered out at Macon, Ga., Aug. 13, 1865. Of its 1,234 officers and men, 30 were killed, 106 died, 67 were discharged, 87 were wounded, 2 were missing, 259 were captured, and 22 were transferred.

The NINTH CAVALRY was the last three years' regiment recruited in Iowa. It was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, Nov. 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieut.-Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and Wm. Haddock, of Waterloo, as Majors. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Linn County; Company C, from Wapello and Decatur Counties; Company D from Washington County; Company E, from Fayette County; Company F, from Clayton County; Companies G and H, from various counties; Company I, from Wapello and Jefferson Counties; Company K, from Keokuk County; Company L, from Jasper and Marion Counties; Company M, from Wapello and Lee Counties. The regiment performed heavy scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas, for the small part of the war after it was organized. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 28, 1866. Of its 1,178 officers and men, 6 were killed, 178 died, 64 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured, and 11 were transferred.

The FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk, and others, and was mustered into the service at Burlington. Aug. 17,

1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in the Atlanta campaign, at Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 5, 1865. Of 149 members, 7 were killed, 55 died, 35 were discharged, 31 were wounded, and 3 were transferred.

The SECOND BATTERY was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont, and Pottawattamie, and mustered in at Council Bluffs, and at St. Louis, Aug. 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson I. Spoor, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Farmington, Corinth and other places. Was mustered out at Davenport, Aug. 7, 1865. Of a total of 123 officers and men, 1 was killed, 30 died, 16 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured, and 6 were transferred.

The THIRD BATTERY was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler, and Floyd, and was mustered into the service at Dubuque, in September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Pea Ridge and other important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, Oct. 23, 1865. Of 142 officers and men, 3 were killed, 34 died, 28 were discharged, and 18 were wounded.

The FOURTH BATTERY was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills, and Fremont Counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, Nov. 23, 1863. This battery was on duty most of the time in Louisiana, but did not serve in any important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865. Of 152 officers and men, 6 died, 11 were discharged, and 1 was transferred.

The IOWA REGIMENT OF COLORED TROOPS was organized and mustered into the service of the United States, Oct. 23, 1863. John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, was Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, was Lieut.-Colonel; and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, was Major. This regiment was afterward the Sixtieth Regiment of United States Colored Troops. It was not called upon to fight, but performed valuable guard and garrison duties at St. Louis and elsewhere South.

The NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier. James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It consisted of five companies, all enlisted from the northwestern counties.

The SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the southern border of the State, and was organized in the counties on the border of Missouri. It consisted of seven companies, in three battalions.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments:

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier-General, from March 21, 1862.
 Frederick Steele, Brigadier-General, from Nov. 29, 1862.
 Frank J. Herron, Brigadier-General, from Nov. 29, 1862.
 Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.
 Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from Feb. 6, 1862.
 Jacob G. Lanman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.
 Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.
 James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.
 Washington L. Elliott, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.
 Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862.
 Frank J. Herron, Lieut.-Colonel, 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.
 Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862.
 Wm. Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862.
 Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862.
 Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1863.
 Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from Aug. 4, 1863.
 John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from Aug. 11, 1863.
 Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from Jan. 5, 1864.
 Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.
 Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.
 Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 5th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.
 John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from Sept. 26, 1864.
 James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from Jan. 13, 1864.
 James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from Feb. 9, 1865.
 Thomas J. McKean, from Nov. 21, 1861.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier General, from Oct. 5, 1864.
 Edward Hatch, Brigadier-General, from Dec. 15, 1864.
 Wm. W. Belknap, Brigadier-General, from March 13, 1865.
 W. L. Elliott, Brigadier-General, from March 13, 1865.
 Wm. Vandever, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A. A. G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.
 Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from Dec. 12, 1864.
 S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from Dec. 15, 1864.
 Thomas H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from Dec. 15, 1864.

Samuel S. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from Dec. 19, 1864.
Clark R. Weaver, Colonel 17th Infantry, from Feb. 9, 1865.
Francis M. Drake, Lieut.-Colonel 36th Infantry, from Feb. 22, 1865.
Geo. A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.
George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.
J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 3, 1865.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to "set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa not otherwise claimed or appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it becomes a State. The first General Assembly, therefore, by act approved Feb. 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the State. The public buildings and other property at Iowa City were appropriated to the University, but the Legislative sessions and State offices were to be held in them until a permanent location for a capital was made.

The control and management of the University were committed to a board of 15 trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, and five were to be chosen every two years. The superintendent of public instruction was made president of this board. The organic act provided that the University should never be under the control of any religious denomination whatever, and that as soon as the revenue from the grant and donations should amount to \$2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of 50 students annually. Of course the organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three normal schools were established. The branches were located at Fairfield and Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University at Iowa

City. At Fairfield, the Board of Directors organized and erected a building at a cost of \$2,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year, but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and Jan. 24, 1853, at the request of the board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence.

The normal schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mt. Pleasant. Each was to be governed by a board of seven trustees, to be appointed by the trustees of the University. Each was to receive \$500 annually from the income of the University fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common-school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The school at Andrew was organized Nov. 21, 1849, with Samuel Ray as principal. A building was commenced and over \$1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. The school at Oskaloosa was started in the court-house, Sept. 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two-story brick building was completed in 1853, costing \$2,473. The school at Mt. Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 for each of the two schools, and repealed the laws authorizing the payment to them of money from the University fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no actual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of 16 weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected president, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Griffin.

The faculty was then re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856. There were 124 students—83 males and 41 females—in attendance during the years 1856-'7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the board, Sept. 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the University.

The new constitution, adopted in 1857, definitely fixed the capital at Des Moines, the State University at Iowa City, and provided that it should have no branches. In December of that year the old capitol building was turned over to the trustees of the University. In 1858, \$10,000 were appropriated for the erection of a boarding hall. The board closed the University April 27, 1858, on account of insufficient funds, and dismissed all the faculty except Chancellor Dean. At the same time a resolution was passed excluding females. This was soon after reversed by the General Assembly.

The University was re-opened Sept. 19, 1860, and from this date the real existence of the University dates. Mr. Dean had resigned before this, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected president, at a salary of \$2,000. Aug. 19, 1862, he resigned, and was succeeded by Prof. Oliver M. Spencer. President Spencer was granted leave of absence for 15 months, to visit Europe, and Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected president *pro tem*. President Spencer resigning, James Black, D.D., Vice-President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected president. He entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The law department was established in June, 1868, and soon after the Iowa Law School at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department.

The medical department was established in 1869.

Since April 11, 1870, the government of the University has been in the hands of a Board of Regents.

Dr. Black resigned in 1870, to take effect Dec. 1, and March 1, 1871, Rev. Geo. Thatcher was elected president.

In June, 1874, the chair of military instruction was established, and Lieut. A. D. Schenk, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed by the President of the United States as professor of military science and tactics.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thatcher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle was elected president. He was succeeded in 1878 by J. L. Pickard, LL. D., who is the present incumbent.

The University has gained a reputation as one of the leading institutions of the West, and this position will doubtless be maintained. The present educational corps consists of the following, besides President Pickard: in the collegiate department, nine professors and six instructors, including the professor of military science; in the law department, a chancellor, two professors and four lecturers; in the medical department, eight professors and ten assistant professors and lecturers.

No preparatory work is done in the University, but different high schools in the State, with approved courses of study, are admitted as preparatory departments of the University whose graduates are admitted without examination. Common schools, high schools and University are thus made one connected system.

The present number of students in the collegiate department is: males, 163; females, 69; total, 232; in law department, 140; in medical department, 195.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This is located at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and was opened in 1876. The institution trains teachers for our schools, and is doing excellent, though limited, work. What is wanted is more room, and increased facilities of every kind. Other institutions of a similar kind should also be established throughout the State.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The State Agricultural College and Farm were established by act of the General Assembly approved March 23, 1858. The farm was located in Story County, at Ames. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts. In 1864 the assembly voted \$20,000 for the erection of the college building. In 1866 \$91,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose. The building was completed in 1868, and the institution was opened in the following year. The college is modeled to some extent after Michigan Agricultural College.

Tuition is free to pupils from the State over 16 years of age. Students are required to work on the model farm two and a half hours each day. The faculty is of a very high character, and the institution one of the best of its kind. Sale of spirits, wine and beer as a beverage is forbidden by law within three miles of the College. The current expenses of this institution are paid by the

income from the permanent endowment. A. S. Welch, LL. D., is president, and is assisted by 12 professors and eight instructors. Whole number of students admitted, 2,600; present number, 240. The College Farm comprises 860 acres, of which 400 are in cultivation.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

By an act of the Legislature of Iowa, approved Jan. 24, 1855, the Iowa Institute for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City.

In 1866 a great effort was made to remove the Institute to Des Moines; but it was finally permanently located at Council Bluffs, and the school opened in a rented building. In 1868 Commissioners were appointed to locate a site, and superintend the erection of new buildings, for which the Legislature appropriated \$125,000. The commissioners selected 90 acres of land two miles south of the city.

In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following, a tornado blew off the roof of the new west wing and the walls were partially demolished. About 150 pupils were in attendance at the time of the fire. After that, half the classes were dismissed and the number of pupils reduced to 70.

The present officers are: B. F. Clayton, President, Macedonia; term expires in 1886; A. Rogers, Secretary; term expires 1884; John H. Stubenranch; term expires in 1884. The county superintendent of schools annually reports all persons of school age that are deaf and dumb; also those too deaf to acquire learning in the common schools. The cost per pupil is \$28 per quarter, and is paid by the parents or guardian; but when unable to do so, the expense is borne by the respective county. The regular appropriation is \$11,000 per annum, drawn quarterly. Parents and guardians are allowed to clothe their children.

The whole number admitted to the Institute is 621. Present number, 221. Last biennial appropriation, \$27,839.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

The first person to agitate the subject of an Institute for the Blind was Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, who, in 1852, established a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the Insti-

tute was adopted by the State, and moved to Iowa City, by act of the Legislature, approved Jan. 18, 1853, and opened for the reception of pupils, April 4, 1853. During the first term 23 pupils were admitted. Prof. Bacon, the principal, made his first report in 1854, and suggested that the name be changed from "Asylum for the Blind" (which was the name first adopted), to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This change was made in 1855, and the Legislature made an annual appropriation of \$55 per quarter for each pupil; afterward this appropriation was changed to \$3,000 per annum.

Prof. Bacon was a fine scholar, an economical manager, and in every way adapted to his position. During his administration the Institution was in a great measure self-supporting by the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils. There was also a charge of \$25 as an admission fee for each pupil. Prof. Bacon founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois.

In 1858 the citizens of Vinton, Benton County, donated a quarter section of land and \$5,000 for the establishment of the asylum at that place. On the 8th of May, that same year, the trustees met at Vinton and made arrangements for securing the donation, and adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860, the contract for enclosing was let to Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, for \$10,420. In August, 1862, the goods and furniture were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and in the fall of the same year the school was opened with 24 pupils.

The Institution has been built at a vast expenditure of money, much greater than it seemed to require for the number of occupants. The Legislative Committee, who visited the College in 1878, expressed their astonishment at this utter disregard of the fitness of things. They could not understand why \$282,000 should have been expended for a massive building for the accommodation of only 130 people, costing the State over \$5,000 a year to heat it, and about \$500 a year for each pupil.

The present officers are: Robert Carothers, Superintendent; T. F. McCune, Assistant Superintendent; Trustees: Jacob Springer, President; M. H. Westbrook, J. F. White, C. O. Harrington, W. H. Leavitt, S. H. Watson. Whole number of occupants, 436. Present number, males, 36; females, 50. Salary of superintendent, \$1,200; assistant, \$700; trustees, \$4.00 per day and mileage. Annual appropriation, \$3,000, and \$128 per year allowed for each pupil. Annual meeting of trustees in June. Biennial appropriation in 1880, \$3,000.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature, approved Jan. 24, 1855. Gov. Grimes, Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building; \$4,425 were appropriated by the Legislature for the site, and \$50,000 for the building. The commissioners located the institution at Mount Pleasant, Henry County, and a plan of the building was drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts. The building was designed to accommodate 300 patients, and in October work commenced, superintended by Henry Winslow. The building was not ready for occupancy until March, 1861. The Legislature had appropriated \$258,555.67 before it was completed. One hundred patients were admitted within three months. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, there were admitted 3,684 patients. Of these, 1,141 recovered, 505 were improved, and 589 were discharged unimproved; 1 died. During this period, 1,384 of the patients were females.

The trustees are elected by the Legislature, and all officers are chosen by the trustees. Superintendents are chosen for six years. Dr. Ranney was first chosen in 1865; his present term expires in 1886; salary, \$2,000 per annum. Whole number of patients admitted, 4,598; present number of males, 298; present number of females, 235. Trustees are paid \$5.00 per day and mileage, not to exceed 30 days each year. Annual meeting, first Wednesday in October; quarterly, January, April and September.

Present officers are: Mark Ranney, M. D., Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., J. P. Brnbaker, M. D., and Max Witte, M. D., Assistant Physicians.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, AT INDEPENDENCE.

The Legislature of 1867-'8 adopted measures providing for an additional hospital for the insane; and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton County, E. G. Morgan, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed commissioners to locate and superintend the erection of a building. These commissioners commenced their labors June 8, 1868, at Independence. They were authorized to select the most desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within

two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge. They finally selected a site on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence. The contract for building was awarded to David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for \$88,114. It was signed Nov. 7, 1868, and work was immediately commenced. George Josselyn was appointed superintendent of the work. The first meeting of the trustees was called in July, 1872. At the September meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent of the Hospital, George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron.

The Hospital opened May 1, 1873. Whole number of patients admitted, 2,000; present number (1882), 533; males, 290; females, 243. Biennial appropriation, 1880, \$35,300.

The present officers are: G. H. Hill, Superintendent, term expires in 1882; salary, \$1,600; H. G. Brainard, M. D., Assistant Superintendent, salary, \$1,000; Noyes Appleman, Steward; salary \$900; Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron; salary, \$600.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

This institution is located at Davenport, Scott County, and was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late Rebellion. This noble woman called a convention at Muscatine, Sept. 7, 1853, for the purpose of devising means for the education and support of the orphan children of Iowa, whose fathers lost their lives in defending their country's honor. The public interest in the movement was so great that all parts of the State were largely represented, and an association was organized, called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum. The first meeting of the trustees was held Feb. 14, 1864, at Des Moines, when Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum, and arrangements were made for raising funds. At the next meeting, in Davenport, the following month, a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was chairman, to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mount Pleasant, as Steward. The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that July 13, following, the executive committee announced that they were ready to receive children. Within three weeks 21 were admitted, and in a little more than six months, the soldiers' orphans admitted numbered 70.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed the first matron, but she resigned the following February, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont County.

"The Home" was sustained by voluntary contributions until 1866, when it was taken charge of by the State. The Legislature appropriated \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported, and provided for the establishment of three Homes. The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, an old hotel building was fitted up for it, and by the following January there were 96 inmates. In October, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building, about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School. The same year the Legislature also devoted the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Glenwood, Mills County, to an institution for the support of feeble-minded children. It also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at Glenwood and Cedar Falls Homes to the institution at Davenport.

The present officers are: S. W. Pierce, Superintendent; Mrs. F. W. Pierce, Matron. Whole number admitted, 1,525; present number, males, 79; females, 90. The 18th Grand Army appropriated \$2,000 to build eight new cottages, school-house and other buildings; these have been completed, and the Home will, when furnished, accommodate 200 children. Superintendent's salary, \$1,200 per annum. Trustees are elected for two years.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

An act of the General Assembly approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble-minded children at Glenwood, Mills County; and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were taken for this purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three trustees, one of whom should be a resident of Mills County.

The grounds to be used were found in a very dilapidated condition, and thorough changes were deemed necessary. The institution was opened Sept. 1, 1876, and the first pupil admitted Sept. 4. By November, 1877, the number of pupils had increased to 87. The whole number admitted has been 257. Present inmates number 200.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The first penal institution was established by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved Jan. 25, 1839. This act authorized the governor to draw the sum of \$20,000 appropriated by an act of Congress in 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors, consisting of three persons, to be elected by the Legislature, who should superintend the building of a penitentiary to be located within a mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, county of Lee, provided that the latter deeded a suitable tract of land for the purpose, also a spring or stream of water for the use of the penitentiary.

The first directors were John S. David and John Claypole. They were given the power of appointing the warden, the latter to appoint his own assistants. The citizens of Fort Madison executed a deed of 10 acres of land for the building, and Amos Ladd was appointed superintendent June 5, 1839. The work was soon entered upon, and the main building and warden's house were completed in the fall of 1841. It continued to meet with additions and improvements until the arrangements were all completed according to the design of the directors. The estimated cost of the building was \$55,933.90, and was designed of sufficient capacity to accommodate 138 convicts.

Iowa has adopted the enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners, and utilizes their labor for their own support. Their labor is let out to contractors, who pay the State a stipulated sum therefor, the latter furnishing shops, tools, machinery, etc., and the supervision of the convicts.

The present officers of the prison are: E. C. Mc Millen, Warden, elected 1878 and 1880; Hiel Hale, Deputy Warden; W. C. Gunn, Chaplain, A. W. Hoffmeister, Physician; M. T. Butterfield, Clerk.

The whole number of convicts admitted up to the present time (1882) is 3,387. Number of males in 1881, 350; females, 3; number of guards, 33. The warden is chosen biennially by the Legislature, and receives a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

ANAMOSA PENITENTIARY.

In 1872 the first steps toward the erection of a prison at Anamosa, Jones County, were taken, and by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 23, this year, William Ure, Foster L.

Downing and Martin Heisey were appointed commissioners to construct and control prison buildings. They met on the 4th of June following, and selected a site donated by the citizens of Anamosa. The plan, drawings and specifications were furnished by L. W. Foster & Co., of Des Moines, and work on the building was commenced Sept. 28, 1872. In 1873, 20 convicts were transferred from the Fort Madison prison to Anamosa.

The officers of the Anamosa prison are: A. E. Martin, Warden; L. B. Peet, Deputy Warden; Mrs. A. C. Merrill, Chaplain; L. J. Adair, Physician; T. P. Parsons, Clerk. The whole number admitted since it was opened is 816. Number of males in 1882, 133; females, 2. Salaries of officers the same as those of the Fort Madison penitentiary.

BOYS' REFORM SCHOOL.

By act approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a reform school at Salem, Henry County, and provided for a board of trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. The trustees immediately leased the property of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute, and Oct. 7 following the school received its first inmate. The law at first provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. The trustees were directed to organize a separate school for girls.

In 1872 the school was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin County, and \$45,000 were appropriated for the necessary buildings.

In 1876 the law was so amended that only children over seven and under 16 years of age are admitted.

The children are taught the elements of education, in particular the useful branches, and are also trained in some regular course of labor, as is best suited to their age, disposition and capacity. They are kept until they arrive at majority, unless bound out to some responsible party, which relieves the State of their care. Occasionally they are discharged before the age of 21, for good conduct.

The institution is managed by five trustees, elected by the Legislature. Whole number of boys admitted, 818. There are 204 inmates at present, and also 63 in the girls' department, at Mitchellville. The biennial appropriation for 1880 was \$16,900.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly approved Jan. 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting and preserving a library of books, pamphlets, papers, paintings and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa. There was appropriated the sum of \$500 per annum to maintain this society. The management consists of a board of 18 curators, nine appointed by the governor, and nine elected by vote of the society.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people under the management of the State government. It should receive more pecuniary assistance than it does. The Society holds an annual Fair, which has occurred at Des Moines since 1878. At its meetings subjects are discussed of the highest interest and value, and these proceedings are published at the expense of the State.

The officers are a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer and five directors. The last hold office for two years, and the other officers one year.

FISH HATCHING-HOUSE.

This was established in 1874, and has for its object the supplying of rivers and lakes with valuable fish. The General Assembly first appropriated the sum of \$3,000. Three fish commissioners were appointed, and the State is divided into three districts, one for each commissioner. The Hatching-House was erected near Anamosa, Jones County, and is conducted in the same manner as similar houses in other States. Since 1876 there has been but one commissioner, B. F. Shaw. Mr. Shaw is enthusiastic in his work, and has distributed hundreds of thousands of small fish of various kinds in the rivers and lakes of Iowa. The 16th General Assembly passed an act in 1878 prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except brook trout from March until June of each year.

EDUCATIONAL.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In no subject connected with our civilization and progress have the people taken so deep an interest as in that of education. The public schools have especially engaged the attention of our best citizens and legislators. The germ of the free public-school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had migrated to the "Beautiful Land" from older States, where they had enjoyed to some extent its advantages, and they determined that their children should be similarly favored, in the land of their adoption.

The system thus planted was expanded and improved until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country. Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered that humble log school-houses were built almost as soon as the log cabins of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. In the lead-mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneer provided the means for the education of their children, even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families. School-teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school-house was the first thing undertaken by the settlers in a body; and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common-school system and in her school-houses, which, long since, superseded the log cabins of the first settlers. To-day the school-houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in this great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large, commodious and elegant

buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first school-house within the limits of Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by J. L. Langworthy, and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833-'4, and 35 pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the school term, with 25 pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for 10 years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

At Burlington, a commodious log school-house, built in 1834, was among the first buildings erected. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834-'5.

In Muscatine County, the first school was taught by George Bumgardner, in the spring of 1837. In 1839, a log school-house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as school-house, church and public hall.

The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson County was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place Aug. 18, 1839, and before Jan. 1, 1840, about 20 families had settled within the limits of the town. During the same year, Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College street.

In Monroe County, the first settlement was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the summer of 1844 a log school-house was built by Gray, Wm. V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly 10 years.

About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school-house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court, in the winter of 1846-'7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855, by Cryus C. Carpenter, since governor of the State. In Crawford County the first school-house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first 20 years of the history of Iowa, the log school-house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

Jan. 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools, in each of the counties in this Territory; which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and 21 years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form school districts in their respective counties whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school-taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending in proportion to the length of time sent.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a State, there were 20,000 scholars, out of 100,000 inhabitants. About 400 school districts had been organized. In 1850 there were 1,200, and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then superintendent of public instruction, the seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900. This

change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries and treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended this in his report of Jan. 1, 1872, and Gov. Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849, and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the State. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made Dec. 2, 1850, who said: "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time, although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of \$150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of \$50 by the superintendent of public instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the superintendent.

The expense of this would be trifling, and all recognized the benefits to be derived; and yet no legislation was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than 30 teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent, as the institute might direct, for teachers and lecturers, and \$1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

Mr. Fisher at once pushed the matter of holding institutes, and Dec. 6, 1858, he reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in 20 counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been held but the appropriation had been exhausted.

At the first session of the Board of Education, commencing Dec. 6, 1858, a code of school laws was enacted, which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding \$50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county." In 1865 the superintendent, Mr. Faville, reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By an act approved March 19, 1874, normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the General Assembly established the first permanent State normal school at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphan's Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The present public-school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth continue faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

Funds for the support of the public schools are derived in several ways. The 16th section of every Congressional township was set apart by the general Government for school purposes, being one thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the

amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State Treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year.

* The burden of direct taxation is thus lightened, and the efficiency of the schools increased. The taxes levied for the support of the schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school-houses until they have been ordered by the election of a district at a school meeting legally called. The school-houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been built sometimes at a prodigal expense, the tax-payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors under certain legal instructions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one.

In 1881 there were in the State 4,339 school districts, containing 11,244 schools, and employing 21,776 teachers. The average monthly pay of male teachers was \$32.50, and of female teachers \$27.25. There were 594,730 persons of school age, of whom 431,513 were enrolled in the public schools. The average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was \$1.62. The expenditures for all school purposes was \$5,129,819.49. The permanent school fund is now \$3,547,123.82, on which the income for 1881 was \$234,622.40.

In each county a teachers' institute is held annually, under the direction of the county superintendent. The State contributes \$50 annually to each of these institutes.

Good as the public-school system is, there is much room for improvement, and certain reforms are everywhere called for. Among the changes needed are the revision and simplification of the school law, the establishment of county high schools, of which there is but one at present, and provision by the Assembly for more State normal schools.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Besides the State University, State Agricultural College and State Normal School, which are described under the head of State Institutions, ample provision for higher education has been made by the different religious denominations, assisted by local and individual munificence. There are, exclusive of State Institutions, 23 universities and colleges, 111 academies and other private schools. All these are in active operation, and most of them stand high. A list of the universities and colleges, and brief notice of each, is herewith given:

Amity College is located at College Springs, Page County; S. C. Marshall is president. There are six instructors and 225 students.

Burlington University is located at Burlington, Des Moines County. E. F. Stearns is president of the faculty. There are five instructors and 63 students.

Gallanan College is located at Des Moines, Polk County. There are 14 in the faculty, of which C. R. Pomeroy is president, and 188 students enrolled.

Central University is located at Pella, Marion County. It is an institution of the Baptist denomination. Rev. G. W. Gardner is president of the faculty, which numbers seven. There are 196 students.

Coe College is located at Cedar Rapids, Linn County. S. Phelps is president. There are 10 in the faculty, and 100 students.

Cornell College is located at Mt. Vernon, Linn County, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. W. F. King is president. There are 20 instructors and 400 students. This college is one of the highest in character, and has a large attendance.

Drake University is located at Des Moines, Polk County. G. T. Carpenter is president, and is ably assisted by 25 instructors. There are 125 students.

Griswold College is located at Davenport, Scott County, and is under the control of the Episcopal Church. W. S. Perry is president. There are seven instructors and 80 students.

Iowa College is located at Grinnell, Poweshiek County. G. F. Magoun is president. There are 14 instructors and 359 students. The institution is one of the leading colleges in Iowa, and is permanently endowed.

Iowa Wesleyan University is located at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. W. J. Spaulding is president. There are six in the faculty, and over 160 students in attendance. The University is under the auspices of the M. E. Church, and enjoys a high degree of prosperity.

Luther College is situated in Decorah, Winneshiek County. L. Larson is president of the faculty, which numbers 10. There are 165 students in attendance.

Olin College is located at Olin, Jones County. C. L. Porter is president.

Oskaloosa College is situated at Oskaloosa, Mahaska County. G. H. McLaughlin is president. The faculty numbers five, and the students 190. The college stands very high.

Penn College is situated in Oskaloosa, Mahaska County. B. Trueblood is president of the faculty, which numbers five. There are 175 students in attendance.

Simpson Centenary College is located at Indianola, Warren County. E. L. Parks is president. There are nine instructors and 150 students.

Tabor College is located at Tabor, Fremont County. Wm. M. Brooks is president. The college was modeled after Oberlin College, in Ohio. The faculty consists of six, and there are 109 students.

Upper Iowa University is located at Fayette, Fayette County, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. Rev. J. W. Bissell is president. There are 11 instructors and 350 students. This University stands very high among the educational institutions of the State.

University of Des Moines, at Des Moines, has five instructors and 80 students.

Whittier College was established at Salem, Henry County, by the Friends. J. W. Coltrane is president. There are four instructors and 105 students.

Riverside Institute. This school is located at Lyons, on a beautiful elevation overlooking the Mississippi River, and is one of the most sensible schools in the West, special care being taken

of the health and physical development of the pupils. To Rev. W. T. Currie is due the credit of establishing and giving prosperity to this academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMINENT MEN OF IOWA.

We present biographical sketches of several of Iowa's most eminent statesmen, which doubtless will prove interesting to every citizen of this State.

William B. Allison was born at Perry, Ohio, March 2, 1829; studied law and practiced in Ohio until he removed to Iowa, in 1857; served on the staff of the governor of Iowa, and aided in organizing volunteers in the beginning of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion; was elected a representative from Iowa in the 38th Congress, as a Republican, receiving 12,112 votes against 8,452 votes for Mahony, Democrat; was re-elected to the 39th Congress, receiving 16,130 votes against 10,470 votes for B. B. Richards, Democrat; was re-elected to the 40th Congress, receiving 15,472 votes against 10,470 votes for Noble, Democrat; was re-elected to the 41st Congress, receiving 20,119 votes against 14,120 votes for Mills, Democrat, and 149 votes for Thomas, Independent, serving in the House of Representatives from Dec. 7, 1863, to March 3, 1871; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed James Harlan, Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1873.

Cyrus Clay Carpenter was born in Hartford Township, Susquehanna Co., Pa., Nov. 24, 1829. His father and mother died when he was quite young, and at the age of 12 years he found himself alone in the world, and destitute. He first attempted to learn the trade of clothier, but not liking this, he quit after a few months and spent the next few years on a farm. He spent each winter in school. At the age of 18 he commenced teaching school, and for the next four years divided his time between teaching and attending the academy in Hartford. He then left his native State for Ohio, where he engaged in teaching for one and a half years, and working in summer on a farm.

In 1854 he turned his face westward, stopping at various points in Illinois and Iowa, and finally reached Fort Dodge, where he found employment as assistant to a Government surveyor, in divid-

ing townships immediately west of the Fort. His entire worldly possessions at this time were contained in a carpet-sack which he carried in his hand.

After working a short time at surveying and teaching school, he opened a land-office, and in platting and surveying lands for those seeking homes he found constant and profitable employment for the next three years. During this time he became extensively known, and being an active Republican, he was elected to the Legislature in the fall of 1857. His district then comprised 19 counties, which he represented during the following legislative term, being the first session held in Des Moines after the removal of the capital from Iowa City.

In 1861, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he volunteered his services, and he steadily rose from commissary to Brevet Colonel, with which rank he was mustered out at the close of the war.

In the fall of 1866 he was elected Register of the State Land Office, which required his removal to Des Moines. He was re-elected in 1868. In 1870 he refused a renomination, and returned to Fort Dodge. In the fall of 1871 he was elected Governor of Iowa, which office he filled for four years.

Gov. Carpenter's services as public speaker and orator have been widely sought after and highly appreciated, and he has made himself one of Iowa's most popular men.

In 1878 he was elected to the 46th Congress from his district, in 1880 he was re-elected, and he now sits in the 47th Congress.

Chester Cicero Cole was born in Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., June 4, 1824, and in that place he passed the earlier portion of his life. He received a good academic education, and at the age of 18 was prepared to enter the junior class in Union College; but from this he was prevented by a severe and protracted illness. Four years later he entered the law school at Harvard University, where he received a thorough legal training.

June 24, 1848, he married Amanda M. Bennett, and soon after he located in Marion, Ky., where he commenced the practice of his chosen profession. His rise was rapid and he soon acquired a lucrative practice.

In May, 1857, Judge Cole came to Des Moines, Iowa, where he has since resided, and practiced for some time with his usual success. Two years later he was a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated.

At the beginning of the war he took a firm stand on the side of the Government, and hence naturally found his alliance with the Republican party. During the war he lent his whole energies to rallying the people to the Union cause. In the campaign of 1863 he contributed powerfully to the election of William M. Stone as Governor of Iowa. He was probably the first prominent man in Iowa to advocate openly negro suffrage.

In December, 1863, Judge Cole took an active part in the establishment of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, of which he was first a Trustee and then President. His administration was most successful.

In February, 1864, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and in the following fall was elected to the same position by over 40,000 majority. To this position he was re-elected in 1870. Since then he has edited the *Western Jurist*, and several volumes of Reports. Few men have contributed more to the welfare of Iowa than Judge Cole.

Augustus C. Dodge was born at St. Genevieve, Mo., Jan. 2, 1812; received a public-school education; removed to Burlington, Iowa, and was Register of the land-office there from 1838 to 1840; was elected a delegate from Iowa in the 26th Congress as a Democrat; was re-elected to the 27th, 28th and 29th Congresses, serving from Dec. 8, 1840, to March 3, 1847; was elected U. S. Senator from Iowa on its admission as a State, serving from Dec. 26, 1848, to his resignation, Feb. 8, 1855; was appointed by President Pierce Minister to Spain, serving from Feb. 9, 1855, to March 12, 1859; was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1864; was elected Mayor of Burlington on an Independent ticket Feb. 2, 1864.

James W. Grimes, L. L. D., was born in Deering, Hillsboro Co., N. H., Oct. 20, 1816; was the youngest of eight children, and of Scotch-Irish extraction; entered Dartmouth College in August, 1832, and commenced the study of law in February, 1835, with James Walker, at Peterboro, N. H.; settled at Burlington (now in Iowa, then in the "Black Hawk purchase," which was attached to the Territory of Michigan) May, 1836, and engaged in the practice of law, 12 years; was partner with Henry W. Starr. His public service was as secretary to an Indian commission held at Rock Island, Sept. 27, 1836; was a Representative of Des Moines County in 1838, and in 1843 in the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, and in 1852 in the General Assembly of the State; was one of the

founders of the Republican party and earnestly opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; was chosen Governor in August, 1854, for the term of four years, having been nominated for the office at the last State Convention of the Whig party ever held in Iowa, and also by the Free-Soil Democracy. By the effect of a new constitution his tenure of office terminated in January, 1858, when he was chosen U. S. Senator from March 4, 1859; in January, 1864, was chosen for a second term; resigned in August, 1869, owing to failing health. He first suggested to the Senate the introduction of iron-clad vessels into the navy, July 19, 1861. He died suddenly of heart disease at Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1872.

James Harlan was born in Clarke Co., Ill., Aug. 26, 1820; received a classical education, graduating at the Asbury University, Indiana; studied law; was the Iowa State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1847; was President of the Wesleyan University, Iowa, in 1848; was elected as U. S. Senator from Iowa as a Whig, in May, 1855, and his seat having been declared vacant on the ground of an informality in his election, he was again elected in 1856 for the remainder of the term; was re-elected in 1860; in 1865 he entered the cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, and resigned in September, 1866, having been re-elected to the U. S. Senate as a Republican, to succeed S. J. Kirkwood, Republican, and serving from September, 1866, to March 3, 1873.

Stephen Hempstead was born at New London, Conn., Oct. 1, 1812. At the age of 16 he removed to St. Louis with his parents and brothers. In the spring of 1830 he went to Galena, where he was clerk in a commission house. He was there during the Sac and Fox war, and was an officer in an artillery company organized for the protection of that place. After the defeat of Black Hawk he spent two years as a student in Illinois College, at Jacksonville. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1836. He was the first lawyer to practice in Dubuque.

Upon the organization of Iowa into a Territory, Mr. Hempstead was elected as a member of the Legislative Council, in which he was chairman of the committee on judiciary. At the second session of the Council he was elected President thereof. He was also President of the Council in 1845.

In 1844 he was elected one of the delegates to the first Constitutional Convention. In 1848 he was one of the Commissioners appointed to revise the laws of Iowa, which revision was adopted as the "Code of Iowa," in 1851.

In 1850 he was elected Governor of the State, and served in that capacity for four years. In 1855 he was elected County Judge of Dubuque County, and held this office for 12 years, when he was forced to retire on account of ill health.

James B. Howell was born in New Jersey, July 4, 1816; removed to Newark, Licking Co., Ohio, in 1819; graduated at Miami University, Ohio, in 1837; studied law with H. H. Hunter, of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1839; moved to Iowa in 1841, and settled at Keosauqua, where he practiced law several years; in 1845 he purchased the Whig paper, and has ever since been engaged in the newspaper business, removing to Keokuk in 1849, where in 1854 he started "The Daily Whig," afterward changing the name to "The Daily Gate City;" took a prominent part in organizing the Republican party in Iowa in 1855; was a delegate to the Fremont Convention in 1856, and has since taken an active part in the politics of Iowa; was elected a U. S. Senator from Iowa as a Republican, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James W. Grimes, and served from Jan. 26, 1870, to March 3, 1871.

George W. Jones was born at Vincennes, Indiana; received a classical education, graduating at Transylvania University, Kentucky, in 1825; studied law; was admitted to the bar, but was prevented by ill health from practicing; was Clerk of the United States Court in Missouri in 1826; served as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Henry Dodge in the Black Hawk war; removed to Wisconsin Territory and settled at Sinsinawa Mound; was Judge of the County Court; was Colonel and subsequently Major-General of militia; was elected a delegate from Wisconsin Territory in the 24th Congress as a Democrat; was re-elected to the 25th Congress, serving from Dec. 7, 1835, to 1837, when his seat was successfully contested by James Duane Doty, Whig; was appointed Surveyor-General of the Northwest Territory by President Van Buren; was removed by President Harrison, and re-appointed by President Polk; was elected U. S. Senator from Iowa, and re-elected, serving from Dec. 26, 1848, to March 3, 1859; was Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia March 8, 1859, to Nov. 4, 1861; on his return to the United States he was charged with disloyalty and imprisoned at Fort Warren; resided at Dubuque; became interested in agriculture and purchased a farm.

John A. Kasson was born in Charlotte, Vt., Jan. 11, 1822. His father died when he was only six years old, and thus he began early to learn the lesson of self reliance. He took a course in the

State University at Burlington, graduating in 1842. He immediately took up the study of law, and was finally admitted to practice in the courts of Massachusetts.

After spending a year in the office of Timothy Coffin, he formed a partnership with Thomas D. Elliott, afterward for many years a member of Congress. After five years of practice he decided to come West.

At St. Louis he spent one year in the law office of Hon. Joseph Crockett, and then opened an office alone. He speedily acquired large and lucrative practice.

In 1857 he established himself at Des Moines, Iowa, where his ability and reputation soon brought him a large practice. In 1858 he was appointed chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1860 he was a delegate from Iowa to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln. After the convention he took the stump in Illinois and Iowa.

In 1861, at the request of Senator Grimes and others, he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General. While holding this office, he was tendered a nomination to Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of Iowa, which he accepted. He was elected, by 3,000 majority, to the 38th Congress. He was re-elected to the 39th Congress, and barely defeated for the 40th.

He then went abroad to negotiate postal treaties with various countries. During his absence he was elected to the General Assembly of his State.

In 1872 he was re-elected to Congress, and he has ably represented Iowa in that body since with the exception of two terms. He is now in the 47th Congress. He has always been an active worker, and has been talked of for Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Samuel J. Kirkwood was born in Hartford Co., Md., Dec. 20, 1813; received a limited education at the Academy of John McLeod, in Washington City; removed to Richland Co., Ohio, in 1835, and studied law there; was admitted to the bar in 1843; was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1845, and again in 1847; was in 1850-1851 a member of the convention that framed the present Constitution of the State of Ohio; removed to Johnson Co., Iowa, in 1855; was elected to the State Senate in 1856; was elected Governor in 1859, and again in 1861; was in 1863 nominated by President Lincoln and confirmed as Minister to Denmark, but

declined the appointment; was elected U. S. Senator from Iowa as a Republican in place of James Harlan, resigned, serving from Jan. 24, 1866, to March 3, 1867; was again elected Governor of Iowa in 1875; was again elected a Senator from Iowa, serving from March 4, 1877. His term of service will expire March 3, 1883.

Samuel Merrill was born in Turner, Oxford Co., Maine, Aug. 7, 1822. At the age of 16 he moved with his parents to Buxton, where his time was mostly engaged in teaching or attending school until his majority. He taught in the sunny South for a short time, and then returned to Vermont, where he farmed for several years. In 1847 he moved to Tanworth, N. H., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits.

In 1856 he turned westward, and settled at McGregor, Iowa, where he established a branch mercantile house of his firm. His business rapidly grew into an extensive wholesale house.

He had served two terms in the Legislature of New Hampshire, and in 1860 he was elected to the Assembly of Iowa.

In 1862 he was commissioned as Colonel of the 21st Infantry, and he served bravely until a wound compelled him to resign, in June, 1864. He was unable to attend to his private affairs for many months.

In the fall of 1867 he was elected Governor of Iowa, and this position he held for two terms, till 1872. He has served always most acceptably and is a very popular man. He delivered the address when the corner-stone of the new capitol was laid.

James B. Weaver was born at Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833. He received a common-school education and then studied law with Hon. S. G. McAckran, of Bloomfield, from 1853 to 1856. He graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in April, 1856, and has since been engaged in the practice of law.

Immediately after the breaking out of hostilities, in April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Second Iowa Infantry. He served faithfully throughout the war, and was rewarded with rapid promotions. He was First Lieutenant of Company G of his regiment, and was promoted Major, Oct. 3, 1862. Oct. 12 of the same year, he was commissioned Colonel of his regiment, the colonel and lieutenant-colonel having both been killed at the battle of Corinth, Miss. He was breveted Brigadier-General of volunteers, to date from March 13, 1864, for gallantry on the field.

In October, 1866, he was elected District Attorney of the Second Judicial District of Iowa. In January of the following year, he was appointed United States Assessor of Internal Revenue, for the First District of Iowa, which office he held for six years, when it was abolished by law.

He was elected to the 46th Congress as a member of the National Greenback party, receiving 16,366 votes against 14,308 votes for E. S. Sampson, Republican. Gen. Weaver has worked earnestly for his party, and in 1880, was its Presidential candidate.

George G. Wright was born at Bloomington, Ind., March 24, 1820; was educated at private schools, and graduated at the State University of Indiana in 1839; read law with his brother, Joseph Wright, at Rockville, Ind.; removed to Iowa, in October, 1840, and commenced practice; served as Prosecuting Attorney in 1847-'8; was elected to the State Senate of Iowa in 1849, and served two terms; in 1854, was chosen Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and was elected to the same bench by the people (owing to a change in the State Constitution) in 1860, and again in 1865; was a professor in the law department of the State University six years, commencing in 1865; was elected a United States Senator from Iowa, as a Republican, to succeed James B. Howell, Republican, who had been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James W. Grimes, and served from March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1877.

FINANCIAL.

Iowa has no State debt. Whatever obligations have been incurred in the past have been promptly met and fully paid. Many of the counties are in debt, but only four of them to an amount exceeding \$100,000 each. The bonded debt of the counties amounts in the aggregate to \$2,592,222, and the floating debt, \$153,456, total, \$2,745,678.

CENSUS OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair.....			984	3,982	11,199
Adams.....			1,533	4,614	11,188
Allamakee.....		777	12,237	17,868	19,791
Appanoose.....		3,131	11,931	16,456	16,636
Audubon....			454	1,212	7,448
Benton		672	8,496	22,454	24,888
Black Hawk.....		135	8,244	21,706	23,913
Boone.....		735	4,232	14,584	20,838
Bremer.....			4,915	12,528	14,081
Buchanan.....		517	7,906	17,034	18,547
Buena Vista.....			57	1,585	7,537
Butler.....			3,724	9,951	14,293
Calhoun.....			147	1,602	5,595
Carroll.....			281	2,451	12,351
Cass.....			1,612	5,464	16,943
Cedar.....	1,253	3,941	12,949	19,731	18,937
Cerro Gordo.....			940	4,722	11,461
Cherokee.....			58	1,967	8,240
Chickasaw.....			4,336	10,180	14,534
Clarke.....		709	5,427	8,735	11,512
Clay.....			52	1,523	4,248
Clayton.....	1,101	3,873	20,728	27,771	28,829
Clinton.....	821	2,822	18,938	35,357	36,764
Crawford.....			383	2,530	12,413
Dallas.....		854	5,244	12,019	18,746
Davis.....		7,264	13,764	15,565	16,468
Decatur.....		965	8,677	12,018	15,336
Delaware.....	168	1,759	11,024	17,432	17,952
Des Moines.....	5,577	12,988	19,611	27,256	33,099
Dickinson.....			180	1,389	1,901
Dubuque.....	3,059	10,841	31,164	38,969	42,997
Emmett.....			105	1,392	1,550
Fayette.....		825	12,073	16,973	22,258
Floyd.....			3,744	10,768	14,677
Franklin.....			1,309	4,738	10,248
Fremont....		1,244	5,074	11,174	17,653
Greene.....			1,374	4,627	12,725
Grundy.....			793	6,399	12,639
Guthrie.....			3,058	7,061	14,863
Hamilton.....			1,699	6,055	11,252
Hancock.....			179	999	3,453
Hardin.....			5,440	13,684	17,808
Harrison.....			3,621	8,931	16,649
Henry....	3,772	8,707	18,701	21,463	20,826
Howard.....			3,168	6,282	10,837
Humboldt.....			332	2,596	6,341
Ida.....			43	226	4,382
Iowa.....		822	8,029	16,664	19,221
Jackson.....	1,411	7,210	18,493	22,619	23,771
Jasper.....		1,280	9,833	22,116	25,962
Jefferson	2,773	9,904	15,038	17,839	17,478
Johnson.....	1,491	4,472	17,573	24,898	25,429
Jones.....	471	3,007	13,306	19,731	21,052
Keokuk.....		4,822	13,271	19,434	21,259
Kossuth.....			416	3,351	6,179
Lee.....	6,093	13,861	29,232	37,210	34,859
Linn.....	1,373	5,444	18,947	28,852	37,235

CENSUS OF IOWA--CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Louisa.....	1,927	4,939	10,370	12,877	13,146
Lucas.....		471	5,766	10,388	14,530
Lyon.....				221	1,968
Madison....		1,179	7,339	13,884	17,225
Mahaska.....		5,989	14,816	22,508	25,201
Marion.....		5,482	16,813	24,436	25,111
Marshall.....		338	6,015	17,576	23,752
Mills.....			4,481	8,718	14,135
Mitchell.....			3,409	9,582	14,361
Monona.....			832	3,654	9,055
Monroe.....		2,884	8,612	12,724	13,719
Montgomery.....			1,256	5,934	15,895
Muscatine.....	1,942	5,731	16,444	21,688	23,168
O'Brien.....			8	715	4,155
Osceola.....					2,219
Page.....		551	4,419	9,975	19,667
Palo Alto.....			132	1,336	4,131
Plymouth.....			148	2,199	8,567
Pocahontas.....			103	1,446	3,713
Polk.....		4,513	11,625	27,857	42,395
Pottawattamie.....		7,828	4,968	16,893	39,846
Poweshiek.....		615	5,668	15,581	18,936
Ringgold.....			2,923	5,691	12,085
Sac.....			246	1,411	8,774
Scott.....	2,140	5,986	25,959	38,509	41,270
Shelby.....			818	2,549	12,696
Sioux.....			10	570	5,426
Story.....			4,051	11,651	16,966
Tama.....		8	5,285	16,131	21,585
Taylor.....		204	3,590	6,989	15,635
Union.....			2,012	5,986	14,980
Van Buren.....	6,146	12,270	17,081	17,672	17,042
Wapello.....		8,471	14,518	22,346	25,282
Warren.....		961	10,281	17,980	19,578
Washington.....	1,594	4,957	14,235	18,952	20,375
Wayne.....		340	6,409	11,287	16,127
Webster.....			2,504	10,484	15,950
Winnebago.....			168	1,562	4,917
Winneshiek.....		546	13,942	23,570	23,937
Woodbury.....			1,119	6,172	14,997
Worth.....			756	2,892	7,953
Wright.....			653	2,392	5,062
Total.....	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,191,792	1,624,463

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

As might be expected, the census of every State in the Union shows an increase of population, as well as industries, agricultural and mineral resources, benevolent and educational institutions, etc., to the present time. We present in the following table the number

of inhabitants in each State, and also the area and population per square mile :

STATES.	POP. IN 1880.	SQUARE MILES.	POP. PER SQ. MILE.
Alabama.....	1,262,344	50,722	25
Arkansas.....	802,564	52,198	15½
California.....	864,686	188,981	4½
Colorado.....	194,649	104,500	2
Connecticut.....	622,683	4,674	133
Delaware.....	146,654	2,120	72
Florida.....	266,566	59,268	4½
Georgia.....	1,538,983	58,000	26½
Illinois.....	3,078,636	55,410	56
Indiana.....	1,978,358	33,809	58
Iowa.....	1,624,463	55,045	30
Kansas.....	995,335	81,318	12¼
Kentucky.....	1,648,599	37,600	43
Louisiana.....	940,263	41,346	23
Maine.....	648,945	31,776	20
Maryland.....	935,139	11,184	85
Massachusetts.....	1,783,086	7,800	229
Michigan.....	1,634,096	56,451	29
Minnesota.....	780,807	83,531	9
Mississippi.....	1,131,899	47,756	24
Missouri.....	2,169,091	65,350	33
Nebraska.....	452,432	75,995	6
Nevada.....	62,265	112,090	½
New Hampshire.....	347,784	9,280	39
New Jersey.....	1,130,892	8,320	141
New York.....	5,083,173	47,000	108
North Carolina.....	1,400,000	50,704	27½
Ohio.....	3,197,794	39,964	80
Oregon.....	174,767	95,244	1¾
Pennsylvania.....	4,282,738	46,000	93
Rhode Island.....	276,528	1,306	213
South Carolina.....	995,706	29,385	33
Tennessee.....	1,542,463	45,600	34
Texas.....	1,597,509	237,504	67½
Vermont.....	332,286	10,212	33
Virginia.....	1,512,203	40,904	36½
West Virginia.....	618,193	23,000	27
Wisconsin.....	1,315,386	53,924	24
Total.....	49,369,965	1,950,171	

CENSUS OF THE TERRITORIES.

TERRITORIES.	POP. IN 1880.	SQUARE MILES.
Arizona.....	40,441	113,916
Dakota.....	134,502	147,490
District of Columbia.....	177,638	60
Idaho.....	32,611	90,932
Montana.....	39,157	143,776
New Mexico.....	118,430	121,201
Utah.....	143,907	80,056
Washington.....	75,120	69,944
Wyoming.....	20,788	93,107
Total.....	782,504	965,032

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Govenors.—Robert Lucas, 1838-'41; John Chamber, 1841-'5; James Clark, 1845.

Secretaries.—Wm. B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clark, 1839-'41; O. H. W. Stull, 1841-'3; Samuel J. Burr, 1843-'5; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors.—Jesse Williams, 1840-'3; William L. Gilbert, 1843-'5; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers.—Thornton Baylie, 1839-'40; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges.—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council.—Jesse B. Brown, 1838-'9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839-'40; M. Bainridge, 1840-'1; J. W. Parker, 1841-'2; John D. Elbert, 1842-'3; Thomas Cox, 1843-'4; S. Clinton Hasting, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845-'6.

Speakers of the House.—William H. Wallace, 1838-'9; Edward, Johnson, 1839-'40; Thomas Cox, 1840-'1; Warner Lewis, 1841-'2; James M. Morgan, 1842-'3; James P. Carleton, 1843-'4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McLeary, 1845-'6.

STATE OFFICERS.

GOVERNORS.

Ansel Briggs, 1846-'50.
Stephen Hemstead, 1850-'54.
James W. Grimes, 1854-'58.
Ralph P. Lowe, 1858-'60.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860-'64.
William M. Stone, 1864-'68.

Samuel Morrill, 1868-'72.
Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872-'76.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876-'77.
J. G. Newbold, 1877-'78.
John H. Gear, 1878-'82.
Buren R. Sherman, 1882.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Oran Faville, 1858-'60.
Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860-'62.
John R. Needham, 1862-'64.
Enoch W. Eastman, 1864-'66.
Benjamin F. Gue, 1866-'68.
John Scott, 1868-'70.

M. M. Walden, 1870-'72.
H. C. Bulis, 1872-'74.
Joseph Dysart, 1874-'76.
Joshua G. Newbold, 1876-'78.
Frank T. Campbell, 1878-'82.
Orlando H. Manning, 1882.

This office was created by the new constitution Sept. 3, 1857.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Elisha Cutter, Jr., 1846-'48	James Wright, 1863-'67.
Joseph H. Bonney, 1848-'50.	Ed. Wright, 1867-'73.
George W. McCleary, 1850-'56.	Josiah T. Young, 1873-'79.
Elijah Sells, 1856-'63.	J. A. T. Hull, 1879.

AUDITORS OF STATE.

Joseph T. Fales, 1846-'50.	John A. Elliott, 1865-'71.
William Pattee, 1850-'54.	John Russell, 1871-'75.
Andrew J. Stevens, 1854-'55.	Buren R. Sherman, 1875-'81.
John Pattee, 1855-'59.	Wm. V. Lucas, 1881.
Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859-65.	

TREASURERS OF STATE.

Morgan Reno, 1846-'50.	Samuel E. Rankin, 1867-'73.
Israel Kister, 1850-'52.	William Christy, 1873-'77,
Martin L. Morris, 1852-'59.	George W. Bemis, 1877-'81.
John W. Jones, 1859-'63.	Edwin H. Conger, 1881.
William H. Holmes, 1863-'67.	

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

David C. Cloud, 1853-'56.	Henry O'Connor, 1867-'72.
Samuel A. Rice, 1856-'60.	Marcena E. Cutts, 1872-'76.
Charles C. Nourse, 1860-'64.	John F. McJunkin, 1877-'81.
Isaac L. Allen, 1865-'66.	Smith McPherson, 1881.
Frederick E. Bissell, 1866-'67.	

ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

Daniel S. Lee, 1851-'55.	Nathaniel Baker, 1861-'77.
George W. McCleary, 1855-'57.	John H. Looby, 1877-'78.
Elijah Sells, 1857.	W. L. Alexander, 1878.
Jesse Bowen, 1857-'61.	

REGISTERS OF THE STATE LAND-OFFICE.

Anson Hart, 1855-'57.	Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1867-'71.
Theodore S. Parvin, 1857-'59.	Aaron Brown, 1871-'75.
Amos B. Miller, 1859-'62.	David Secor, 1875-'79.
Edwin Mitchell, 1862-'63.	J. K. Powers, 1879.
Josiah A. Harvey, 1863-'67.	

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

James Harlan, 1847-'48.	D. Franklin Wells, 1867-'68.
Thos. H. Benton, Jr., 1848-'54.	A. S. Kissell, 1868-'72.
James D. Eads, 1854-'57.	Alonzo Abernethy, 1872-'76.
Joseph C. Stone, 1857.	Carl W. Van Coele n, 1876-'82.
Maturin L. Fisher, 1857-'58.	John W. Akers, 1882.
Oran Faville, 1864-'67.	

This office was created in 1847 and abolished in 1858, and the duties then devolved upon the secretary of the Board of Education; it was re-created March 23, 1864.

STATE PRINTERS.

Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849-'51.	John Teesdale, 1857-'61.
William H. Merritt, 1851-'53	Francis W. Palmer, 1861-'69.
William A. Hornish, 1853.	Frank M. Mills, 1869-'71.
Dennis A. Mahoney and Joseph B. Dorr, 1853-'55.	G. W. Edwards, 1871-'73.
Peter Moriarty, 1855-'57.	Rich. P. Clarkson, 1873-'79.
	Frank M. Mills, 1879.

STATE BINDERS.

William M. Coles, 1855-'58.	J. J. Smart, 1871-'75.
Frank M. Mills, 1858-'67.	H. A. Perkins, 1875-'79.
James S. Carter, 1867-'71.	Matt. Parrott, 1879.

SECRETARIES OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

T. H. Benton, jr., 1859-'63.	Oran Faville, 1863-'64.
This office was abolished March 23, 1864.	

PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE.

Thomas Baker, 1846-'47.	Wm. E. Leffingwell, 1851-'53.
Thomas Hughes, 1847-'48.	Maturin L. Fisher, 1853-'55.
John J. Selman, 1848-'49.	Wm. W. Hamilton, 1855-'57.
Enos Lowe, 1849-'41.	

Under the new constitution the Lieut. Governor is President of the Senate.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

Jesse B. Brown, 1846-'48.	Jacob Butler, 1863-'65.
Smiley H. Bonham, 1848-'50.	Ed. Wright, 1865-'67.
George Temple, 1850-'52.	John Russell, 1867-'69.
James Grant, 1852-'54.	Aylett R. Cotton, 1869-'71.
Reuben Noble, 1854-'56.	James Wilson, 1871-'73.
Samuel Mc Farland, 1856-'57.	John H. Gear, 1873-'77.
Stephen B. Sheledy, 1857-'59.	John Y. Stone, 1877-'79.
John Elwards, 1859-'61.	Lore Alford, 1880-'81.
Rush Clark, 1861-'63.	G. R. Struble, 1882.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Charles Mason, 1847.	James G. Day, 1871-'72.
Joseph Williams, 1847-'48.	Joseph M. Beck, 1872-'74.
S. Clinton Hastings, 1848-'49.	W. E. Miller, 1874-'76.
Joseph Williams, 1849-'55.	Chester C. Cole, 1876.
George G. Wright, 1855-'60.	Wm. H. Seevers, 1876-'77.
Ralph P. Lowe, 1860-'62.	James G. Day, 1877-'78.
Caleb Baldwin, 1862-'64.	James H. Rothrock, 1878-'79.
George G. Wright, 1864-'66.	Joseph M. Beck, 1879-80.
Ralph P. Lowe, 1866-'68.	Austin Adams, 1880-'82.
John F. Dillon, 1868-'70.	Wm. H. Seevers, 1882.
Chester C. Cole, 1870-'71.	

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Joseph Williams, held over from Territorial government un- til a successor was appointed.	Lacon D. Stockton, 1856-'60.
Thomas S. Wilson, 1847.	Caleb Baldwin, 1860-'64.
John F. Kinney, 1847-'54.	Ralph P. Lowe, 1860.
George Greene, 1847-'55.	George G. Wright, 1860.
Jonathan C. Hall, 1854-'55.	John F. Dillon, 1864-'70.
William G. Woodward, 1855.	Chester C. Cole, 1864-'77.
Norman W. Isbell, 1855-'56.	Joseph M. Beck, 1868.
	W. E. Miller, 1870.
	James G. Day, 1870.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Augustus C. Dodge, 1848-'55.	James B. Howell, 1870.
George W. Jones, 1848-'59.	George G. Wright, 1871-'77.

James Harlan, 1855-'65.
 James W. Grimes, 1859-'69.
 Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1866.
 James Harlan, 1867-'73.

William B. Allison, 1873-'79.
 Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1877-'81.
 Wm. B. Allison, 1879.
 James W. McDill, 1881.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1846-'47.—S. Clinton Hastings, Shepherd Leffler.

1847-'49.—Wm. Thompson, Shepherd Leffler.

1849-'51.—Wm. Thompson, Dan. F. Miller, Shepherd Leffler.

1851-'53.—B. Henn, Lincoln Clark.

1853-'55.—Bernhart Henn, John P. Cook.

1855-'57.—Aug. Hall, Jas. Thorington.

1857-'59.—Samuel R. Curtis, Timothy Davis.

1859-'61.—Samuel R. Curtis, William Vandever.

1861-'63.—Samuel R. Curtis, J. F. Wilson, Wm. Vandever.

1863-'65.—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, Wm. B. Allison, J. B. Grinnell, John A. Kasson, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1865-'67.—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, William B. Allison, Josiah B. Grinnell, John A. Kasson, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1867-'69.—Jas. F. Wilson, Hiram Price, William B. Allison, William Loughbridge, Grenville M. Dodge, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1869-'71.—George W. McCrary, William Smyth (died Sept. 30, 1870, and succeeded by Wm. P. Wolf), William B. Allison, William Loughbridge, Frank W.

Palmer, Charles Pomeroy.

1871-'73.—Geo. W. McCrary, Aylett R. Cotton, W. G. Donnan, Madison M. Walden, Frank W. Palmer, Jackson Orr.

1873-'75.—Geo. W. McCrary, Aylett R. Cotton, W. G. Donnan, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson, William Loughbridge, John A. Kasson, James W. McDill, Jackson Orr.

1875-'77.—Geo. W. McCrary, John Q. Tufts, L. L. Ainsworth, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson, Ezekiel S. Sampson, John A. Kasson, James W. McDill, Addison Oliver.

1877-'79.—J. C. Stone, Hiram Price, T. W. Burdick, N. C. Deering, Rush Clark, E. S. Sampson, H. J. B. Cummings, W. F. Sapp, Addison Oliver.

1879-'81.—Moses A. McCoid, Hiram Price, Thomas Updegraff, N. C. Deering, Rush Clark (died in May, 1878, and succeeded by Wm. G. Thompson), J. B. Weaver, E. H. Gillette, W. F. Sapp, Cyrus C. Carpenter.

1881-'83.—M. A. McCoid, S. S. Farwell, Thomas Updegraff, N. C. Deering, W. G. Thompson, M. E. Cutts, John A. Kasson, W. P. Hepburn, C. C. Carpenter.

PRESENT STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Buren R. Sherman.
Secretary, John A. T. Hull.
Deputy Secretary, Wm. T. Hammond.
Auditor, Wm. V. Lucas.
Deputy Auditor, Rufus L. Chase.
Book-keeper, L. E. Ayres.
Treasurer, Edwin H. Conger.
Deputy Treasurer, C. R. Chase.
Register Land-Office, Jas. K. Powers.
Deputy Register, John M. Davis.
Sup't. Pub. Inst., John W. Akers.
Printer, Frank M. Mills.
Binder, Matt. Parrott.
Adjutant-General, W. L. Alexander.
Sup't. Weights and Measures, Prof. N. R. Leonard.
Librarian, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell.
Assistant Librarian, Jessie Maxwell.

SUPREME COURT.

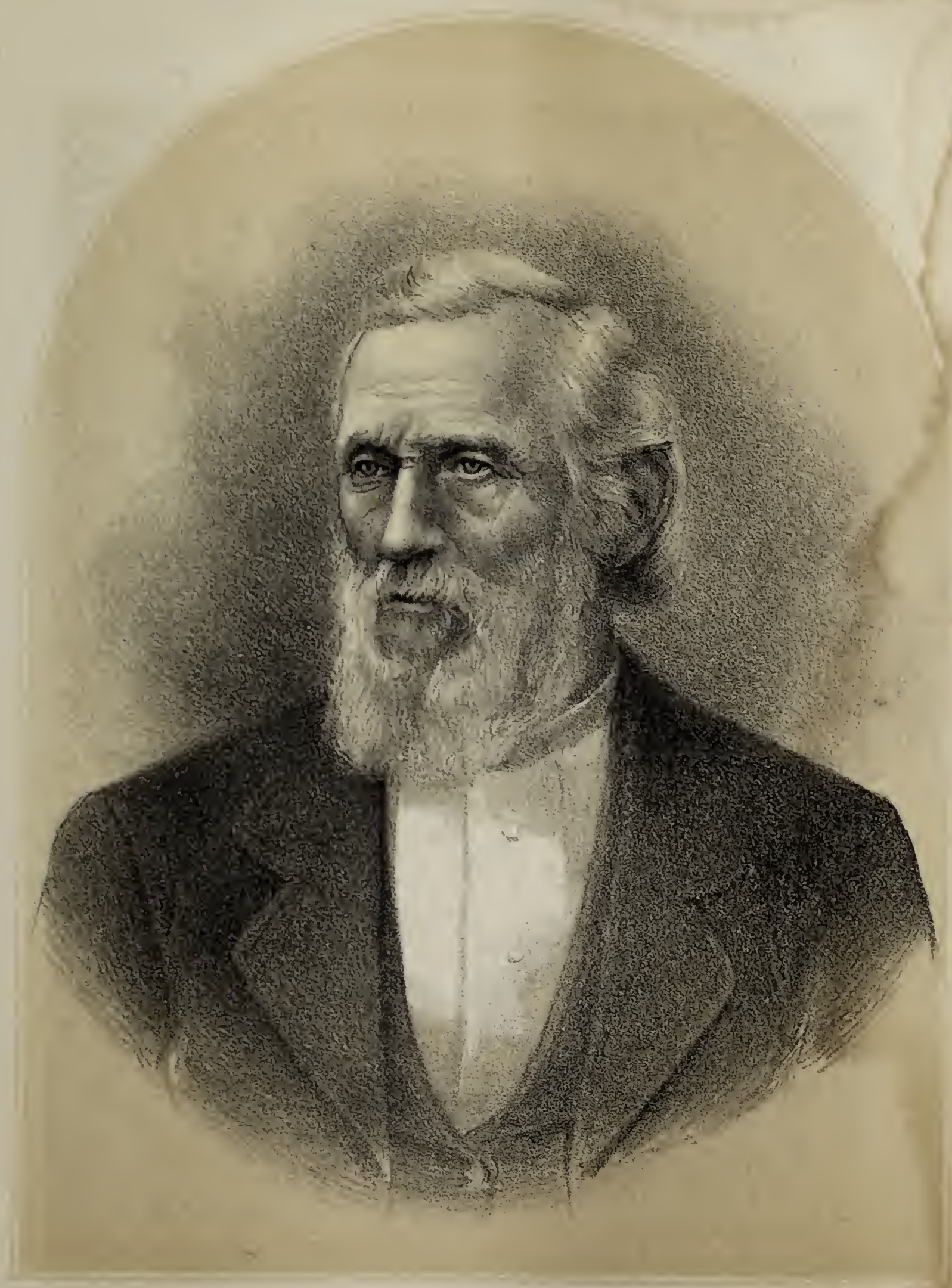
Wm. H. Seevers, Chief Justice, Oskaloosa.
 James G. Day, Sidney.
 James H. Rothrock, Tipton.
 Joseph M. Beck, Fort Madison
 Austin Adams, Dubuque.

} Judges.

Smith McPherson, Att'y Gen., Red Oak.
 E. J. Holmes, Clerk, Des Moines.
 John S. Runnells, Reporter, Des Moines.



VIEW ON THE DES MOINES RIVER.



M. Merrill

HISTORY OF CLAYTON COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

IN THE BEGINNING.

The county of Clayton is situated in the northeastern part of the State of Iowa, and is bounded on the east by the Mississippi River, on the west by Fayette County, on the north by Allamakee County, and on the south by Dubuque and Delaware Counties.

The surface of the upland is at an elevation of about 600 feet above the Mississippi. There is about one-third prairie, one-third openings or barrens, and one-third well timbered ; mostly high-rolling, well watered with fine springs and streams of various widths, up to four chains. From the precipitous bluffs of the streams, the surface grows less rough to the highlands, which are gently undulating. The soil of the prairies is a deep, rich, black loam, based upon a thick subsoil of yellow clay. The soil of the timber land is excellent for wheat. The streams afford an abundance of fish and power to propel a vast amount of machinery. The streams of the county are treated in a special article prepared by Hon. E. Price, now deceased, while the geology and topography of the county are treated by Hon. Samuel Murdock.

The first settlement made within the present limits of the county was in 1833, on Turkey River, about four miles from its mouth, on the north side, nearly opposite Millville, on the place afterward known as the Lander farm, and on what was afterward known as the Pierson farm. On the former located Robert Hetfield and William W. Wayman, and on the latter, William D. Grant. Previous to this settlement, however, there had been a cabin erected at the mouth of the river that was used as a ferry house. The first person who came into the county for the purpose of making a permanent location, was William W. Wayman. He brought with him as a housekeeper, Rebecca Clues, who was the first white person (so-called) that came into the county. In 1860 Judge Price thus

wrote of her: "This woman, who died recently, and who was for many years a county charge, always passed for a white person. Formerly she was a dark mulatto, and the slave and property of Governor Clark, of Missouri, who emancipated her after her change of color. This change of color from a mulatto to a white took place immediately after her recovery from a severe attack of bilious fever. She was the head or principal cook in the family of Governor Clark, who lived in great style at St. Louis, and was the owner of many slaves. As a cook she had few superiors. When she first came to the mines she could speak the French and Spanish languages as well as the English, but in after years she lost all knowledge of the French and Spanish, and began to speak the English with the negro dialect. Aunt Becky, as she was called, had experienced many of the vicissitudes of frontier life. She had been a slave and a free woman; a mulatto and a white woman; she could speak at one time three languages; she was the first woman that came into Clayton County, and, after a residence here of twenty-four years, was the first woman in the county who died a pauper, after having attained the age of about eighty years."

In January, 1836, Dr. Frederick Andros made a claim on the edge of High Prairie, about one mile southeast from where Garnavillo is now situated, built a cabin, placed it in charge of a man he had employed to occupy the claim and make rails. A man by the name of Loomis made a claim about the same time, adjoining that of Dr. Andros. A claim was also made by John W. Gillet, which covered a part of the ground now occupied by Garnavillo. He built a cabin and moved into it.

During the spring William Correll made a claim in what is now Farmersburg, built a cabin, and spent the summer in learning the French language and splitting rails. Allen Carpenter made a claim three miles northwest of Correll's. In June or July Mr. Gillet brought on a breaking team and commenced plowing on the prairie, which is believed to be the first prairie broken in the county.

On the 15th of July, Elisha Boardman, Harry Boardman, Horace D. Bronson and a man by the name of Hastings started on horseback from Green Bay, followed up Fox River to the portage where they found a Mackinaw boat, belonging to the American Fur Company, that had just discharged a cargo of furs, and was about returning. In this the Boardmans took passage down the Wisconsin to Prairie du Chien, and there hired a half-breed to take them

in a canoe to Cassville, where they joined Bronson and Hastings, who had proceeded to that place on horseback, following along the course of the river. Here they crossed the Mississippi and went up to Hetfield's, where they left their horses to recruit, and with two others, procured of Captain Grant and E. Price, they commenced exploration of Turkey River, accompanied by Grant. Their stock of provisions consisted of twelve pounds of pork and an equal quantity of flour, their weapon being a small shot-gun. A halt was made at the forks of the river, eight miles below Fort Atkinson, and that night the Indians stole both their horses. After a fruitless search for them in the morning they concluded to return, for having killed no game, their pork and flour had got reduced to a pound and a half of each. The flour was mixed up, baked in the ashes, and divided into five equal parts. Grant and Bronson decided to return on foot, while the others constructed a raft to float down the river. The foot passengers took the pork and started back. The raft was made of two troughs fastened together, and at first was sufficient to carry only one person. The river was low and they proceeded very slowly, making additions to the raft of such dry cedars as were convenient to the river, until it was sufficiently extensive to bear up the three.

As they floated along they espied on the bank an old coon with three young ones. Under ordinary circumstances such game would not be very tempting; but the strong demands of appetite compelled them to bag such game as they could get. The coons were killed, taken to the Big Spring, about five miles above Elkader, roasted and eaten. After dinner a claim was marked out including the Big Spring, but fears were entertained that it might be within the limits of the "neutral ground."

Another landing was made where Elkader now stands, and Elisha Boardman marked out a claim extending on both sides the river. They continued their journey day and night, sometimes getting into the water to work their raft over shallow places, with occasional stoppage to gather gooseberries, which, aside from one duck and the coons, were the only food, until at the end of four days they reached the Lander place, about three hours after Grant and Bronson had arrived.

After stopping a few days to recruit, Elisha Boardman and Mr. Bronson started back to Green Bay with but one horse, leaving

the other with Captain Grant to plow out his corn. About the first of October they purchased a large bark canoe of three tons capacity, and started for their new home on Turkey River. Mr. Boardman with his goods, Mr. Bronson with his goods and family, and five others who were coming to see the country, made a pretty large canoe load. At the portage the canoe and cargo were carried over and launched in the Wisconsin River, whence they descended to Prairie du Chien. There they purchased a team and provisions. There was no ferry across the Mississippi at that place, and it was with much difficulty that they succeeded in obtaining an old flat-boat, belonging to the Government, and repairing it so as to get over with their loads. Alexander McGregor, who had recently come to Prairie du Chien, rendered them material assistance in caulking and launching the boat, crossed with them and returned the boat. They were four days in traveling with their team from the Mississippi to Elkader, where they arrived on the 10th of October. At that time there were at McGregor, then called Conlee de Sioux, two unoccupied cabins, built by Thomas S. Burnett.

A few other persons settled on Turkey River and its tributaries during the fall, and some improvements were made by way of building saw mills. William Rowan began one on Little Turkey and sold out to Robert Hetfield, who got it to running before winter set in. William W. Wayman began one on Elk Creek, near its mouth. Boardman and Bronson began one on Dry Mill Branch, on section seventeen, township ninety-three, range four. When they commenced work upon it in December, 1836, the stream was sufficiently large to carry a saw-mill to do a good business. One morning in February, 1837, upon going to the stream they discovered, much to their astonishment, that it had entirely disappeared and there was no water left.

In 1836 the public surveys were begun, and the county was run into townships. The following year most of the townships were subdivided into sections, except that portion within the "neutral ground."

Up to the year 1830, this part of the State was occupied by hostile tribes of Indians who were continually making war under pretext of trespass on their hunting grounds; the Dakotas or Sioux on one side, and the Sacs and Foxes on the other, the former occupying the north, and the latter south of an imaginary boundary

line. To remedy this difficulty, on the 15th day of July, 1830, the United States Government entered into a treaty with the tribes named, by which each of the contending parties ceded to the Government a strip of land twenty miles in width along their line of division, from the Mississippi in a southwesterly direction to the head waters of the Des Moines. This was called the "neutral ground," and both parties were to have the privilege in common of hunting and fishing upon this broad division line. About three townships in the northwest part of this county were included in the neutral ground. The whites were not permitted to settle or make any improvements upon this tract until after the Indians were removed in 1848.

In the spring of 1838 the Governor of Wisconsin Territory appointed John W. Griffith the first Sheriff of Clayton County, who proceeded to summon the grand and petit juries for the first term of the "District Court appointed to be holden at Prairie La Porte, in and for the county of Clayton, in the Territory of Wisconsin, on the fourth of May."

The court was held at the time and place mentioned, after which the sheriff proceeded to take the census of the county preparatory to an election for the purpose of organizing the county, also including the present State of Minnesota, which was attached to Clayton County for judicial purposes. The following is the report of the sheriff:

"The number of persons within my division, consisting of 274, appears in a schedule hereto annexed, subscribed by me this 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1838. This division is confined to Clayton County proper.

J. W. GRIFFITH,
Sheriff Clayton Co., W. T."

SCHEDULE.

HEADS OF FAMILIES AND PRINCIPAL PERSONS.	Males	Females	Total
J. W. Griffith.....	5	6	11
Robert Campbell.....	3	2	5
Elias Miller.....	1	.....	1
Dudley Peck.....	2	.....	2
David Springer.....	6	2	8
Luther Patch.....	5	5	10
Eliphalet Price.....	5	.....	5
Henry Redman.....	2	2	4
Thomas Van Syckle.....	2	3	5
S. Wadsworth.....	1	1	2
James Henderson.....	6	2	8
George W. Jones.....	5	4	9
Luther Mead.....	2	.....	2
H. F. Lander.....	7	2	9
S. L. Tainter	1	1	2
A. S. Cooley.....	5	1	6
A. Kennedy.....	4	5	9
William Harper.....	2	4	6
C. S. Edson.....	1	.....	1
Herman Graybill	2	1	3
William Warner.....	2	3	5
Patton McMullen.....	3	2	5
Robert Hetfield.....	9	2	11
Reuben Decus.....	2	2	4
H. D. Bronson	2	1	3
Frederick Andros.....	3	2	5
S. McMasters.....	4	.....	4
Allen Carpenter	2	2	4
David Lowry.....	13	3	16
Bradford Porter	1	3	4
Jacob Lemmons.....	3	5	8
Henry Johnson.....	2	.....	2
John Frost	1	.....	1
Henry Warner.....	1	.....	1
Jesse Daudley	6	1	7
E. Boardman.....	4	.....	4
William W. Wayman	4	.....	4
Nathan Dudley.....	2	.....	2
E. R. Hill.....	3	.....	3
Baldwin Olmstead.....	7	2	9
D. C. Van Syckle.....	5	2	7
William D. Grant	2	.....	2
Samuel Johnson.....	2	3	5
Mr. McCraney	1	2	3
E. E. Oliver.....	5	2	7
William Walker.....	5	4	9
Jacob F. Redman.....	2	.....	2
F. L. Rodolph	1	.....	1
Charles Latrance	4	4	8
S. La Point.....	1	1	2
Peter La Point	1	1	2
Mr. Burns.....	2	.....	2
Total	181	93	274

There being a sufficient number to organize, an election was held on the 10th day of September, polls being opened at two places, at Turkey River settlement, where a town had been laid off by the name of Winchester, and at Prairie La Porte. The county officers elected were as follows: County Commissioners—William D. Grant, Robert Campbell and George Culver; Treasurer—Ambrose Kennedy; Recorder—Frederick Andros; Sheriff and Assessor—John W. Griffith; Probate Judge—S. H. McMasters; Supreme Court Commissioner—William W. Wayman; County Surveyor—C. S. Edson; Coroner—J. B. Quigley.

The officers elect at once qualified and entered upon the discharge of their duties, and Clayton County had an existence in fact as well as in name.

ORIGINAL INHABITANTS.

The original inhabitants of this section were various tribes of Indians, particularly the Winnebagoes, the Sauks or Sacs, and the Musquakees or Foxes. For centuries it is probable that they hunted and fished, and fought each other, tribe conquering tribe, until finally near the beginning of the present century it was in peaceable possession of the Sacs and Foxes.

In 1804 the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States, through General Harrison, all their lands lying upon Rock River, and much elsewhere. The principal Sac village was at a point of land between the junction of the Mississippi and Rock Rivers, a point just below the present site of Davenport, on the Illinois side. There, according to tradition, had been a village for 150 years. The entire country belonging to the tribes bordered on the Mississippi and extended about 700 miles down the river from the mouth of the Wisconsin, reaching very nearly to the Missouri River. In 1820 they numbered about 3,000 persons in all, of whom, perhaps, 600 were warriors.

The Sac village alluded to was commanded by the celebrated Black Hawk, *alias* Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiak. The Musquakees, or Foxes, lived further north, and had, near the lead mines, their principal village. Still, notwithstanding the separation of the Sacs and Foxes, they were, in reality, but one tribe, as they hunted together, had similar customs, and so far as unity of purpose was concerned in their enmity to the Sioux and other nations, they were indissoluble.

Black Hawk was the most celebrated "brave" of his nation. He had been in the service of England in 1812; had been an intimate friend of Tecumseh; was ranked among the *braves* at the early age of sixteen, and at the age of twenty, or thereabouts, succeeded his father as chief, the latter having been killed in a bloody battle with the Cherokees. With such a life, scarcely if ever defeated in battle—proud, imperious, and with a deep tinge of melancholy in his later years—venerated by his braves, and feared by his enemies, he was no common man, nor would his nature admit of such treatment as might be endured patiently by ordinary or less strongly marked men.

Black Hawk would never acknowledge the validity of the treaty of 1804. As the whites did not desire to occupy the country ceded until about the year 1830, the Indians were permitted peacefully to remain. At that time they were ordered across the Mississippi River, and took up their abode on the Iowa side. But the spirit of discontent was in Black Hawk, and the same spirit permeated many others among his tribe. They therefore crossed the river into Illinois, took possession of their old villages and murdered several white persons. This movement of Black Hawk excited alarm among the white people who had settled in that part of Illinois, and complaint was made to Governor Reynolds, of that State, against their presence. The complaints represented that the Indians were insolent, and had committed many acts of violence. Governor Ford says the Indians ordered the white settlers away, threw down their fences, unroofed their houses, cut up their grain, drove off and killed their cattle, and threatened the people with death if they remained. These acts of the Indians were considered by Governor Reynolds to be an invasion of the State. He immediately addressed letters to General Gaines, of the United States army, and to General Clark, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, calling upon them to use the influence of the Government to procure the peaceful removal of the Indians, if possible; at all events, to protect the American citizens who had purchased those lands from the United States, and were now about to be ejected by the Indians. General Gaines repaired to Rock Island, and becoming convinced the Indians were intent upon war, he called upon Governor Reynolds for 700 mounted volunteers. The Governor obeyed the requisition, and issued a call upon the northern and central counties, in obedience to which 1,500 volunteers rushed to his standard at Beardstown, and about the 10th of June were organized

and ready to be marched to the seat of war. The whole force was divided into two regiments, an odd battalion and a spy battalion.

Black Hawk, becoming convinced that he could do nothing against the force sent against him, retreated across the river, and, fearing pursuit from General Gaines, returned with his chiefs and braves to Fort Armstrong and sued for peace. A treaty was here formed with them by which they agreed forever to remain on the west side of the river and never to recross it without the permission of the President or the Governor of the State. The treaty of 1804 was thus at last ratified by these Indians. Notwithstanding this treaty, early in the spring of 1832 Black Hawk and the disaffected Indians prepared to reassert their right to the disputed territory, and therefore again crossed the river, and thus was brought on the celebrated Black Hawk war, which resulted so disastrously to himself and tribe.

Speaking of the Black Hawk war, Ford, in his "History of Illinois," says:

"The united Sac and Fox nations were divided into two parties. Black Hawk commanded the warlike band, and Keokuk, another chief, headed the band which was in favor of peace. Keokuk was a bold, sagacious leader of his people; was gifted with a wild and stirring eloquence, sure to be found, even among Indians, by means of which he retained a great part of his nation in amity with the white people. But nearly all the bold, turbulent spirits, who delighted in mischief, arranged themselves under the banner of his rival. Black Hawk had with him the chivalry of his nation, with which he recrossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832.

"He directed his march to the Rock River country, and this time aimed, by marching up the river into the countries of the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, to make them his allies. Governor Reynolds, upon being informed of the facts, made another call for volunteers. In a few days 1,800 men rallied under his banner at Beardstown. This force was organized into four regiments and a spy battalion. The whole brigade was put under the command of Brigadier General Samuel Whiteside, of the State militia, who had commanded the spy battalion of the first campaign.

"On the 27th of April General Whiteside, accompanied by Governor Reynolds, took up his line of march. The army proceeded by way of the Oquawka, on the Mississippi, to the mouth of Rock River, and here it was agreed between General Whiteside and General Atkinson, of the regulars, that the volunteers

should march up Rock River about fifty miles, to the Prophet's town, and there encamp to feed and rest their horses and await the arrival of the regular troops in keel boats, with their provisions. Judge William Thomas, who again acted as Quartermaster to the volunteers, made an estimate of the amount of provisions required until the boats could arrive, which were supplied, and then General Whiteside took up his line of march. But when he arrived at the Prophet's town, instead of remaining there, his men set fire to the village, which was entirely consumed, and the brigade marched on in the direction of Dixon, forty miles higher up the river. When the volunteers had arrived within a short distance of Dixon, orders were given to leave the baggage wagons behind, so as to reach there by a forced march. And for the relief of the horses, the men left large quantities of provisions behind with the wagons.

“At Dixon General Whiteside came to a halt, to wait a junction with General Atkinson, with provisions and the regular forces; and from here parties were sent out to reconnoiter the enemy and ascertain his position. The army here found, upon its arrival, two battalions of mounted volunteers, consisting of 275 men, from the counties of McLean, Tazewell, Peoria and Fulton, under the command of Majors Stillman and Bailey. The officers of this force begged to be put forward upon some dangerous service in which they could distinguish themselves.

“To gratify them they were ordered up Rock River to spy out the Indians. Major Stillman began his march on the 12th of May, and pursuing his way on the southeast side he came to ‘Old Man’s’ Creek, since called ‘Stillman’s Run,’ a small stream which rises in White Rock Grove, in Ogle County, and falls into the river near Bloomingdale. Here he encamped just before night; and in a short time a party of Indians on horseback were discovered on a rising ground about a mile distant from the encampment. A party of Stillman’s men mounted their horses without orders or commander, and were soon followed by others, stringing along for a quarter of a mile, to pursue the Indians and attack them.

“The Indians retreated after displaying a red flag, the emblem of defiance and war, but were overtaken and three of them slain. Here Major Hackelton, being dismounted in the engagement, distinguished himself by a combat with one of the Indians in which the Indian was killed, and Major Hackelton afterward made his way onfoot to the camp of General Whiteside. Black Hawk was

near with his main force, and being prompt to repel an assault, soon rallied his men, amounting then to about 700 warriors, and moved down upon Major Stillman's camp, driving the disorderly rabble, the recent pursuers, before him. These valorous gentlemen, lately so hot in pursuit, when the enemy were few, were no less hasty in their retreat when coming in contact with superior numbers. They came with their horses in a full run, and in this manner broke through the camp of Major Stillman, spreading dismay and terror among the rest of his men, who immediately began to join in the flight, so that no effort to rally them could possibly have succeeded. Major Stillman, now too late to remedy the evils of insubordination and disorder in his command, did all that was practicable, by ordering his men to fall back in order and form on higher ground ; but as the prairie rose behind them for more than a mile, the ground for a rally was never discovered ; and besides this, when the men once got their backs to the enemy, they commenced a retreat without one thought of making a further stand.

“ A retreat of undisciplined militia from the attack of a superior, is apt to be a disorderly and inglorious fight; and so it was here—each man sought his own individual safety, and in the twinkling of an eye the whole detachment was in utter confusion. They were pursued in their flight by thirty or forty Indians, for ten or twelve miles, the fugitives in the rear keeping up a flying fire as they ran, until the Indians ceased pursuing. But there were some good soldiers and brave men in Stillman's detachment, whose individual efforts succeeded in checking the career of the Indians, whereby many escaped that night who would otherwise have been easy victims of the enemy. Among these were Major Perkins and Captain Adams, who fell in the rear, bravely fighting to cover the retreat of their fugitive friends. But Major Stillman and his men pursued their flight without looking to the right or left until they were safely landed at Dixon. The party came straggling into camp all night long, four or five at a time, each fresh arrival confident that all who had been left behind had been massacred by the Indians. The enemy was stated to be just behind in full pursuit, and their arrival was looked for every moment. Eleven of Stillman's men were killed, and it is only astonishing that the number was so few. This was about the only engagement, if engagement it could be called, in which the Indians were victorious. They at once retreated, and were followed for weeks by the whites.”

Dispatches were received from General Atkinson, dated Blue

Mounds, July 25, 1832, stating that General Henry with his brigade and General Dodge with a regiment of Michigan volunteers, succeeded by forced marches in overtaking Black Hawk on the banks of the Wisconsin on the evening of the 21st of July, 1832; they immediately attacked the Indians, killing about forty men and wounding a much larger number, as the Indians were seen during the action bearing a great many wounded off the field. The loss on our part was trifling, amounting to one man killed and nine wounded. Night coming on no pursuit could be attempted, and thus the enemy was saved from entire destruction. Black Hawk passed over to an island in the Wisconsin, to which place he had sent his women.

Generals Henry and Dodge remained on the ground the succeeding day and night, unable to renew the attack, having neither boats, canoes, nor the means of constructing rafts across the river. * * * The troops under Generals Henry and Dodge are represented to have behaved with great gallantry, resisting with firmness a charge from the enemy on horseback, and in turn charging him with great promptness, routing the Indians at every point, to which is attributable the very small loss on our side. While our men deserve great credit for gallantry and steadiness, the Indians are entitled to no less consideration for the skill and perseverance displayed by them in their retreat. * * * A squaw captured stated that Black Hawk had lost 200 warriors in the different skirmishes before the battle with General Dodge--that many of those embarking in canoes had been lost in consequence of bad canoes.

Battle of Bad Axe, Aug. 2, 1832. * * * At 2 o'clock precisely the bugle sounded, and in a short time all were ready to march. General Dodge's squadron was honored by being placed in front, the infantry followed next, General Henry's brigade next, General Alexander's next, and General Posey's brigade formed the rear guard. General Dodge called for, and soon received, twenty volunteer spies to go ahead of the whole army.

In this order the march commenced. They had not gone more than five miles, however, before one of our spies came back, announcing that they had come in sight of the enemy's picket guard. The intelligence was quickly conveyed to General Atkinson and by him to all the commanders of the brigade, and the celerity of the march was instantly increased. In a few minutes more the fire commenced about 500 yards in front of the army between our

spies and the Indian picket guard. The Indians were driven by our spies from hill to hill, but kept up a tolerably brisk fire from every situation commanding the ground over which our spies had to march. But they were charged and routed from their hiding places, and sought safety by retreating to the main body on the bank of the Mississippi, and joined in one general effort to defend themselves or die on the ground.

Lest some might escape up or down the river, General Atkinson very judiciously ordered Generals Alexander and Posey to join the right wing of the army and march down to the river above the Indian encampment on the bank, and then move down. General Henry formed the left wing, and marched in the main trail of the enemy. The United States Infantry and General Dodge's squadron of the mining troops marched in the center. With this order our whole force descended the almost perpendicular bluff into a low valley, heavily timbered, with a large growth of underbrush, weeds and grass. Sloughs, deep ravines and old logs were so plentiful as to afford every facility for the enemy to make a strong defense.

General Henry first commenced a heavy fire, which was returned by the enemy. The Indians being routed from their first hiding places, sought others. General Dodge's squadron and the United States troops soon came into action, and with General Henry's men, rushed into the defiles of the enemy and killed all in their way, except a few who succeeded in swimming a slough of the Mississippi, 150 yards wide.

During this time Alexander's and Posey's brigades were marching down the river and fell in with another part of the enemy's army, and killed and routed all that opposed them. The battle lasted upward of three hours. About fifty of the enemy's women and children were taken prisoners, and many were killed in the battle. The loss of the Indians can never be ascertained exactly, but according to the best computation it must have exceeded 150. Our loss in killed and wounded was twenty seven.*

From the official report of General Atkinson to Major-General W. Scott, dated Aug. 9, 1832, I make the following extracts: "I marched at 2 o'clock A. M. with the regular troops under Colonel Taylor and General Dodge's battalion, leaving the brigades of Generals Posey, Alexander and Henry to follow, as they were not

*From the History of the United States, published by C. B. Taylor, in 1837.

yet ready to march—their horses having been turned out before the order of the night before had been received by them. After marching about three miles the advance of Dodge's battalion came up with a small part of the enemy and killed eight of them and dispersed the residue." After giving a lengthy report of the events of the battle General Atkinson says: "Both the regular and volunteer troops conducted themselves with the greatest zeal, courage and patriotism, and are entitled to the highest approbation of their country. To Brigadier-General Henry, of the Third Brigade of Illinois volunteers; to General Dodge of the Michigan volunteers, and to Colonel Taylor of the United States Infantry, the greatest praise is due for the gallant manner in which they brought their respective corps in, and conducted them through the action.

* * * Of the United States Infantry five privates were killed and four wounded. Of Generals Posey's and Alexander's brigades one private in each was wounded. Of General Henry's, one Lieutenant and five privates were wounded. Of General Dodge's, one Captain, one Sergeant and four privates were wounded."

The historian (not Gen. Atkinson) says: "Black Hawk, while the battle waxed warm, had gone up the river on the east side. His valuables, many of them, together with certificates of good character and of his having fought bravely against the United States, in the war of 1812, signed by British officers, were found on the battle ground.

"Black Hawk was captured by some Winnebagoes at the Dalles on the Wisconsin River, and delivered to General Street at Prairie du Chien, on the 27th of August, 1832. Among the number captured was a son of Black Hawk, and also the Prophet, a noted chief, who formerly resided in Prophet's town, in Whiteside County, and who was one of the principal instigators of the war. Thus ended the Black Hawk war. The militia were sent to Dixon and discharged. Black Hawk and the Prophet were taken east and confined in Fortress Monroe for a time. On the 4th day of June they were set free. Before leaving the fort, Black Hawk delivered the following farewell speech to the commander:

" 'Brother, I have come on my own part, and in behalf of my companions, to bid you farewell. Our great father has at length been pleased to permit us to return to our hunting grounds. We have buried the tomahawk, and the sound of the rifle hereafter will only bring death to the deer and the buffalo. Brother, you have treated the red man very kindly. Your squaws have made

them presents; you have given them plenty to eat and drink. The memory of your friendship will remain till the Great Spirit says it is time for Black Hawk to sing his death song. Brother, your houses are as numerous as the leaves on the trees, and your young warriors like the sands upon the shore of the big lake that rolls before us. The red man has but few houses and few warriors, but the red man has a heart which throbs as warmly as the heart of his white brother. The Great Spirit has given us our hunting grounds, and the skin of the deer which we kill there is his favorite, for its color is white, and this is the emblem of peace. This hunting dress and these feathers of the eagle are white. Accept them, my brother. I have given one like this to the White Otter. Accept it as a memorial of Black Hawk. When he is far away this will serve to remind you of him. May the Great Spirit bless you and your children. Farewell.'

"After their release from prison they were conducted, in charge of Major Garland, through some of the principal cities, that they might witness the power of the United States and learn their own inability to cope with them in war. Great multitudes flocked to see them wherever they were taken, and the attention paid them rendered their progress through the country a triumphal procession, instead of the transportation of prisoners by an officer. At Rock Island the prisoners were given their liberty, amid great and impressive ceremony. In 1838 Black Hawk built him a dwelling near Des Moines, Iowa, and furnished it after the manner of the whites, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and hunting and fishing. Here, with his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he passed the few remaining days of his life. To his credit, it may be said that Black Hawk remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among Indians, living with her more than forty years."

Black Hawk died Oct. 3, 1838.

CHAPTER II.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

ACTS OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The first meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was on the 6th day of October, 1838, at Prairie La Porte, now Guttenberg. No business was transacted save that of organization, and the appointment of Dean Gay, Clerk of the board. An adjournment was then had till the 13th of October, when they re-assembled at the same place.

The first business transacted by the board was the appointment of John W. Griffith, Assessor for the ensuing year, and George W. Jones, Allen Carpenter and Baldwin Olmstead, Road Commissioners.

The county was divided into four election precincts, the first commencing at the southeast corner of range one west, thence west to the southwest corner of ninety-one, thence north to the northwest corner of said town, thence east to the channel of the Mississippi.

The second "commencing at the southeast corner of fraction range two, thence west to the southwest corner of four west, thence north to the northwest corner of four west, ninety-three north, thence east to the channel of the Mississippi line." The third commencing "at the southeast corner of range three west, ninety-four north, thence west to the southwest corner of fraction six west, ninety-four north, thence following the Black Hawk line to the obtuse angle of six west, thence following the purchase line to the Mississippi River." The fourth commencing at "the southeast corner of four west, thence west on the county line to the southeast corner of six west, thence north to the purchase line, thence following said line to the southwest corner of fraction six west, thence east to the northwest corner of four west, ninety-three north, thence south to the southwest of four, ninety-two north, thence east to the northeast corner of range three west, ninety-one north, thence south to the county line."

The court ordered all elections in the first precinct to be held at the house of Henry Holtzbecker; in the second precinct at the



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house of Harman Graybill; in the third precinct at the house of Jesse Daudly; in the fourth at Boardman's mill. The court left it to the discretion of those living in any precinct not of sufficient number to organize an election to cast their votes at the nearest precinct adjoining their place of residence.

Ambrose Canada was appointed Commissioner of Common Schools for the first precinct, Harman Graybill for the second, Jesse Daudly for the third, Mr. Downie for the fourth.

The first proceedings do not give the names of the county commissioners, who were Robert Campbell, William D. Grant and George Culver.

The third meeting of the court was held at Prairie La Porte, Nov. 20, 1838, Robert Campbell and William D. Grant being present. A tax was levied upon the property of the citizens of the county, and the collector ordered to collect the sum by the first day of January following.

David Springer, Henry F. Lander and Henry Holtzbecker were appointed judges of election for the first precinct; John Gillett, Patton McMullen and Baldwin Olmstead for the second; Jesse Daudly, Allen Carpenter and C. S. Edson for the third. For the fourth precinct no judges were appointed, it being probable that there were not a sufficient number of voters living within its boundaries to organize an election.

The fourth meeting of the board was held at Prairie La Porte, Jan. 7, 1839, all the members being present.

A new election precinct was found to include the townships of ninety-one and ninety-two, range four west, to be known as the fifth election precinct, the elections to be held at the house of George Culver, the judges of election to be George Culver, William W. Wayman and Baldwin Olmstead.

On the 21st of January the commissioners again met, but transacted no business of public interest.

During vacation the first application was made for license to retail "ardent spirits," and the clerk entered upon the records of the court the following minute:

"Peter Legree made application for permit to retail ardent spirits on the 19th of March, and I granted the same according to the last act of the Wisconsin Legislature. Done at Prairie La Porte, March 19, 1839.

DEAN GAY,

Clerk of Board County Commissioners.

Why the permit was granted according to the act of the Wisconsin Legislature is unknown, and it can only be surmised that the clerk did not have access to the Iowa statutes, and that his act must be done according to some law made and provided, and the Wisconsin law was as good as any.

Needham Dudley was appointed Assessor for 1839, but not qualifying, George Culver was appointed and performed the duties for the year.

On the 24th of May, W. D. Grant and Robert Campbell met and surveyed the lands for the location of the county seat. At the same time they appointed judges of election for each of the five precincts.

L. B. Tompkins was appointed Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, and entered upon the discharge of his duties, *vice* Dean Gay.

On the first of July "James A. McClellan made application for vending goods and liquors, and it was granted according to the last act of the Iowa Legislature."

The jurisdiction of Clayton County extended a great distance, as will be seen by the following order of the commissioners under date July 13, 1839 :

"On the petition of F. Andros, license is hereby granted Lewis Massey, of St. Peters, to keep a ferry across the Mississippi one mile above Fort Snelling, for one year from date hereof, for the sum of \$10."

The license of a tavern and grocery keeper was higher than in many other counties in the Territory at this time, as Herman Greybill was assessed in the sum of \$55 for keeping the same one year at prairie La Porte.

At the August election, 1839, Patton McMullan, H. F. Lander and William W. Wayman were elected County Commissioners.

The first meeting of the new board was held Aug. 12, 1839. No business was transacted save organization.

Charles E. Bensell was appointed Clerk of the board, "during the option of the commissioners," at a mutiny held in September.

S. B. Olmstead, William Walker and Herman Greybill were appointed Road Commissioners for one year, and the following named School Commissioners for the same time : Precinct No. 1, Ambrose Kennedy ; No. 2, Harman Graybill ; No. 3, Jesse Daudly ; No. 4, John Downie ; No. 5, Horace Mallory.

On the 8th day of October, 1839, the following order was entered upon the records of the court.

“Ordered. That notices be circulated and posted, for the purpose of letting out the building of a court-house and other buildings at Prairie La Porte, the county seat.”

This order was annulled at a meeting held October 19.

The commissioners were determined, if possible, to have good roads, and to that end “it was ordered that each free male white citizen of the county of Clayton be compelled to work five days on such roads as the supervisor of each precinct they reside in shall order.”

At a meeting of the board held Nov. 12, 1839, Charles E. Bessell resigned, and H. D. Bronson was appointed to fill the vacancy as Clerk of the board.

On the 5th of December the following order was made:

“It is ordered that there be a court-house built on the public square at Prairie La Porte, by the first of September next, size and quality of building to be hereafter mentioned. Also, that the sale of town lots take place on the first Monday in April next. Also that the furnishing materials and building said court-house on the public square in Prairie La Porte to be finished by the 15th of September.

“*Resolved*, Further, That the sale and building be advertised in the *Iowa News* for three months.”

The citizens of what is now the State of Minnesota desired to have a part in the government of the county, and vote at such election as might be ordered, therefore the following orders were made:

“Ordered, That the settlement at the outlet of Lake Pepin compose an election precinct, to be called the sixth precinct, and that Charles Sweet, Oliver Cratt and James Wells be appointed the first judges of election.

“Ordered, That the settlement at the mouth of the St. Peters River compose an election precinct, to be called the seventh precinct, and that A. J. Bruce, Franklin Steele and H. H. Sibley be appointed the first judges of election.”

The third election precinct, the boundaries of which have heretofore been given, was abolished by the board, and a new district formed, comprising townships ninety-four and ninety-five north, of range three and four west, to be known as the third precinct.

The commissioners could not wait for the completion of the court-house, and therefore the following appears upon its records:

“The board having taken into consideration the necessity of erecting a building to be used as an office for the county, and in which the books and papers of the county can be safely deposited,

“*Resolved*, That the erection of such building is necessary, and that the board proceed to make the contracts for the erection thereof.

“The board then proceeded to contract with Robert Hetfield for the delivery of the stuff necessary for the erection of a county building, and with David Hastings for the construction thereof.”

On the 10th of July, 1840, H. D. Bronson resigned the office of Clerk of the board and Alfred Northam was appointed to fill the vacancy.

At a meeting of the board held Aug. 3, William Walker applied for a license to keep a ferry across the Mississippi River, at or near the mouth of Turkey River. A license was granted, and the board fixed the following fees:

For each person.....	\$0 25
For each horse or mule	50
For each wheel carriage, for each wheel.....	25
For every head of cattle.....	50
For every head of swine or sheep.....	12½
For every cwt. of freight over five cwt.....	10

Thomas P. Park was also granted a license for a ferry across Turkey River, at a point where Mead’s branch entered the same, and authorized to receive the following rates of ferriage:

For each person.....	12½
For each horse or mule.....	25
For wheel carriages, each wheel.....	12½
For every head of cattle.....	25
For every head of swine or sheep.....	6¼
For every cwt. of freight over five cwt.....	5

The claim of Robert Hetfield for material for the county building amounting to \$73.50 was allowed, and of David Hastings for erecting the same, \$23, was also allowed. Thus Clayton’s first county building cost \$96.50.

At a meeting of the board held Feb. 1, 1841, the assessor was ordered to assess the people at St. Peters, and at all intermediate points between the county seat and that place.

Daniel Justice, at the April term of the Commissioners' Court, was fined the sum of \$2 for contempt of court.

Under date of July 6, 1841, the following was placed upon the records:

"We, the undersigned, through the medium of the records of the Board of County Commissioners, do declare and make known that we herewith resign, each of us, the office of County Commissioners of Clayton County, reserving the right to perform the duties of said office until our successors are duly elected, and qualified for said office according to law.

H. F. LANDER,
ELISHA BOARDMAN,
W. W. WAYMAN."

No reason is assigned for the act of the commissioners, and so far as the records go one is left in the dark as to why their resignations were given.

On the 23d of August the court assembled, and after discharging some business it was "ordered that the court adjourn that their successors may enter upon the discharge of the duties of county commissioners." Their successors were Eliphalet Price, A. S. Cooley and Thomas C. Linton. Charles L. Lagrave was appointed Clerk of the board.

The new board, desiring to have a full understanding of the financial condition of the county, had the books "posted," as will be seen from the following:

"Whereas the books of the Board of County Commissioners have been posted up to this date from the 8th day of October, in the year 1839, it is herewith declared by record that the expenditures amount to the sum of \$3,054.72, and the receipts for the same period of time to the amount of \$2,096.59, making the indebtedness of the county \$959.13, at this present date."

At the October term of the court the assessor was instructed not to assess any property more than fifty miles beyond the bounds of Clayton County.

At the February, 1842, term E. B. Lyon was appointed Clerk of the board.

The first bounty offered for wolf scalps was at the March, 1842, term; \$1.50 was offered for black or gray wolves; under six months, 75 cents; prairie wolves, \$1.00; under six months, 50 cents.

In April, 1842, E. B. Lyon resigned the position of Clerk of the board and Robert R. Reed was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The following enactment bears date July 4, 1842 :

“Be it enacted by the Board of County Commissioners of Clayton County, that from and after the passage of this act, the polls in Boardman precincts shall be opened at the house and residence of Elisha Boardman and not at the Dry Mill as before.”

At the February term in 1843 the indebtedness of the county was found to be \$625.28.

On the second day of October, 1843, the board met for the first time at the new county seat, Jacksonville, now Garnavillo.

The indebtedness of the county was found by the board to be \$1,040.99.

By a record of the board, under date April 3, 1844, it is learned that James King had a contract for the erection of a court-house, that he had completed the same, and it was accepted by the commissioners, the amount paid being \$675. Neither the articles of agreement nor the specifications are a matter of record.

At a session of the board held April 4, 1844, the boundaries of the various precincts were defined as follows : “Millville precinct (No. 1), commencing at the northeast corner of the county line on the Mississippi River, thence running due south to the southeast corner of said county, thence due west to southwest corner of township ninety-one, range three west, thence due north to the northwest corner of said township, thence due east to the channel of the Mississippi River, thence down said river to the point of beginning.” The elections of said precinct were directed to be held at the school-house in Millville. “Jacksonville precinct (No. 2), commencing at the southeast corner of fractional township ninety-two, range two west, thence due west to the center of township line dividing townships ninety-one and ninety-two, range four west of the fifth principal meridian, thence due north to the center of township ninety-four, range four west, thence due east to the Mississippi River, thence down said river to the place of commencing.” The elections were appointed for the court-house at Jacksonville. “Bloody Run precinct (No. 3), commencing on the Mississippi River at the southeast corner of the center line of township ninety-four, range three west of the fifth principal meridian, thence due west to township line dividing township line ninety-four, range four and five west, thence due north to northeast corner of township ninety-four, range five west, thence due west to the neutral line, thence running northeast on said line to the northwest corner of township ninety-five, range four

west, thence due south two miles, thence due east on section line to the Mississippi River, thence down said river to the place of commencing." The elections, it was determined, were held at the house of Lowdowick Mirale, in said precinct. "Yellow River precinct (No. 4), commencing at the Painted Rock on the Mississippi River, thence down said river to the corner of township ninety-five, range three west of the fifth principal meridian, thence down said river two miles, thence due west on section line west side of township ninety-five, range four west, thence due north to the neutral line, thence following said line to the place of commencing at the Painted Rock." The house of Thomas C. Linton, on Yellow River, was designated as the place for holding elections. Boardman precinct (No. 5), commencing at the center of the south side of township ninety-three, range four west of the fifth principal meridian, thence due west to the northeast corner of Fayette County, thence due north to the neutral line, thence following said line until it intersects Bloody Run precinct (No. 3), thence due east to the northwest corner of township ninety-four, range five west, thence due south to the center of said township line, thence due east to the center of township ninety-four, range four west, thence due south to the place of commencing." The elections were to be held at the school-house in Poney Hollow. "Wayman precinct (No. 6), commencing at the southeast corner of township ninety-one, range four west of the fifth principal meridian, thence due west to the neutral line, thence following said line with its angles until it intersects the corner of Boardman's precinct (No. 5), opposite the north corner of Fayette County, thence due east to the center of township line dividing townships ninety-two and ninety-three, range four west, thence due south to the township line dividing townships ninety-one and ninety-two, range four west, thence due east to the northeast corner of township ninety-one, range four west, thence south to the place of commencing." The house of W. W. Wayman was designated as the place for holding elections.

April 10, 1845, a new precinct was established, called the Bemis precinct, with the following boundaries: "Township ninety-one north, range five west, and the west half of township ninety-one north, range four west." All elections held in said precinct were to be held at the house of Horace Bemis, in said precinct.

Jan. 7, 1846, another precinct was established, and bounded as follows: "Said precinct includes fractional township ninety-two

north, range two west, and township ninety-three north range two west of the fifth principal meridian." The house of Christian Wise was designated as the place for holding the elections, and the name of Guttenberg was given to the precinct.

Instead of an assessor for the entire county, one was appointed for each precinct.

In October, 1844, John Baufill was allowed \$200 for lathing and plastering the court-house.

On the 5th day of November, 1845, the county commissioners resolved upon the erection of a "public gaol," according to the following specifications: "It shall be built of hewed square oak timber, laid close together; the walls are to be one foot thick and twelve feet high; the room fourteen feet square in the clear on the foundation, and nine feet in the clear between the floors; the floors to be laid with oak timber one inch thick, and the upper floor to have a trap door three feet long and two feet wide; the inside walls of the lower room are to be planked with two-inch oak planks on the sides, and the bottom floor the same way. These planks are to be filled with nails not more than one inch and a half apart on the side next to the wall, then spiked fast to the wall with four-inch spikes, the spikes not more than fourteen inches apart; the bottom floor to be finished in the same way. There are to be two grates fourteen inches square to be put in the walls of the room as high as the upper floor will admit, to be made of one-inch bar iron, the frame of the grate to be made of heavy flat bar iron; there is to be left on the frame of the grate a zell, or tenant, of three inches above and below to sink it in the timber, and then to be well spiked on to the wall. The upper floor is to be laid with one-inch plank; the trap-door is to be made of double two-inch oak plank doubled and riveted together with twenty-four rivets, fastened to the floor by long, strong staple hinges, a bolt three-fourths of an inch thick to run through the floor riveted to the hinge, the hinge to extend across the door, then to fasten by two staples and two substantial locks, the keys to fit their own locks only. The house is to be sided up or inclosed with good oak or basswood siding. It shall be shingled with good oak or pine of fourteen-inch shingles, not laid more than four and a half inches to the weather. The gable ends and roof are to be close sheeted before siding or shingling. There is to be a good door in the gable end with a clasp staple and lock. There is to be a good strong flight of stairs to be built on the out-

side at one end, leading to the door of the gable end, running by the side with railing and a platform to be left at the top of the stairs, three feet square. The above building is to be well underpinned with a stone wall, at least one foot thick; the corner or end of each round of timber is to be pinned with one-and-a-half-inch pins, and the plates are to be pinned in four places in each log."

At a meeting held Jan. 6, 1846, bids for the erection of the "gaol" were opened. The following were the bids: Alfred Kinney, \$557; Benjamin F. Forbes, \$385; Abram Vandoren, \$500; David Clark, \$248. The last was accepted by the board, Mr. Clark taking one-half the amount in town lots, and the other half in cash from the sale of lots.

The books being posted, it was found the indebtedness of the county, Jan. 8, 1846, was \$2,306.69½.

In 1847, at the April term of the County Commissioners' Court, the county was divided into townships in order that it might avail itself of its share of the school fund of the State. The following is the record of boundaries:

Township No. 1, Millville.—Fractional township 91 north, range 1 and 2 west, and fractional township 91, range 1 and 2 east.

Township No. 2, Mallory.—Township 91 north, range 3 west, and the southeast quarter of township 91 north, range 4 west.

Township No. 3, Lodomillo.—The west half of township 91 north, range 4 west, and township 91 north, ranges 5 and 6 west.

Township No. 4, Hewitt.—Township 92 north, ranges 5 and 6 west, with Fayette County attached thereto, east half of township 92 north, range 5 west, attached to Volga Township.

Township No. 5, Volga.—Township 92 north, range 4 west, northeast quarter of township 91 north, range 4 west, southwest quarter of township 92, range 3 west, and the east half of township 92 north, range 5 west.

Township No. 6, Jefferson.—Southeast quarter of township 92 north, range 3 west, and fractional townships 92 and 93 north, range 2 west.

Township No. 7, Garnaville.—North half of township 92 north, range 3 west, township 93 north, range 3 west, the south half of township 94 north, range 3 west, and the east half of township 93 north, range 4 west.

Township No. 8, Boardman.—The west half of township 93 north, range 4 west, township 93 north, ranges 5 and 6 west, the south half of township 94 north, range 5 west, the southwest quar-

ter of township 94 north, range 4 west, and the southeast quarter of township 94 north, range 4 west.

Township No. 9, Mendon.—The north half of township 94 north, ranges 3, 4 and 5 west, and the south half of township 95 north, ranges 3, 4 and 5 west.

Township No. 10, Monona.—The north half of township 95 north, ranges 3, 4 and 5 west, and township 96 north, range 3 west.

At a meeting held April 11, 1848, the east half of township 92 north, range 5 west, was ordered stricken from Hewitt Township and added to Volga Township. At the same meeting sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of township 92 north, range 3 west, and sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36 of township 93 north, range 3 west, were taken from Garnavillo and added to Jefferson.

At the same time the townships were formed the county was divided into commissioners' districts. The townships of Millville, Mallory, Lodomillo and Sperry formed District No. 1; Volga, Jefferson and Garnavillo, No. 2; Boardman, Mendon and Monona, No. 3.

At the April session, in 1848, a new jail was resolved upon, the first having been burned, and plans and specifications entered upon the records. At the May term the contract was awarded to David Clark, for the sum of \$1,480. The building included a house for the use of the jailor.

At the January meeting, in 1849, the indebtedness of the county was found to be \$1,533.60. This indebtedness was further increased to \$3,412.06½.

From this time until the commissioners were legislated out of office but little business was transacted by the board, save auditing bills, establishing new roads and changing boundary lines of old ones. The following named served as Commissioners for the time mentioned:

1838-9.—William D. Grant, Robert Campbell, George Culver.

1839-40.—William W. Wayman; H. F. Lander, Hatten McMellen.

1840-1.—Same.

1841-2.—William F. Wayman, H. F. Lander, Elisha Boardman.

1842-3.—Eliphalet Price, A. S. Cooley and Thos. C. Linton.

1843-4.—A. S. Cooley, James King and Daniel M. Barber.

1844-6.—A. S. Cooley, James King and Luther Patch.

1846-7.—A. S. Cooley, John Downie and Joseph B. Quigley.

1847-50.—A. S. Cooley, James Tapper and John W. Potts.

COUNTY COURT.

By an act of the Legislature, the office of county commissioner was abolished, and the office of county judge created. The duties devolving upon the Board of County Commissioners were transferred to the county judge.

Elias H. Williams was the first County Judge, and was elected in August, 1851.

Eliphalet Price succeeded Judge Williams in 1855, and served two years.

O. W. Crary was the successor of Judge Price in 1857, and was succeeded by John Garber, 1859, who served two years.

But little legislative business of general interest was transacted by the county judges, further than will appear in connection with other events in the history of the county, record of which may be found in this volume. It was under the administration of the county judges that the county-seat contests took place, as will be seen under the head of "County Seat Contest."

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at the court-house in Elkader, Jan. 7, 1861. It was temporarily organized by calling Frank Smith, of Clayton Township, to the chair, and electing Robert Grant, of Mendon Township, Clerk, *pro tem*. The roll being called, the following names appeared, and qualified as members of the board :

Sperry Township, A. Bevins.
Grand Meadow, P. G. Bailey.
Farmersburg, O. W. Crary.
Cass, S. G. Chase.
Lodomillo, D. W. Chase.
Giard, Daniel Dougherty.
Mallory, R. B. Flenniken.
Volga, Martin Garber.
Mendon, Robert Grant.
Read, L. R. Gilbert.
Millville, Philip Hunter.

Boardman, Euel Knapp.
Highland, Daniel Lowe.
Marion, Peter N. Lowe.
Garnavillo, John C. Mohrmann.
Wagner, Ezra Monlux.
Monona, P. P. Olmstead.
Cox Creek, G. S. Peck.
Elk, G. W. Porter.
Clayton, Frank Smith.
Buena Vista, W. Stoddard.
Jefferson, Ebenezer Wood.

D. W. Chase was elected Chairman.

The first business of the board after organization was to authorize the building of a bridge across Turkey River at Elkader, and then to appropriate \$300 toward the building of a bridge across the Volga River, on the road from Strawberry Point to Elkader.

At the June term of the board, an order was made appropriating \$800 to each company of 100 men enlisting in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion. See chapter on War.

At the January term, 1862, the following named new members appeared and took their seats :

Lodomillo, James Newberry.
Volga, M. Garber.
Read, S. R. Gilbert.
Millville, W. W. Gilmore.

Boardman, Buel Knapp.
Wagner, Ezra Monlux.
Cox Creek, H. M. Jones.
Jefferson, George Falkenhainer.

Martin Garber was elected Chairman for the year 1862.

At the January term the board decided to dispense with the poor house and appointed J. C. Mohrmann, R. R. Read and D. G. Rogers to take charge of the same, and to lease it to some responsible party.

At the June term, 1862, the board passed the following resolution.

“*Resolved*, that the sum of \$2,000 be appropriated by this board out of any money in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of erecting a county jail at Elkader, provided that the citizens of Elkader shall donate to the county an equal amount in cash, or its equivalent, for that purpose; also a suitable and desirable site for the same.”

Buell Knapp, O. W. Crary and Ezra Monlux were appointed a committee to let the contract for building the jail when the citizens of Elkader complied with the conditions mentioned in the resolution.

At the same term the following resolution was adopted :

“*Resolved*, That \$2,000 be appropriated for the erection of a suitable building for the treasurer and recorder and other county officers in the town of Elkader, provided a site for said building and the sum of \$1,000 or more are appropriated by the citizens of Elkader for erection of same; also, provided the citizens of Elkader donate to the county eight suitable lots for the erection of county buildings.”

Frank Smith, Martin Garber and Buell Knapp were appointed a committee to contract for the erection of a suitable building according to the foregoing resolution.

The board at the same term passed the following resolution :

“*Resolved*, By the board that \$2,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of building a room suitable for

holding the District Court, and that S. G. Chase, P. P. Olmstead and R. B. Flenniken are hereby constituted and appointed as the building committee of same, who are hereby authorized to expend said appropriation for that purpose, when \$1,000 shall be raised by private subscription."

At the January term, 1864, a petition was presented praying the board to order a vote taken at the next general election for or against removing the county seat from Elkader to McGregor. The petition was referred to a committee consisting of James Schroeder, M. O'Brien and R. C. Place, who reported in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners—2,132 in number. The board therefore ordered the vote to be taken.

At the general election in November of this year the vote was taken and Elkader was victorious.

The following named comprise the supervisors elected for the years named, from 1863 to 1870 inclusive, it being understood each person was elected and served a term of two years :

1863.

Mendon, Willis Drummond.
Garnavillo, B. F. Schroeder.
Highland, John Paddleford.
Cass, L. F. Carrier.
Mallory, J. W. Bowman.
Monona, Wm. S. Scott.
Cox Creek, John Peters.
Giard, Daniel Dougherty.
Sperry, Henry White.
Marion, P. M. Lown.
Elk, Elias Hall.

1864.

Lodomillo, D. W. Chase.
Read, L. R. Gilbert.
Wagner, Ezra Monlux.
Cox Creek, G. L. Gifford.
Jefferson, James Schroeder.
Millville, P. C. Parke.
Grand Meadow, P. G. Bailey.
Boardman, R. C. Place.
Buena Vista, R. Menth.
Volga, J. Venus.
Farmersburg, Thos. D. White.

1865.

Mallory, Philip Hansel.
Monona, P. P. Olmstead.
Elk, Elias Hall.
Mendon, M. O'Brien.
Highland, O. R. Paige.
Marion, J. C. Rounds.
Garnavillo, B. F. Schroeder.
Sperry, Oliver Sanford.
Giard, James Tapper.
Cass, O. H. Sherwood.

Clayton, Frank Larrabee.

1866.

Monona, Elijah Boley.
Grand Meadow, P. G. Bailey.
Cass, L. F. Carrier.
Buena Vista, B. Chanvet.
Lodomillo, D. W. Chase.
Volga, P. Costigan.
Read, L. R. Gilbert.
Cox Creek, C. Wentzell.
Wagner, Ezra Monlux.
Millville, P. C. Parke.
Boardman, R. C. Place.
Jefferson, James Schroeder.
Farmersburg, Thos. D. White.

1867.

Cass, Gilbert Cooley.
Elk, Philip Fishel.
Mallory, J. Gehen.
Highland, John Keeling.
Mendon, M. O'Brien.
Monona, P. P. Olmstead.
Clayton, S. L. Peck.
Marion, J. C. Rounds.
Giard, James Tapper.
Buena Vista, L. E. Tucker.
Sperry, Henry White.
Garnavillo, G. W. Beach.

1868.

Boardman, R. C. Place.
Farmersburg, C. F. Hall.
Lodomillo, Richard Edmonds.
Millville, William Blake.
Jefferson, James Schroeder.
Read, Michael Uriell.

Grand Meadow, H. S. Humphrey.
Volga, John Garber.
Wagner, R. L. Knight.
Cox Creek, Charles Wentzell.
1869.

Garnavillo, G. W. Beach.
Mallory, J. H. Bowman.
Highland, Michael Callaghan.
Elk, Elijah Gates.
Giard, L. R. Gilbert.
Sperry, A. T. Lawrence.
Monona, Luther Nichols.
Mendon, Amos Pearsall.
Clayton, S. L. Peck.

Marion, J. C. Rounds.
Cass, H. B. Taylor.
1870.

Millville, William Blake.
Volga, Michael Eberhard.
Wagner, G. A. Gooding.
Jefferson, C. P. Goodrich.
Farmersburg, C. F. Hall.
Buena Vista, C. L. Hoffman.
Grand Meadow, H. S. Humphrey.
Lodomillo, James Newberry.
Cox Creek, Fred Peick.
Boardman, R. C. Place.
Read, M. Uriell.

In 1870 the law was changed, reducing the number of supervisors to three for the entire county. The following comprises the list to date:

- 1871.—O. W. Crary, P. P. Olmstead and Michael Uriell.
- 1872.—P. P. Olmstead, Michael Uriell and Gilbert Cooley.
- 1873.—Michael Uriell, Gilbert Cooley and P. P. Olmstead.
- 1874.—Gilbert Cooley, P. P. Olmstead and Michael Uriell.
- 1875.—P. P. Olmstead, Michael Uriell and William Thoma.
- 1876.—Michael Uriell, William Thoma and Isaac Otis. (William Thoma died in this year and P. P. Olmstead was appointed by the County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder to fill the vacancy.)
- 1877.—P. P. Olmstead, Isaac Otis and Andrew Eberhard.
- 1878.—Isaac Otis, Andrew Eberhard and P. P. Olmstead.
- 1879.—Andrew Eberhard, P. P. Olmstead and G. H. Scofield.
- 1880.—P. P. Olmstead, G. H. Scofield and Helmuth Brandt.
- 1881.—G. H. Scofield, Helmuth Brandt and A. F. Nichols.
- 1882.—Helmuth Brandt, A. F. Nichols and G. H. Scofield.

CHAPTER III.

SCIENTIFIC.

GEOLOGY.

In the year 1848, the Treasury Department of the Government employed David Dale Owen, of New Harmony, Ind., to make a geological survey of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. He soon after took the field in person, and in 1852 the Government published his report in a large volume, accompanied with maps, all of which contains a mass of highly valuable and interesting matter.

He was the pioneer geologist of the Upper Mississippi Valley, and his great labor and work has formed the foundation for all who have, or who may, succeed him.

He was a native of Scotland, educated in Switzerland, and with his father came to America and settled in Indiana. He also made a geological survey of his adopted State, Kentucky and Arkansas, and he died in 1860 greatly lamented by all who knew his value and worth as a man and a scientist.

By an act of the Legislature of Iowa, approved Jan. 23, 1855, the Governor of Iowa, by the advice and consent of Senate, was authorized to nominate a person competent to make a geological survey of the State, and in accord with the provisions of this act, James Hall, of New York, was appointed, and during the years 1855-'56 and '57 completed the survey, and in 1858 the State published his report in two volumes.

This report contains many new and valuable additions to that of Mr. Owen; particularly in regard to the Coal Measures and palæontology of the State, and is full of highly interesting matter.

By another act of the Legislature of Iowa, approved March 30, 1866, Charles A. White, of Iowa, was appointed State Geologist for two years, and he also proceeded to make another geological survey of the State, and his report was also published by the State in 1870, in two volumes.

This report also contains much valuable and interesting matter, and is a valuable addition to that of its predecessors.

Since then nothing has been done by the State to require any more knowledge, either of her mineral wealth, her palæontology,

or of the remains of the silent pre-historic races that lie entombed in her soil.

The end and aim of all these surveys were to give a general outline of the geology of the State, and from the means and time to which they were confined, it was impossible for them to give an extended local survey to each county, and we must be content with what we have from them, together with what observations have been made by private parties.

The topography of the county, consisting of its surface, its trees, roads, streams, bridges and towns, has all been given in our history under different heads, together with its physical geography, and it is, therefore, only necessary for us in this article to describe and point out its rock formations.

Beginning on the Mississippi River at the northeast corner of our State, and running west until we strike the northwest corner of Howard County, thence southeasterly through that county and the west part of Winneshiek, so as to include the valley of the Turkey therein, thence along the south bank of that stream, crossing the Volga about one mile above its mouth, and on to the northeast corner of Delaware County; thence diagonally through Dubuque County to a point on the Mississippi near Bellevue in Jackson County. We have then, here and there exposed to view, and cropping out over this wedge-shaped tract, all the different members of what geologists call in Iowa the "Lower Silurian," together with detached portions of the lower beds of the "Upper Silurian," crowning the highest hills; and beginning at the same point as before, and following down the Mississippi, and carefully noting where one after another of its lower formations dip out of sight, to a point below McGregor, and thence westward up and along the valleys of the streams, and commencing with the lower rocks, it includes and exposes within this local belt, 1st, A rock on which stands the city of Lansing, consisting of sand, lime shale and magnesia, and in alternate beds, in which Judge Murdock has found the Trilobite, the Singula and the Orthis.

At Lansing this rock rises up to about 100 feet above the river, and dips from that city both north and south, and for several miles the great river has cut its bed through it, and by none of the geologists we have mentioned is it noticed as a distinct rock in Iowa geology.

2. Rising higher in the series we come to the Potsdam sandstone, which rests upon the former, and attains at Lansing a thick-

ness of not over eighty feet, and this rock, like the other, has a north and south dip from the same point, and its southerly dip throws it below the bed of the river a little below McGregor, and this may be said to be the first rock of the "Lower Silurian" in the ascending series that is exposed in the county of Clayton, and no fossil remains have ever been found in it, and, as its name indicates, is a great mass of sand, almost crumbling to the touch.

3. As we pass above it we find resting on it what is generally known as the "Old Magnesian lime rock," having a striking resemblance to the Galena, and in many locations in Clayton and in Alamakee is "lead bearing," but never in sufficient quantities to pay for working. It is also in many localities rich in fossiliferous remains, and furnishes a most excellent building rock, and it dips out of sight a little above Guttenberg.

4. In passing still higher and resting on the former is what is called "the St. Peter sandstone," which, like the Potsdam, is a loose, friable mass of sand, contains no fossils, but its extreme whiteness in places makes it a valuable rock for the manufacture of glass, and many tons of it have been sent away from Clayton for that purpose. In several localities the red oxide of iron percolates through it, giving to the mass a beautiful variegated appearance, from which it has been called in places "the picture rocks," and having the same southerly dip as all the others, it also passes out of sight within the limits of Guttenberg.

5. Still passing upward, we have exposed the whole length of the county on the Mississippi, and extending to Eagle Point in Dubuque, as well as up and along all the western tributaries of that river, what is called "the Trenton limestone," and with the exception of some of its lower beds, is totally unfit for building purposes, but makes the very best of lime.

If during the long ages of the turbulent and sedimentary seas that deposited the preceding St. Peter sandstone, marine life did not exist, then upon the very first inch of the Trenton deposition that life began in the greatest profusion, and continued on until the end, showing it to be the richest in fossiliferous remains of all the members of the Silurian age.

6. Above and resting on the Trenton, is the Galena, or as it is sometimes called, the "Upper Magnesian," lime rock, composed of sand lime, magnesia and chert, and this is the principal lead-bearing rock of the world, whenever it attains a degree of thickness and compactness to hold its minerals. It must be

noticed that (with perhaps the Potsdam sandstone as an exception) all these members of the Silurian age, become alternately, and in their order, the surface rock, and grow thinner and thinner as they arise from their southern dip until they finally cease ; and in the case of the Galena it enters the southeast corner of our county with considerable thickness, and where it is pressed down by the shales and the Niagara of the Blue Belt Hills becomes in detached basins the surface rock, but never reaches the northern limits of the county.

It was known to the early Spanish and French voyagers, as well as to the early settlers of Galena and Dubuque, that lead ore existed in the bluffs formed by this rock in the rear of Guttenberg, and as early as 1843 Thomas P. Park, Robert Campbell, Daniel Justice, E. Cornish, Herman Graybill, Christian Wise and others had all of them good "prospects" along the bluffs of Miners' Creek, from which they derived good incomes.

After these came Noble and Goodridge, Sargent and Good-nough, Joseph Holmes and many others, and so great was the yield and so glittering the prospects that Fleck & Brothers erected a smelting furnace on the creek, and for many years Guttenberg exported considerable quantities of the metal both in the ore and in the pig. In all the great lead basins of Iowa and Wisconsin, the lead exists in perpendicular seams of alternate openings, with a cap of solid rock separating them; but in the mines of Guttenberg the openings are horizontal, and it is perhaps from this fact and the low price of the mineral that all these mines have been abandoned and the smelting furnace demolished.

In 1845 Tobias Walker and others discovered rich lead mines in Buena Vista Township, and for a time there was a great rush of miners to this locality ; but most of the discoveries were found to exist in "bunches," and this fact, together with the gold excitement of California, which broke out soon after, scattered these miners, and since that time but little prospecting has been done in this locality beyond the first discoveries; but from them, many millions of pounds have been obtained, and it is the impression of good geologists that large deposits of the ore still lie hidden in these mines.

Beyond these two localities lead ore has been found in various places in the county, both in the Galena and in the "Old Magnesian," but never in sufficient quantities to pay for the labor expended.

About three miles above Guttenberg, James and Lucius Langworthy, in an early day, discovered a small seam of mineral, and entered a large tract of land in the vicinity, and commenced to work the seam, but it soon proved worthless.

It has been reported that large quantities of lead have been raised and obtained from this mine, and, as this mine exists in the "Old Magnesian," these reports have deceived some of the most eminent geologists of our times, and have induced them to believe, and assert that here was an "exception," a "fault," a "slide," or an "anomaly," but we can assure our readers that there is neither, and that the only "fault" there is, is in believing the stories and giving them a wide circulation over the scientific world, when there was not a shadow of truth in them; and the man who will expend money and labor mining in this rock, anywhere from this locality to Lake Superior, in expectation of wealth, will be sadly disappointed in the end.

The similarity between this rock and the Galena rock is so striking, and in a broken, tumbled-up country, where both exist and are running with a dip, the difficulty in tracing the attitude of the one or the depression of the other have often led experienced miners astray, and before knowing their mistake, or often being ignorant of any distinction between them, have expended large sums of money and years of labor without any return.

7. Passing on upward over the Galena, we have underlying the soil of the county what has been called the "Maquoketa Shales," and, as part of this system in a few localities, the pure slate filled with iron pyrites, and some of the beds of the former showing the remains of trilobites and other fossils.

8. Crowning our highest hills from Buena Vista to the northwest corner of the county, and in detached portions, we find the Niagara, which in many places furnishes the finest building rock in the county.

It must be noticed that in describing all of the foregoing rocks in an ascending series from the Mississippi River, and in passing up the tributaries, that each one of them forms a water-shed of its own, from which gush springs of the clearest and purest water, and from erosion, forming an uneven line of out-crop, give these valuable springs to nearly every eighty acres in the county; nor can we leave this branch of our subject without calling attention to the fact, that in no case does any one of these formations commingle its materials with any of the others, either above or below

it, but on the other hand there was an abrupt ending of the one before the succeeding one began, showing clearly that a long interval of time must have elapsed, with a great change of circumstances between the ending of the one and the beginning of the other.

From causes which we have no space to discuss in this article, the great "Drift flow" only struck the southwest portion of our county, leaving it, with portions of other counties adjoining, an island during the period of the turbulent seas that deposited the "Drift."

Without descending into a particular description of the fossils of her rocks, we have here given a general outline of the geology of the county, together with what is known of its mineral wealth, and more we could not do under all circumstances.

PREHISTORIC RACES.

PREPARED BY JUDGE MURDOCK.

From the very earliest ages down to the advent of the white man it is evident that the valley of the Mississippi River afforded an abundant supply of everything that was necessary for the support and increase of savage races.

There was a time when the Mississippi and the Ohio entered the great ocean a little above Cairo, through a common mouth, and, unlike many other rivers of the globe, their waters have always had free access to that ocean, from which they have always been well stocked with fish, and innumerable wild fowl has ever floated on their waters and nested on their banks, while the plains and forests of their water-sheds have always swarmed with wild game, and draining the center of a great continent of many miles in extent in a north and south direction, the savage had only to await the return of the vernal equinox to bring him along their banks a fresh supply of migratory fish, birds and animals, more sure and certain than the crops of the civilized agriculturist. It was in this great valley, skirted in the distance by a double range of lofty mountains, that the white man found the Indian flourishing in all his savage glory, and, knowing its importance to the existence of his race, the stately savage fought long and hard for its retention before he gave way to superior force and discipline; and when he left he took with him his origin, his history, and his domicile, and but for an occasional upheaval of his dead, and the transient

wanderings of remnants of his race among us, it would be hard for us to prove that within the memory of men still living vast numbers of his race and kindred once occupied this soil.

Not until the Indian had glided out of sight did we begin to suspect that he himself was but the successor of other and distinct races who had preceded him in this great valley, and who, like himself, had yielded to that inevitable fate that befalls animate and inanimate life alike, and gradually that suspicion grew, until it has at last developed into a fixed and permanent reality that throughout the length and breadth of this vast continent other and distinct races from the Indian once held the sway of empire, and permanently occupied the soil; and one of whom, from the peculiar form of his earth-works, we call the "Mound builder."

Beginning at the mouth of the Mississippi River, on high lands beyond the reach of inundations, and following it upon either shore, as well as along the shores of its greatest and smallest tributaries, and the ridges and divides that separate them until all of their head waters are reached, one would never be out of sight of the works and remains of these strange people; and, judging from their extent and vast number, as well as what we have before said of the prolific sources of food along the route, we must conclude that these people once existed in countless numbers.

The wide extent of their works to which we have referred includes Clayton County, and, along the water-courses, every other tract of land from Lake Winnepeg to the Gulf of Mexico; but, confining our observations to the limits of the county, and beginning at its southeast corner and following along the shores, the benches, the bluffs, and the ridges of all the water-courses and tributaries that lead to the Mississippi River, we can enumerate their works by the thousand. Starting off at the point of a main ridge, we follow, perhaps, a long row of round or conical mounds, branching to the right and left on every spur of the ridge, and making detours and crossing valleys to other ridges, either to encounter the same class of works or a commingling of these, with long earth-works, of from forty to perhaps a thousand feet in length, and these again ceasing abruptly in a cluster of earth works in the shape and form of some bird or animal.

On a ridge not far from North McGregor, we have counted no less than sixteen of these animal mounds, all of which were in sight of each other, and ranging from two to three hundred feet in length, and all looking like things of life lying down in repose.

In the erection of these animal mounds great labor was required, and while they exist their purpose will ever be a subject of discussion and conjecture; and when we see this class of mounds comingling together with the long and round mounds in the same locality, or even scattered wide apart, we are led sometimes to think that they differ in point of age, and that they are the comingled works of two or more races instead of one.

We know that the long mounds would exactly fill the purpose of interment for a large number of dead killed in battle, and although but few human remains have been found in them, and these of a doubtful age, yet the battles and the erection of these mounds may have occurred so long ago that every vestige of their remains has had time enough to perish.

It is a hard matter to judge and compare the relative ages of two or more earth-works, for one of a century will look to the eye as old as one of ten centuries; but in passing along the ridges, the long mounds are very much denuded or flattened, and in many instances are only discernible by an experienced eye, while the round mounds of the same material, on the same ridge, and seemingly a part of the same system of works, have a fresher look, are less denuded or flattened, and often contain more or less human skeletons, some of which are at present in a good state of preservation.

The raw material composing the bones of the "Mound-builder" is greater and more compact than those we have met of the civilized races, and all circumstances considered, would outlast the latter in the ground by many ages, yet with all, their durability is but a question of time.

There is to be found on all the clay ridges that abound with earth-works a little mouse, of what order we cannot stop to inquire, and this little rodent works its way down into the tomb of the "Round Mound-builder," and often builds its nest in his skull, while age after age the progeny feed upon the other bones, until they are all consumed, when it emigrates to more plentiful deposits, and we are inclined to think, if the truth is generally known, that this mouse is no respecter of races; but it is here that we see a sure and powerful assistant in the obliteration of human bones.

All these facts could fill these long mounds with the dead of men killed in battle, and belonging to a race who may have preceded the "Round Mound-builder," by many ages.

But when we come to the "Round Mound" we find that they

generally contain more or less adult human skeletons, and this being the rule, we are warranted in asserting that all of them have been erected for one and the same purpose, and that either from the causes we have mentioned, or from some other unknown cause, the remains have disappeared from some of them; and if we are right in this conjecture, then the number of subjects that are now, and have heretofore been in these round mounds within the limits of our county is, and has been enormous.

From fifteen to twenty well preserved adult skeletons in a single mound is no unusual find, and these are generally found lying on their backs, with their heads outward, and their lower limbs crossed in such a manner that hardly a part of one can be dislodged without disturbing some parts of another, and in this manner they present themselves to the eye of the philosopher and the curious, to bid them solve the mystery of their origin, their life, their death, and their sepulcher.

This is a command and a task not easy to perform, and much of which, if undertaken in regard to living races, would prove a failure.

It is now generally conceded that the "Mound-builder" was distinct and separate from all other races of the globe; that the race is now, and has been for centuries, totally extinct, and that none of the living civilized or savage races of the earth have ever left us the slightest truthful history or tradition of the existence of a living "Mound-builder," and it is therefore certain that they arose up, passed over continents beyond the line of written history, and far beyond the reach of the traditions of living savages, and alone to their bones and their earth-works must we therefore look for a solution of the mystery that has ever hung around them.

It does not appear that their heads have ever been artificially deformed, but are in the shape in which nature formed them, and they generally slope from all sides to a cone, forming a solid bony ridge or bump on the top, and the whole well braced with good material, and bearing a strong resemblance in shape and form to the mound from which they were procured; and if we can believe that a people with uniform heads will produce none but uniform ideas, that always culminate into uniform works, and that high and conical crowns are indicative of great reverence, fear and superstition, then we have touched the key that unlocks the mystery which has so long hung over the sepulcher and the fate of the "Mound-builders," leaving their origin and their history to

be traced in the future back through the deposits of glacial mud to that early morning of primeval life.

Certain it is that civilization has never been found growing wild on any part of the earth, and some writer has observed that it can only result from the cross or amalgamation of two or more races into one, whereby the uniform ideas of each are changed in the progeny into discordant thought and action, and which in turn produces doubt, discussion, inquiry and experiment, until at last a system of law and order is gradually conceived by which life, liberty and the accumulation of property are all protected.

On this continent alone the works of the "Mound-builder" are too laborious and too extensive to be accomplished by the mandate of any form of government known to savage races; and no ties of kindred nor affection for the ordinary dead has ever been found, either among the savage or the civilized races, that was strong enough to impel the labor necessary for their construction. Many of these mounds, with their skeletons in preservation, are found on steep and almost inaccessible points and bluffs, while others are several miles distant from water and on high and sterile ridges, with no indications of former habitations near them, and when uncovered, many of these skeletons about their heads present the appearance of a movement before death occurred and after the body had been placed in position.

From all of these facts, and many others which we could present, it must be that the subjects in these mounds walked to the spot selected while alive, and there under a terrible superstition, now indicated by the shape and form of their heads, and drowned to every sense of life by some devilish and inspiring chant from the voices and instruments of their friends around them, quietly laid themselves down to be covered up by the survivors; and whether this immolation was forced or voluntary, its long practice finally resulted in the total extinction of the race.

Near clusters of these round mounds we have in many places found a singular heap of earth and stones which, when uncovered, proved to be an excavation in the ground walled round with rock, calcined by heat, across which is found the charred remains of a stick, and the cavity filled with ashes, charcoal and charred human bones, many of which are split lengthwise and all broken up into fragments, and if we are not here dealing again with the commingled works of two or more races instead of one, then the "Round Mound-builder" was a cannibal of the very worst type.

But we must here conclude by saying to the reader that we have given the "Mound-builder," as we have seen and judged him from our own standpoint, and we cheerfully turn him over to others who, from fuller investigation may arrive at a different and a more rational conclusion concerning him.



CHAPTER IV.

PIONEER LIFE.

One of the most interesting phases of national or local history is that of a settlement of a new country. What was the original state in which the pioneer found the country, and how was it made to blossom as the rose ?

Pioneer life in Clayton County finds its parallel in almost every county in the State, and throughout the entire West. The beautiful prairies were to be robbed of their natural ornaments and the hand of art was to assist in their decoration. Who was to undertake this work? Were they qualified for the task? What will be the effect of their labors upon future generations?

EARLY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The young men and women of to-day have little conception of the mode of life among the early settlers of the country. One can hardly conceive how great a change has taken place in so short a time. In no respect are the habits and manners of the people similar to those of sixty years ago. The clothing, the dwellings, the diet, the social customs, have undergone a total revolution, as though a new race had taken possession of the land.

In a new country, far removed from the conveniences of civilization, where all are compelled to build their own houses, make their own clothing and procure for themselves the means of subsistence, it is to be expected that their dwellings and garments will be rude. These were matters controlled by surrounding circumstances and the means at their disposal. The earliest settlers constructed what were termed "three-faced camps," or, in other words, three walls, leaving one side open. They are described as follows : The walls were built about seven feet high, when poles were laid across at a distance of about three feet apart, and on these a roof of clapboards was laid, which were kept in place by weight poles placed on them. The clapboards were about four feet in length and from eight inches to twelve inches in width, split out of white oak timber. No floor was laid in the "camp." The structure re-

quired neither door, window, nor chimney. The one side left out of the cabin answered for all these purposes. In front of the open side was built a large log heap, which served for warmth in cold weather and for cooking purposes in all seasons. Of course there was an abundance of light, and, on either side of the fire, space to enter in and out. These "three-faced camps" were probably more easily constructed than the ordinary cabin, and was not the usual style of a dwelling-house.

The cabin was considered a material advance for comfort and home life. This was, in almost every case, built of logs, the space between the logs being filled in with split sticks of wood, called "chinks," and then daubed over, both inside and outside, with mortar made of clay. The floor, sometimes, was nothing more than earth tramped hard and smooth, but commonly made of "puncheons," or split logs, with the split side turned upward. The roof was made by gradually drawing in the top to the ridge-pole, and, on cross pieces, laying the "clapboards," which being several feet in length, instead of being nailed, were held in place by poles laid on them, called "weight poles," reaching the length of the cabin. For a fire-place, a space was cut out of the logs on one side of the room, usually about six feet in length, and three sides were built up of logs, making an offset in the wall. This was lined with stone, if convenient; if not, then earth. The flue, or upper part of the chimney, was built of small split sticks, two and a half or three feet in length, carried a little space above the roof, and plastered over with clay, and when finished was called a "cat-and-clay" chimney. The door space was also made by cutting an aperture in one side of the room of the required size, the door itself being made of clapboards secured by wooden pins to two cross-pieces. The hinges were also of wood, while the fastening consisted of a wooden latch catching on a hook of the same material. To open the door from the outside, a strip of buckskin was tied to the latch and drawn through a hole a few inches above the latch-bar, so that on pulling the string the latch was lifted from the catch or hook, and the door was opened without further trouble. To lock the door, it was only necessary to pull the string through the hole to the inside. Here the family lived, and here the guest and wayfarer were made welcome. The living room was of good size, but to a large extent it was all—kitchen, bed-room, parlor and arsenal, with fitches of bacon and rings of dried pumpkin suspended from the rafters. In one corner were the loom and other implements used in the manufacture of

clothing, and around the ample fire-place was collected the kitchen furniture. The clothing lined one side of the sleeping apartment, suspended from pegs driven in the logs. Hemp and flax were generally raised, and a few sheep kept. Out of these the clothing for the family and the sheets and coverlets were made by the females of the house. Over the door was placed the trusty rifle, and just back of it hung the powder-horn and hunting-pouch. In the well-to-do families, or when crowded on the ground floor, a loft was sometimes made to the cabin for a sleeping place and the storage of "traps" and articles not in common use. The loft was reached by a ladder secured to the wall. Generally the bed-rooms were separated from the living-room by sheets and coverlets suspended from the rafters, but until the means of making these partition walls were ample, they lived and slept in the same room.

Familiarity with this mode of living did away with much of the discomfort, but as soon as the improvement could be made, there was added to the cabin an additional room, or a "double log cabin," being substantially a "three-faced camp," with a log room on each end and containing a loft. The furniture in the cabin corresponded with the house itself. The articles used in the kitchen were as few and simple as can be imagined. A "Dutch oven," or skillet, a long-handled frying pan, an iron pot or kettle, and sometimes a coffee-pot, constituted the utensils of the best furnished kitchen. A little later, when a stone wall formed the base of the chimney, a long iron "crane" swung in the chimney-place, which on its "pot-hook" carried the boiling kettle or heavy iron pot. The cooking was all done on the fire-place and at the fire, and the style of cooking was as simple as the utensils. Indian, or corn meal was the common flour, which was made into "pone" or "corn dodger," or "hoe-cake," as the occasion or variety demanded. The "pone" and the "dodger" were baked in the Dutch oven, which was first set on a bed of glowing coals. When the oven was filled with the dough, the lid, already heated on the fire, was placed on the oven and covered with hot embers and ashes. When the bread was done it was taken from the oven and placed near the fire to keep warm while some other food was being prepared in the same oven for the forthcoming meal. The "hoe-cake" was prepared the same way as the dodger—that is, a stiff dough was made of the meal and water, and, taking as much as could conveniently be held in both hands, it was molded into the desired shape by being tossed from hand to hand, then laid on a board or flat stone placed at an

angle before the fire and patted down to the required thickness. In the fall and early winter cooked pumpkin was added to the meal dough, giving a flavor and richness to the bread not attained by the modern methods. In the oven from which the bread was taken, the venison or ham was then fried, and, in the winter, lye hominy, made from the unbroken grains of corn, added to the frugal meal. The woods abounded in honey, and of this the early settlers had an abundance the year round. For some years after settlements were made, the corn meal formed the staple commodity for bread.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind domestic industry and happiness rarely elsewhere to be found.

It is well for "Young America" to look back on those early days. It involved a life of toil, hardship, and the lack of many comforts, but it was the life that made men of character. Clayton County to-day has no better men than the immediate descendants of those who built their cabins in the forest, and by patient endurance wrought out of the wilderness the landmarks for a prosperous commonwealth. One of these writes that "the boys were required to do their share of the hard labor of clearing up the farm, for much of the country now under the plow was at one time heavily timbered, or was covered with a dense thicket of hazel and young timber. Our visits were made with ox teams, and we walked, or rode on horseback, or in wagons to 'meeting.' The boys 'pulled,' 'broke' and 'hackled' flax, wore tow shirts, and indulged aristocratic feelings in fringed 'hunting-shirts,' 'coon-skin caps,' 'picked' and 'carded' wool by hand, and 'spooled' and 'quilled' yarn for the weaving till the back ached."

Industry such as this, supported by an economy and frugality from which there was then no escape, necessarily brought its own reward. The hard toil made men old before their time, but beneath their sturdy blows they saw not only the forest pass away, but the fields white with the grain. Change and alterations were to be expected, but the reality has distanced the wildest conjecture; and, stranger still, multitudes are still living who witnessed not only the face of nature undergoing a change about them, but the manners, customs and industries of a whole people almost wholly changed. Many an old pioneer sits by his fireside in his easy chair, with closed eyes, and dreams of the scenes of the long ago.

WEDDINGS.

The wedding was an attractive feature of pioneer life. There was no distinction of life and very little of fortune. On these accounts the first impressions of love generally resulted in marriage. The family establishment cost but little labor—nothing more. The marriage was always celebrated at the house of the bride, and she was generally left to choose the officiating clergyman. A wedding, however, engaged the attention of the whole neighborhood. It was anticipated by both old and young with eager expectation. In the morning of the wedding day the groom and his intimate friends assembled at the house of his father and, after due preparation, departed, *en masse*, for the “mansion” of his bride. The journey was sometimes made on horseback, sometimes on foot, and sometimes in farm wagons and carts. It was always a merry journey; and to insure merriment the bottle was always taken along. On reaching the house of the bride the marriage ceremony took place, and then dinner or supper was served. After the meal the dancing commenced, and generally lasted until the following morning. The figures of the dances were three and four handed reels, or square sets and jigs. The commencement was always a square four, which was followed by what pioneers called “jigging;” that is, two of the four would single out for a jig, and were followed by the remaining couple. The jigs were often accompanied by what was called “cutting out;” that is, when either of the parties became tired of the dance, on intimation, the place was supplied by some one of the company, without interruption of the dance. In this way the reel was often continued until the musician was exhausted. About nine or ten o’clock in the evening a deputation of young ladies stole off the bride and put her to bed. In doing this they had to ascend a ladder from the kitchen, which was composed of loose boards. Here, in the pioneer bridal chamber, the young, simple-hearted girl was put to bed by her enthusiastic friends. This done, a deputation of young men escorted the groom to the same department, and placed him snugly by the side of his bride. The dance still continued, and if the seats were scarce, which was generally the case, says a local witness, every young man, when not engaged in the dance, was obliged to offer his lap as a seat for one of the girls, and this offer was sure to be accepted. During the night’s festivities spirits were freely used, but seldom to excess. The infare was held on the following evening, where the same order of exercises was observed.

SHAKES.

Another feature of pioneer life which every old settler will vividly recall was the "chills and fever," "fever and ague," or "shakes," as it was variously called. It was a terror to new comers, for in the fall of the year almost everybody was afflicted with it. It was no respecter of persons; everybody looked pale and sallow as though frost-bitten. It was not contagious, but derived from impure water and air, which was always developed in the opening up of a new country of rank soil like that of Clayton County. The impurities continued to absorb from day to day, and from week to week, until the whole corporate body became saturated with it as with electricity; and then the shock came; and the shock was a regular shake, with a fixed beginning and ending, coming on in some cases each day, but generally on alternate days, with a regularity that was surprising. After the shakes came the fever, and this "last estate was worse than the first;" it was a burning hot fever and lasted for hours. When you had the chill you couldn't get warm, and when you had the fever you couldn't get cool. It was exceedingly awkward in this respect—indeed it was. Nor would it stop for any contingency; not even a wedding in the family would stop it. It was imperative and tyrannical. When the appointed time came around, everything else had to be stopped to attend to its demands. It didn't even have any Sundays or holidays. After the fever went down you still didn't feel much better; you felt as though you had gone through some sort of a collision, threshing machine, or jarring machine, and came out, not killed, but next thing to it. You felt weak, as though you had run too far after something, and then didn't catch it. You felt languid, stupid and sore, and was down in the mouth and heel, and partially raveled out. Your back was out of fix, your head ached and your appetite was crazy. Your eyes had too much white in them; your ears, especially after taking quinine, had too much roar in them, and your whole body and soul were entirely woe-begone, disconsolate, sad, poor and good for nothing. You didn't think much of yourself and didn't believe that other people did either; and you didn't care. You didn't quite make up your mind to commit suicide, but sometimes wished some accident would happen to knock either the malady or yourself out of existence. You imagined that even the dogs looked at you with a sort of commiseration. You thought the sun had a sort of sickly shine about it. About this

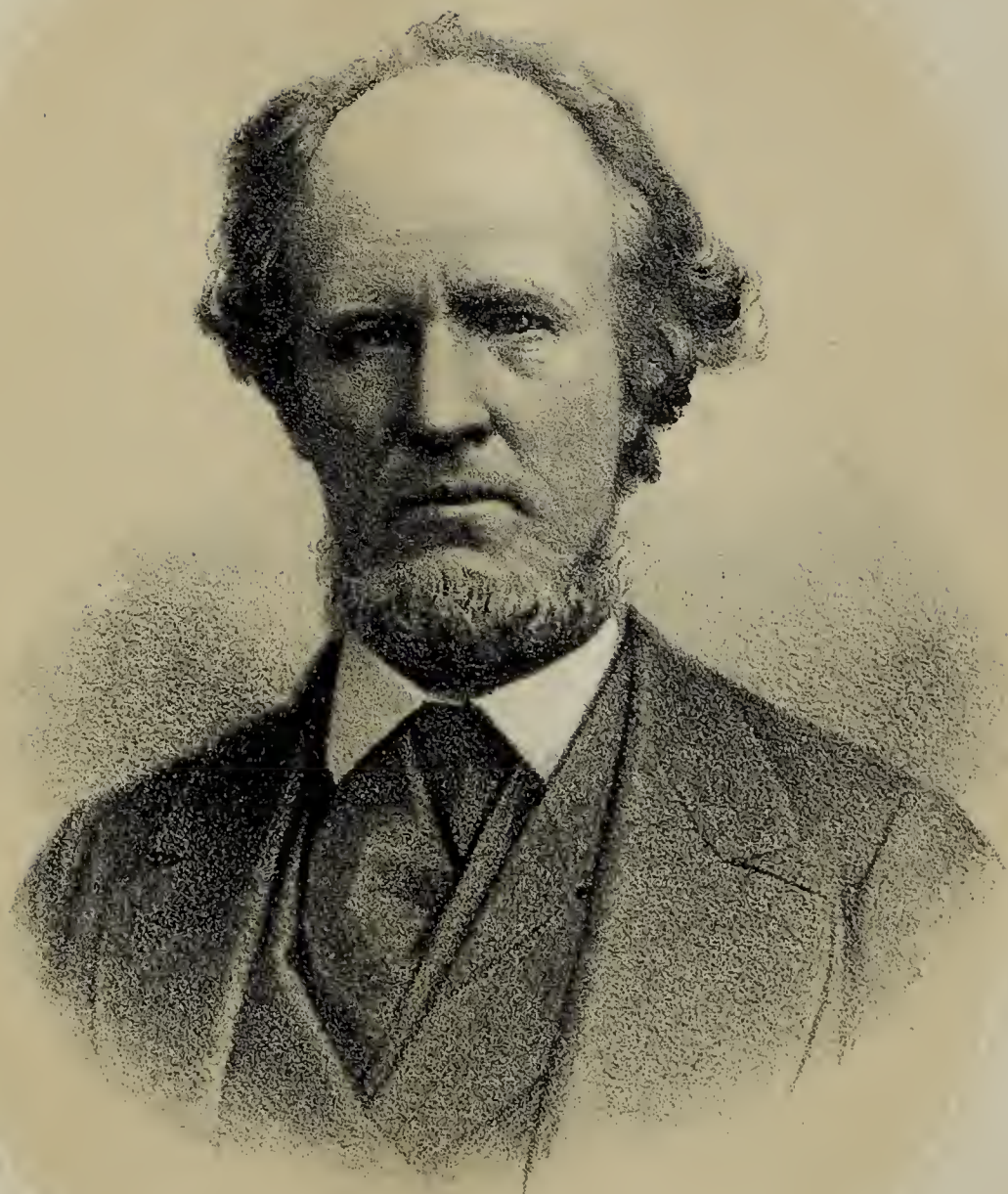
time you came to the conclusion that you would not take the whole State as a gift; and if you had the strength and means you would pick up Hannah and the baby, and your traps, and go back "yander" to "Old Virginny," the "Jarseys," Maryland or "Pennsylvania."

And to-day, the swallows flitting
Round my cabin, see me sitting
Moodily within the sunshine,
Just inside my silent door,
Waiting for the "ager," seeming
Like a man forever dreaming;
And the sunlight on me streaming
Throws no shadow on the floor;
For I am too thin and sallow
To make shadows on the floor—
Nary shadow any more!

The foregoing is not a mere picture of the imagination. It is simply recounting in quaint phrase what actually occurred in hundreds of cases. Whole families would sometimes be sick at one time, and not one member at all able to wait upon another. Labor or exercise always aggravated the malady, and it took General Laziness a long time to thrash the enemy out. These were the days of swallowing all sorts of roots and "yarbs" and whisky straight, with some faint hope of relief. Finally, when the case wore out, the last remedy got the credit of the cure.

WOLF HUNTING.

In early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animal, and no small part of the mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night, which always seemed menacing and frightful to the settlers. Like mosquitoes, the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the real depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting, method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the "circular wolf hunt," by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day, in a kind of circle, comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center field of operation, gathering, not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten, or more wolves, by this means, would be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a small army, everyone being posted in the meaning of every signal and the ap-



Samuel Murdock



Louisa Murdock

plication of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away they would all go to the center of battle and a more exciting scene would follow than can easily be described.

RELIGION.

The religious element in the life of the pioneer was such as to attract the attention of those living in more favored places. The pioneer was no hypocrite. If he believed in horse-racing, whisky-drinking, card-playing, or anything of like character, he practiced them openly and above board. If he was of a religious turn of mind he was not ashamed to own it. He could truthfully sing,

I'm not ashamed to own my Lord,
Or blush to speak his name.

But the pioneer clung to the faith of his fathers, for a time, at least. If he was a Presbyterian he was not ashamed of it, but rather prided himself on being one of the elect. If a Methodist, he was one to the fullest extent. He prayed long and loud if the spirit moved him, and cared nothing for the empty forms of religion.

A traveling Presbyterian minister, visiting this region of country at a very early day, thus speaks of the sectarian feeling which then existed:

“In these new religions, too, of the most absolute independence, you see all the wanderings of human thought, every shade of faith, every degree of the most persevering attachment to preconceived opinions. You see, too, all degrees of pretension in religion, followed by unhappy manifestations of the hollowness of such pretensions. You meet, it is true, with more cheering circumstances, and we sometimes are able to see that which we strongly wish to see. At one point you meet with a respectable Methodist and begin to feel an attachment to the profession. He next meets you with harmony and co-operation on his lips, and the next thing which you hear is you are being charged of being a fierce Calvinist, and that you have preached that ‘hell is paved with infants’ skulls.’ While, perhaps, the society with which you are connected hear from an opposite quarter, and from a pretended friend,

that in such a sermon you departed from the dicta of the great Master and are leading the people to the gulf of Armenianism. The Baptists are as exclusive as in the older regions. Even among our own brethren, it is well known that there is some feeling of a questionable nature, some rivalry between the pupils, the doctors and schools of Andover and Princeton. The Cumberland Presbyterians, with all the freshness of a new sect, are not found lacking in this order of things. Lastly, there are the Catholics, abundantly more united in faith, in spirit and in purpose than we are, who claim a kind of proscriptive right to the ground, on the pretext of prior possession. Add to these the followers of Elias Smith, and the multitudes of men who would be founders of new sects, and you will have some idea of the sectarian feelings that you will have to encounter."

But these sectarian feelings were not to last. Separated from the religious influences of the land of their birth, and seldom hearing the gospel message, they were literally starving for the "bread of life," and the worthy minister, of whatever denomination, that chanced to call received a cordial welcome. The best the early pioneers had to give was at his service. All that they required was that he be a true and faithful follower of Christ, and preach to them of a common salvation.



CHAPTER V.

COURTS OF CLAYTON COUNTY.

Since evil was introduced into the world, courts of justice have been a necessity. "To the law and testimony," all have to appeal in the settlement of difficulties. This is the custom of civilized man. It is only as barbarianism is approached, does man take the law in his own hands. When Clayton County was organized by law, executing power was invested in a Probate Court having charge of all probate business, and a District Court having charge of chancery and criminal practice. Changes have been made from time to time, as will be seen from the following pages.

DISTRICT COURT.

The first term of the District Court "for the County of Clayton, in the Territory of Wisconsin," was held at Prairie La Porte, on the fourth Monday in May, 1838, Hon. Charles Dunn, District Judge, presiding.

William H. Banks was appointed Attorney for the United States, *pro tem*, and James Churchman was appointed District Attorney, *pro tem*.

The following named were returned as Grand Jurors: Elisha Boardman, Foreman; David Springer, Dean Gay, E. Price, Edward Dickens, H. Redman, S. Wadsworth, G. W. Jones, Daniel Bugley, Luther Mead, William Rowan, H. D. Bronson, Allen Carpenter, W. W. Wayman, C. R. Hill, William D. Grant, Ava Dunn.

Upon calling the venire returned into court the following named were found absent, and ordered to be summoned to appear at the next term of the court, and show cause why they should not be fined for contempt of court, in not appearing according to summons: James Henderson, James Brown, Robert Campbell, Nahum Dudley.

An abstract of the grand jury was presented, signed, and ordered to be certified. The account of James Churchman, as District Attorney, was presented and ordered to be certified.

The account of William H. Banks, United States Attorney, was presented and ordered to be certified.

The account of J. W. Griffith, as Crier, was presented, and ordered to be certified.

The account of F. Andros, as Clerk, was presented, and ordered to be certified.

The abstract of the petit jury was presented, signed, and ordered to be certified.

Frederick Andros was appointed Clerk of the District Court, and gave bonds with approved security according to law, and "thereupon he was sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and well and truly to perform the duties of said office to the best of his skill and judgment."

The foregoing is an abstract of the records of the first term. There was no trial of any kind, the only business transacted being the appointment of the officers named, and summoning of the juries, and then drawing pay from "Uncle Sam." The records do not show who composed the petit jury, but the original papers are yet on file in the office of the clerk of the District Court. The following are the names of those composing the first petit jury: Robert Hetfield, Isaac H. Preston, Dudley Peck, H. T. Lander, John Gillett, William Beasley, William Harper, D. C. Van Sickle, Samuel McMasters, C. S. Edson, Samuel Goss, William Walker, Elliott Adams, Willard Knight, David Hastings, Baldwin Olmstead, Mathew Peck, Herman Graybill, Martin Van Sickle, Andrew Whitaker, Nathan Springer, A. S. Cooley, A. Kennedy, William McDowell.

Before the next term of the District Court, the Territory of Iowa was formed, and the first term of the court for this county, in the new Territory, was held September, 1838, commencing on the second Monday, Hon. T. S. Wilson, Presiding Judge.

The court was opened as usual. The sheriff returned the writs commanding him to summon James Henderson, James Brown, Robert Campbell and Nahum Dudley to appear, and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in not appearing at the last term of court. The defendants not appearing in answer to the summons, were each fined \$10 and costs. The next day each of the defendants appeared, and upon oath, purged themselves of contempt and their fines were remitted.

The grand jury summoned for this term had as little to do as those summoned in May. No indictments were found, and the jury

received their fees and were discharged. The contempt cases were all that were before the court.

The April term, 1839, began on the first day of the month. After the usual proclamation by the sheriff, Edwin Reeves was appointed United States Attorney, *pro tem*.

On motion of J. V. Berry, James Crawford was admitted to the bar—the first in Clayton County.

After disposing of the contempt cases the court proceeded with other business. The first case called was that of Herman Graybill *v.* Edward E. Oliver, for attachment. The defendant not appearing “it was ordered that his default be recorded.”

William W. Chapman *v.* Henry F. Lander was the second case called. This was a case of trespass. Mr. Lander not appearing to defend, the court decided “that the plaintiff have and recover of and from the defendant the debt, damages and costs.”

The United States Marshal not being present, Hiram Loomis was appointed Marshal, *pro tem*.

The first divorce case was presented at this term—Thomas B. Walker *v.* Mary Walker. The latter not appearing to answer, being a non-resident, it was ordered that notice be published four successive weeks in the *Iowa News*, of Dubuque, and “unless the said Mary Walker shall cause her personal appearance to be made within three months and plead with the same, to be taken as confirmed, and this cause is continued until the next term of the court.”

The causes tried at this term were: Four contempt of court, three attachment, two trespass, one divorce, one appeal (trial right of property), one selling liquor to Indians, one stealing, one perjury, one assault with intent to commit rape. The cases of perjury and stealing were *nolle prosequied*. Pierre La Grain was fined \$80 and costs for selling liquor to the Indians.

Among those in attendance at these early terms of the District Court the greater number are now dead.

Thomas S. Wilson, the first Iowa Territorial Judge of the District Court for Clayton County, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, on the 13th of October, 1813, and was the son of Peter Wilson and Frances (Stokley) Wilson. He was educated at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., and graduated in 1832. After studying law two years he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in his native town. In a short time he came West, stopping first at Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he had a brother, Captain George

Wilson, of the United States Infantry, under command of Colonel, afterward General, Taylor. In the autumn of 1836 he selected Dubuque for his home. Here he has resided for over forty years, and has often been the recipient of political honors. It was in 1838, when but twenty-five years of age, that he received from President Van Buren the appointment of one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory. In June of the same year he was nominated as a candidate for Congress by the northern counties, and was preparing to commence the canvass when the news came of his judicial appointment. Judge Wilson sat on the Supreme Bench till 1847, one year after Iowa assumed her sovereignty, when he left that high position to form a law partnership with Platt Smith and his brother, David S. Wilson. In April, 1852, he was elected Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, and held the office ten years. Judge Wilson was in the Iowa Legislature two terms, in 1866 and 1868, and at the former session was offered the complimentary vote of the Democratic members for United States Senator, but declined the honor. Judge Wilson married Miss Anna Hoge, of Steubenville, Ohio, before he left his native State. She died in 1854, and ten years later he married Miss Mary Stokley, a native of Derbyshire, England.

Under the Constitution of 1846, Clayton County became a part of the Second District, which was composed of the counties of Clayton, Buchanan, Cedar, Clinton, Delaware, Dubuque, Fayette, Jackson, Jones, Muscatine and Scott, to which were subsequently added Allamakee and Winneshiek, in 1847; Black Hawk, Bremer, Butler and Grundy, in 1851, Chickasaw and Howard, in 1853.

James Grant, of Scott County, was the first Judge elected for the district. He was elected April 5, 1847, and commissioned Nov. 15, 1847.

James Grant was born on a plantation near the village of Enfield, Halifax County, N. C., Dec. 12, 1812. His father, James Grant, was the son of James Grant, who belonged to the Highland class of Grants, fought for the Pretender at the battle Culloden, and was transported for the good of King George II., with 1,500 others of like rebellious opinions, to the colony of North Carolina. His mother, Elizabeth Whitaker Grant, was the daughter of Mat. C. Whitaker, of Halifax County, who emigrated to North Carolina from Warwick County, Va., and who was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Alexander Whitaker, an Episcopal minister who was one of the first Virginia colonists, and who bap-

tized Pocahontas. Probably the portrait of Alexander Whitaker in the act of baptizing Pocahontas, in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, is an imaginary one, but many people think it bears a striking resemblance to the Whitaker family, now very numerous in North Carolina, and which numbers among its members Mat. Whitaker Ransom, a senator from North Carolina, and a son of a sister of James Grant's mother.

James Grant, in size and personal appearance, with a broad forehead and small features below, bears a marked resemblance to his mother, and from her inherits both mental and physical peculiarities. He bears no resemblance to his father, except in certain expressions of countenance when in repose. His father was a man of large body, six feet high, bony and muscular ; he was born to affluence, and was fatherless from his infancy. Like most Southern young men, he was not inured to labor ; and without parents to guide him, and possessed of abundance, he studied no profession, followed the business of a planter, and lost his estate from sheer improvidence, before his son was twelve years old.

Judge Grant was the second of eight children. He commenced going to school the January after he was eight years old. On Monday, before he began, his mother taught him his letters. In ten months he could spell every word in Walker's dictionary. He was precocious. It was no trouble to him to learn, no matter what the study. He would occupy no place in his class but first, and when his lessons were learned no boy was more ready for play. He was always ready to play, to fish, to hunt, to ride. He was never truant from school, or from any duty, but always wanted his own way. His plays were the amusements of men. He wanted a gun to shoot large game, not birds ; to hunt the fox on horseback, and not the hare on foot. The schools at which he was taught were called academies, where boys were fitted for college, and where Greek and Latin were taught, to the exclusion of many studies now properly deemed essential to a common education.

At thirteen he was prepared for college, and taken to the university of his native State, at Chapel Hill, to join the freshman class ; but he was so small that the venerable president, who had taught his father, advised the latter to retain him at home for two years, then have him join an advanced class. This advice was followed, and James Grant entered the sophomore class of 1828, having for schoolmates, among others, J. D. Hooper, Thomas Owen, Allen and Calvin Jones, Jacob Tompson, Secretary of the

Interior under President Buchanan, James M. Williamson, now of Memphis, Tenn. Grant was taken sick in his senior year, and graduated, with a class of thirteen others in 1831.

After graduating, he taught school three years at Raleigh, and emigrated to the West when he was twenty-one. He is the only one of his class who emigrated to the Northwest, and he emigrated because he hated to live in a slave State. He reached Illinois in December, 1833, obtained license to practice law in January, 1834, and settled in Chicago, then a village of 500 inhabitants, in April, 1834.

He remained in Chicago until June, 1838, when he discovered that the lake winds impaired his health, and he emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin, selecting Davenport, in Scott County, for his future home, on the 18th of June, 1838. On the 23d of June Congress created the Territory of Iowa. On the 8th of July, 1839, he married his first wife, Sarah E. Hubbard, who was born within sound of the waves of Plymouth Rock; and thus the Puritan of Massachusetts and the Cavalier of Virginia were united in the cold country of the Northwest. His first wife gave birth to a daughter, who died in 1841, and the mother followed her to the grave in 1842.

In January, 1844, he was married to Ada C. Hubbard, who emigrated from Windsor, Vt., to Scott County. She died in childbirth, in June, 1846, leaving a daughter who survived her mother a year. On June 10, 1848, he was married to his present wife, Elizabeth Brown Leonard.

Judge Grant has met with great success in his profession. In 1834 he was appointed by Governor Joseph Duncan Prosecuting Attorney for the Sixth District of Illinois, comprising all the north part of the State from Chicago to Galena, to Rock Island, Peoria, Hennepin, La Salle, Iroquois. He traveled this circuit on horseback, and rode about 3,000 miles a year. In June, 1836, he resigned his office, finding that it interfered with his home business.

When he first emigrated to Iowa, he lived on a farm, near Davenport, and was disposed to give up his practice, but his profession would not leave him.

In 1841 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, of the fourth Iowa Territorial Legislative Assembly, from the district composed of Scott and Clinton Counties, his colleague being Joseph M. Robertson. In 1844 the people of Scott County elected him to represent them, with Andrew W. Campbell

and Ebenezer Cook, in the first Constitutional Convention, and in 1846 he was again sent by the people of Scott County as their sole representative to the second Constitutional Convention, and in both sessions he drew up the section embracing the bill of rights.

The Legislatures of Territories are apt to have difficulties with an executive appointment by the President. Governor Robert Lucas had his, not only with the Legislature, but with his secretary. Governor Chambers, a Whig, who succeeded Lucas, a Democrat, had a refractory council, who could not confirm his appointments, and in 1845 or 1846, when his quarrel with the council was at its height, he met Grant in the Supreme Court room. He knew that Grant, though a Democrat, cared nothing for politics, and had no political ambition, and he sent his name to the council for Prosecuting Attorney in his district. The council confirmed the appointment, after rejecting several others, and Grant had to take the office, or offend both Governor and council, the former of whom thought he was doing a gracious act, and the latter, that one of their own party ought to accept the confirmation.

After the adoption of the Constitution framed in 1847, under which Iowa was admitted into the Union as a State, Grant was elected, April 5, 1847, a Judge for the district composed of the counties of Allamakee, Black Hawk, Bremer, Butler, Buchanan, Cedar, Clayton, Clinton, Delaware, Dubuque, Fayette, Grundy, Jackson, Muscatine, Scott, and Winneshiek, and held the office during the term of five years, declining a re-election.

Judge Grant yet resides in Davenport, and, although age has whitened his head, it has not impaired his intellect. He is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

In 1855 the new Tenth District was formed composed of the counties of Clayton, Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek and Worth. Samuel Murdock, of Clayton County, was elected Judge of the district April 2, 1855, and commissioned May 3. Judge Murdock served until legislated out of office under the Constitution of 1857. A sketch of Judge Murdock appears in connection with the bar of the county.

Under the Constitution of 1857 new districts were formed and Clayton, with the counties of Allamakee, Bremer, Butler, Chickasaw, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell and Winneshiek composed the Tenth Judicial District. The counties of Bremer, Butler, Floyd and Mitchell were subsequently detached in organizing the Twelfth District.

Elias H. Williams, of Clayton County, was the first Judge elected for the district under the new Constitution. He was elected Oct. 12, 1858, and re-elected Oct. 14, 1862, and served with ability eight years. A sketch of Judge Williams appears in connection with the bar history.

Milo McGlathery, of Fayette County, was the successor of Judge Williams, and was elected Oct. 9, 1866. Judge McGlathery was born in Pennsylvania, came to Iowa and settled in Fayette County about 1856. He was admitted to the bar previous to his coming to the State. He was a good judge of law, quick to render a decision on a controverted point, upright in character, and held in high esteem by the bar of the district. In 1874 he retired from the bench and resumed the practice of law at West Union, Fayette County, but failing health caused him to abandon that and he died soon after the completion of his term.

Reuben Noble, of Clayton County, succeeded Judge McGlathery, served one term, was re-elected in 1878, and served until Jan. 1, 1880, when he resigned the office. He had the confidence of the bar and ranked among the best judges in the State. A sketch of Judge Noble appears in connection with the history of the bar.

E. E. Cooley, the successor of Judge Noble, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1827. His father was a clergyman of the Baptist denomination. At sixteen years of age the son entered the Black River Literary and Religious Institute, Watertown, and was about to enter Hamilton College in 1846 when his father died. In 1844 he commenced teaching, and in 1847 went to Cynthiana, Ky., to pursue this calling. Soon after reaching Kentucky he commenced studying law with Judge Trimble; was admitted to the bar in 1849, and in the fall of the same year returned to New York and took charge of a public school in Ogdensburg. While engaged in teaching he read law with Hon. A. B. James, and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1850. He commenced practice at Herman; two years later he removed to Ogdensburg, forming a partnership with George Morris. He continued this connection until October, 1854, when he immigrated to Decorah, the seat of justice of Winneshiek County. He came to Decorah to practice law and make it the business of his life. He has carried out his intention almost to the letter and has attained eminence in his profession. In the spring of 1855 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for his county, and served two

years. When in 1857 Decorah was incorporated, he was elected President of the Board of Trustees, and in October of the same year he was elected to the Lower Branch of the General Assembly. Young as he was, and wholly inexperienced in legislative matters, he was placed at the head of the committee on Federal relations. He was also on other important committees, such as the judiciary and township and county organizations.

In 1861 Mr. Cooley was appointed Postmaster of Decorah, but resigned at the end of two years. In September, 1864, President Lincoln appointed him commissary of subsistence, with the rank of Captain of cavalry. He held the position until October, 1865, when he was breveted Major for meritorious services, and received his discharge the following month.

On the 18th of March, 1856, he was united in marriage with Jane M. Rhodes, of Dubuque. They have two sons.

In 1879 Judge Noble resigned, his resignation to take effect Jan. 1, 1880. Mr. Cooley was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy, and in the fall of 1880 was elected by the people to fill out the unexpired term. Judge Cooley has now served more than two years, and in the discharge of his duties brings to bear a high order of legal talent. He has the respect of the bar of the entire district.

Under the Territorial law attorneys appointed by the General Government performed the duties of prosecuting attorney. Charles Weston was the first to visit Clayton County. Mr. Weston was appointed in 1839 and served until removed by President Tyler. James Crawford, who was Deputy United States District Attorney under Mr. Weston, was his successor. He was appointed in 1843 and served until the admission of the State.

Under the Constitution of 1846 a prosecuting attorney was elected in each county. Reuben Noble was the first to fill the office in Clayton County and served until November, 1850. He was then succeeded by Orlando F. Stevens, who served until by the Constitution of 1857 the prosecuting attorney was elected by the judicial district. The following named have served the district from 1857 to the present time: Alpheus Scott, of Clayton County; Milo McGlathery, of Fayette County; L. O. Hatch, of Clayton County; C. T. Granger, Allamakee County; Orlando J. Clark, of Winneshiek County; Cyrus Wellington, of Winneshike County.

The business of the District Court is constantly on the increase, though with respect to criminal trials and prosecutions Clayton County will compare favorably with any county in the State.

In 1876 the following convictions were had: Two seduction, three assault with intent to do bodily injury, one larceny, one forgery, one assault with intent to kill, seven burglary, one swindling, one assault and battery, one keeping a nuisance, one manslaughter. Cost of prosecution, \$4,558.45.

In 1877 there were convicted four for assault and battery, one with intent to do bodily injury, one burglary, one resisting an officer, six breaking into a car and larceny therefrom, one breaking into a dwelling-house. The cost of the criminal prosecutions was \$1,770.

In 1878 there were thirteen convictions, as follows: Two breaking into store building, one burglary, one breaking into school building, one seduction, one larceny, one assault with intent to ravish, two highway robbery, one breaking into bank building, one assault with intent to kill, one bigamy, one adultery. The cost of prosecution for the year was \$2,248.70.

In 1879 there were twenty-two convictions, as follows: One breaking into bank building, three obstructing highway, six larceny, one assault with intent to do bodily injury, one selling intoxicating liquors, one assault and battery, two uttering forged note, six burglary, one murder in second degree. Cost of prosecution, \$1,342.30.

In 1881 there were eighteen convictions, as follows: One selling intoxicating liquors, two maiming stock, five larceny, one nuisance, two assault and battery, three disturbing peace and fighting, two burglary, one receiving, stolen property. Cost of prosecution, \$6,504.21.

PROBATE COURT.

Probate Courts were established by the Legislature on the organization of the Territory. Richard Pearson was the first Probate Judge for Clayton County, dating his appointment from 1838. He was succeeded by Eliphalet Price, and in turn by Sidney Wood, Andrew S. Cooley and John Francis. In 1851 County Courts were established, having probate jurisdiction, and the Probate Court, as such, was abolished, the act having been passed at the session of the assembly meeting in the winter of 1850-'51. In 1860-'61 the assembly re-established Probate Courts and did away

with the office of county judge. The first to fill the office of Probate Judge at this time was A. C. Rogers, of Garnavillo. Judge Rogers served four years and was succeeded by Charles A. Dean, of Monona, who served until legislated out of office in 1868.

Charles A. Dean, who succeeded Judge Rogers, was born in Champion, Jefferson County, N. Y., July 6, 1821. He was the son of Samuel and Effie (Croul) Dean, the father of English descent and a native of Weathersfield, Conn., the mother of German descent, and a native of New York. They were married in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1817, and had six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom are now living—Mary, wife of H. Rouse, of Dubuque; Charles A., the subject of this sketch, and Jerry. The elder Dean was a harness-maker by trade, and was an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Charles A. received a liberal education in early life, which he has improved by reading and reflection. When twenty-one years of age he made a trip to Montreal, Canada, and was there at the time of the big fire in that city. Returning to the States from Canada, he went to Whitehall, N. Y., where he was employed for two years in a harness shop. His father then failing in health, he returned home and took charge of his business, where he remained some five or six years. In 1851 Mr. Dean was united in marriage with Lucretia N., daughter of Henry French, of Fulton County, N. Y., of which place she was a native. One child blessed this union, Annie, now the wife of Frank D. Hinkley. In the fall of 1852 Mr. Dean was employed in the construction of the Utica & Black River Railroad. In 1854 he determined to come West, and in the fall of that year landed at Dubuque, where he remained until the following April, when he located in Monona, where he embarked in general merchandising, under the firm name of Dean, Wells & Co. In 1861 he received the appointment of Postmaster of Monona under Abraham Lincoln, which office he yet holds. In 1867 he was elected Probate Judge, and served until legislated out of office, January, 1869. Judge Dean is now engaged in business in Monona, and in politics is recognized as a stalwart among stalwarts.

COUNTY COURT.

In 1850 the General Assembly of the State abolished the office of probate judge and instituted that of county judge, the latter having jurisdiction of all probate business, together with that of

the County Commissioners' Court, which was likewise abolished. Elias H. Williams was the first County Judge. A sketch of Judge Williams appears in connection with the bar.

Eliphalet Price was the successor of Judge Williams. A sketch of Judge Price will be found among the prominent dead of the county.

O. W. Crary was the next incumbent, and served two years.

Hon. O. W. Crary, one of a long line of distinguished ancestry, was born in Preston, Conn., on Dec. 21, 1819, and was a son of Elisha and Abigail Crary (nee Avery), natives of New London County, Conn. They had eight children, viz.: John Brewster, Elisha A., Hon. Isaac E., of Calhoun County, Mich., who represented that State in Congress, in 1836, when it was admitted into the Union, and for many years thereafter was one of Michigan's ablest lawyers; William G., Abigail, Lucy and Oliver W., and one daughter who died in infancy. The family can be traced back to the reign of Charles II., when they left England and came to America, patenting in 1680 a large tract of land in Groton, Conn., on the banks of the Mystic River, near Porter's Rock, where Captain Mason spent the night before surprising the Pequod Indians. This patent was obtained by O. W.'s great-grandfather, and remained in the possession of the family until a few years ago. The subject of this memoir had the privilege of attending the district school during the winter months only, but by personal application to study became one of the best informed men of his day. He began teaching school when sixteen years old and continued in that occupation some twelve years. In April, 1848, accompanied by a friend, he started for the then far and unexplored West, in search of a new home, making the journey in a buggy. When they reached Cleveland, O., his friend's courage failed him, and he returned to the East, leaving Mr. Crary to continue his journey alone. He reached Clayton County soon after, and settled on section thirty-four, his present location. He is now one of the largest land owners in the county, his possessions numbering 750 acres of prairie land, all under excellent cultivation, and 750 of timber, the latter being under fence and upon which a large drove of cattle are grazing. In 1849 he married Charlotte Burrows, who died on March 26, 1854, having been the mother of one child, now deceased. He was again married, on April 19, 1864, to Agnethe, daughter of Halvor and Ellen Thovson, natives of Big Hammer, Norway. Mrs. Crary was also born there, on Jan. 4, 1846. To

them were born seven children, Oliver W., Jr., born May 6, 1866; Lucy E., May 10, 1869; William H., Jan. 2, 1871; Frederick, April 18, 1873; George H., March 8, 1875; Amy S., Feb. 25, 1879, and Alice M., March 25, 1881. Mr. Crary is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. In 1857 he was elected County Judge, and so well did he discharge the duties of his office that he was elected County Supervisor three terms. He was chosen as State Senator in 1871 and served one term. He has ever shown himself an able and efficient officer wherever he has been called to serve, and has filled every position with honor and credit. He affiliates with the Republican party.

The successor of Judge Crary was John Garber, of Elkport, who was first elected in 1858.

Hon. John Garber was born in Augusta County, Va., Jan. 4, 1818, and was the son of Martin and Magdalen (Mohler) Garber, natives also of Virginia. In 1831 the family moved to Logan County, O., and soon after to Shelby County, in the same State. The father died in 1851. John passed his early life on his father's farm and at school. He was married in 1840 to Mary C. Rife, of Virginia. In 1846 he moved with his family to Iowa. Remained at Colesburg, Delaware County, during the winter of 1847-'8. He then took a claim in Volga Township. He afterward sold his claim and bought a farm on section thirty-six. In 1849, very soon after his coming, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which position he filled three years. In 1852 he was elected to the Legislature, where he served two years. In 1860 Mr. Garber was elected County Judge for two years. He was chosen Sheriff for two terms of two years each, and in 1866 he was elected to another term in the Legislature. Since then Mr. Garber has held no office, having retired from the field of politics. Entering a mercantile life, he went into partnership with Mr. Laxson, and remained with him four years. He was then engaged for some three years as a contractor, in the construction of the railroad through Elkport. In 1874 he went into partnership with O. R. Mann, of East Elkport, and now manages a general store at the same place, in company with his son. Of Mr. Garber's nine children, six are living—Martin L., farmer; John C., in the store; Virginia, now Mrs. A. C. Tiede; Lucy A., at home; Olive, now Mrs. J. E. Jerome, and William H., attending the State Agricultural College at Ames. Mr. Garber is politically a Republican. He owns about 500 acres of land and various other property. He has been identified with

Clayton County for thirty-five years, and in all the various offices he has held and the various enterprises he has been connected with, he has acted most acceptably to all, and is to-day one of Clayton County's most deservedly popular citizens. He is the present Postmaster of East Elkport.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In 1868 the General Assembly passed an act creating Circuit Courts. At the same time the office of county judge was abolished and the business of that office was transferred, in part, to that of the Circuit Court. B. T. Hunt, of Elkader, was the first Circuit Judge, his term beginning Jan. 1, 1869, and continuing four years.

Judge Hunt was succeeded by Charles T. Granger, of Waukon.

Charles Trumbull Granger was born in Monroe County, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1835. His mother died when he was but a few years old, and his father soon after moved to Kirtland, Ohio, then the Jerusalem of the Mormons. After his mother's death Charles lived for some time with a brother-in-law in Huron County, Ohio. Here he was impatient of restraint, and when thirteen years of age, to avoid chastisement, he ran away from his brother-in-law's and never returned. He came West. Up to this time his educational advantages had been limited and not well improved. He now woke to a new life and a new ambition, attended an academy a few months at Waukegan, Ill., studying only the common English branches. In November, 1854, he moved to Allamakee County, Iowa, and taught a district school the next winter on Yellow River; returned to Illinois in August, 1855, and afterward attended school at the academy already mentioned for a few months. Subsequently, while working on a farm near Waukegan, he improved his leisure hours studying law books borrowed from lawyers in town. In March, 1860, he returned to Allamakee County, Iowa, read law with Hatch & Wilber, of Waukon, and was admitted to the bar near the close of the same year. It was in this office, as he states, that he received that substantial encouragement and aid which mark the time as an epoch in his life, and his preceptors as true benefactors and friends. Before commencing practice, he went to Mitchell, Mitchell County, and commenced teaching. He was elected County Superintendent of Schools in 1861, and in August of the next year resigned that office to go into the Union army. He entered as

Captain of Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment Iowa Infantry, and as a soldier was very popular. He excelled in his knowledge of the duties of any position he was called to fill, and often acted as Judge Advocate in cases of court-martial. He served until the close of the war.

Returning from the South, Mr. Granger commenced practice as a partner of L. O. Hatch, at Waukon, Jan. 1, 1866. Three years later, on the first of January, he was appointed District Attorney of the Tenth Judicial District to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Hatch. At the general election in 1869 he was elected to fill out the unexpired term, and at the general election the following year was elected for a full term of four years. When this term had half expired, being now well known throughout the district, he was elected Judge of the Tenth Circuit.

When Judge Granger was first appointed District Attorney, his experience as a lawyer had been confined to office work. He had never tried more than one case in a Court of Record, and that a case of trifling importance. His success, therefore, as District Attorney, was a surprise alike to himself and friends. From the beginning his familiarity with legal principles, his common sense in their application to the case in hand, and his clear, fair and convincing style of argument, attracted at once the attention of the bar and the people, and notwithstanding his want of experience he was soon marked as most suitable material for the bench. The judgment of the people in this respect was correct. As a judge, he merits and receives great praise. His court is a model of dignity and propriety. On the bench he neither talks too much nor too little. He treats all members of the bar with uniform kindness and courtesy, and at the same time insists on the respect due to his position. Nothing escapes his attention in the court-room. Every word of evidence that goes to the jury is heard and weighed by him. His judicial decisions and opinions are generally correct, often able, are always unquestionably in harmony with a keen sense of justice.

CHAPTER VI.

THE BAR OF CLAYTON COUNTY.

In reviewing the history of the bar it must be borne in mind that as the prosperity and well-being of every community depends upon the wise interpretation, as well as upon the judicious framing of its laws, it must necessarily follow that a record of the members of the bar must form no unimportant part in the county's history. Upon a few principles of natural justice is erected the whole superstructure of civil law, tending to meet the wants and subserve the interest of all alike. The business of the lawyer is not to make the laws, but to apply them to the daily affairs of men. But the interest of men are diversified, and where so many interests and counter-interests are to be protected and adjusted, to the lawyer and judge are presented many interesting and complex problems.

Change is everywhere imminent. The laws of yesterday do not meet the wants and necessities of the people of to-day, for the old relations do not exist. New and satisfactory laws must be established. The discoveries in the arts and sciences, the invention of new contrivance for labor, the enlargement of industrial pursuits, and the increase and development of commerce are without precedence, and the science of law must keep pace with them all; nay, it must even forecast the event, and so frame its laws as will most adequately subserve the wants and provide for the necessities of the new conditions. Hence the lawyer is a man of to-day. The exigencies he must meet are those of his own time. His capital is his ability and individuality. He cannot bequeath to his successors the characteristics that distinguished him, and at his going, as a general thing, the very evidences of his work disappear.

Anthony Thornton, President of the Illinois State Bar Association, in 1878, in an address before the association, thus speaks of the lawyer: "In the American State the great and good lawyer must always be prominent; for he is one of the forces which move and control society. Public confidence has generally been reposed in the legal profession. It has ever been the defender of popular rights, the champion of freedom; regulated by law, the firm sup-

port of good government. In times of danger it has stood like a rock and breasted the mad passions of the hour, and firmly resisted tumult and faction. No political preferment, no mere place, can add to the power or increase the honor which belong to the pure and educated lawyer. The fame of Mansfield and Marshall and Story can never die. 'Time's iron feet can print no ruin-trace' upon their character. Their learning and luminous exposition of our jurisprudence will always light our pathway. It is our duty to preserve the prestige of the profession. The past, at least, is secure; the present and future summon us to action. With the progress of society and the increase of population, wealth and trade, varied interests arise, and novel questions requiring more thought confront us. A disregard of the law has been developed, crime meets us unabashed, and corruption stands unmasked in the high places of the land. It is no fancy picture that the law has, to some extent, lost its authority, and it is only the shade of that which once was great. Hence, new duties are imposed, and a firmer courage is required. *** The exaltation of the profession is a duty enjoined upon us. It is a debt which only death can discharge. Lord Bacon has said, 'Every man is a debtor to his profession; from the which, as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves, by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereto.' Every lawyer is a debtor to his profession. If worthy, it gives him an honorable character and high position. The lawyer should prize and love his profession. He should value its past renown, and cherish the memory of great men whose gigantic shadows walk by us still. He should love it for the intrinsic worth and innate truth of the fundamental truths which adorn it."

In compiling a history of the bar, one is astonished at the small amount of material for a memoir of those who have been so intimately connected with, and exerted such influence upon, the country's welfare and progress. Aside from the few who have become great, whose names are emblazoned on history's page, but little is known of many who at one time were very prominent in the legal profession in the country.

THE EARLY BAR.

Clayton County was organized in 1838, but for five years the bar was composed of only traveling attorneys, those who followed the circuit, and took the business that came in the way. Among those

who had cases in the county prior to 1843, but who never claimed a residence here, were J. V. Berry, L. A. Thomas, Thomas Rogers, James Churchman, James Crawford, James Grant, S. C. Hastings, Timothy Davis, Stephen Hempstead, Alfred Bronson, Mr. Larned, Charles Dunn, Wyrarn Knowlton, P. A. R. Pearce, J. C. Caldwell, Thomas P. Burnett and Mr. Ingersoll.

Samuel Murdock was the first to make Clayton County his home. As Mr. Murdock is still in practice his sketch appears among the attorneys composing the present bar. He was followed by the following named, some of whom are yet in active practice: Reuben Noble, Eliphalet Price, Elias H. Williams, P. M. Potter, Gilbert Douglas, Norman Chesley, Schuyler R. Peet, A. J. Jourdan, Thomas Armstrong, Orlando F. Stevens, J. O. Crosby, A. H. Chandler, T. C. Thompson, P. C. Young, G. W. Cook, Elijah Odell, Thomas Updegraff, John F. Stoneman, Dr. Baugh, C. F. Remick, Willis Drummond, Chas. Woodward, B. T. Hunt, Douglas Leffingwell, S. T. Woodward, Aipheus Scott, Sanford L. Peck, J. W. Moor, T. C. Ransom, Alonzo Brown, H. S. Granger, Colonel Richardson, L. O. Hatch, Robt. Quigley, Hiram Odell.

Gilbert Douglas was born in New York, and at an early day accompanied his parents to Illinois, locating near Alton. In 1844 he came to Clayton County, read law with Judge Noble, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. Instead of devoting his attention to the law, he, soon after admission to the bar, began merchandising in Garnavillo, which business he followed for several years. In fact he never gave much attention to his profession, and when the railroad agitation commenced, he became an active railroad man. He now resides in Des Moines.

Schuyler R. Peet was born in Farmersville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1820. He received in youth a common-school education, and for three terms attended a seminary in his native county. At the age of eighteen he was elected Captain of a military company of the militia of his State and was afterward Major of his regiment. During this time he studied law. He was married April 25, 1842, to Angelina Boggs, who still survives him. They had six children, all of whom have reached their majority and are filling high places in society.

In April Mr. Peet moved to Iowa, and located near the line between Clayton and Delaware Counties. Here he resided for thirty-two years, until his death.

In 1859 he was elected to the General Assembly of Iowa, where he gave great satisfaction to the people whom he represented. He has held various local offices, and has been identified prominently with every important movement in his community for the thirty-two years of his residence in Iowa.

Mr. Peet was a member of the Baptist church, and the first religious services in Lodomillo Township were held at his house. His hospitality was proverbial. Ask any of his old neighbors about him, and they say: "I stayed at Peet's the first night I came into the county, and we have been good friends ever since."

Politically, he was a consistent Democrat, but Republican stumpers always made his house their home, and in the morning when they asked for their bill, it was paid by saying: "Come again." In the death of Schuyler R. Peet, Clayton and Delaware Counties met with an irreparable loss.

Thomas Armstrong was a Vermonter by birth, and came to Clayton County in 1845, and formed a partnership with Elias H. Williams in the practice of law, which continued until the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he enlisted in a company formed in Clayton County and served until its close. After being discharged from its service he moved to New York, locating in Watertown, where he resumed the practice of law.

Orlando F. Stevens was from Vermont, and located in this county in 1845. Subsequently he formed a partnership with Judge Noble, which continued until he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the county, in the fall of 1850, which office he held until it was abolished by the Constitution of 1857. He was a good lawyer and a vigorous prosecutor. After the expiration of his term he went to Minnesota, where he died.

C. F. Remick was among the attorneys who came in the second decade of the county's existence. He located at McGregor, where he remained some years, and for a time was a partner of Judge Hunt. He was a fair lawyer, and is now a member of the Chicago bar.

Willis Drummond was from Missouri, and came to the county in the second decade. He formed a partnership with Noble and Odell, under the firm name of Noble, Odell & Drummond. The firm was a strong one.

Douglas Leffingwell was a native of Ohio, and was admitted to the bar October, 1857, in Cleveland. In 1858 he located at McGregor. During the war he served his country faithfully in the

field. He has served the county in the General Assembly, and at one time was editor of the *McGregor News*. He now resides in Dakota.

Henry S. Granger is a native of Geauga County, Ohio, and was born April 23, 1821. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and therefore the educational privileges of Henry were limited. In order to enlarge them he split rails, and raised the means to enable him to spend one year in a select school in his native county. In the spring of 1850, he came to Garnavillo, Iowa, then the seat of justice. Before leaving Ohio he had paid some attention to law, and here resumed his study with Hon. Samuel Murdock, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1851. In January, 1853, Mr. Granger started the *Clayton County Herald*, the history of which is given elsewhere in this work. In 1856 Mr. Granger moved to McGregor, and engaged in banking and real estate business. In 1860 he went to Colorado in search of the precious metals, and returned in a few months not over-burdened with bullion. In December of that year he located at Elkader, and here continued the practice of law, when not performing the duties of some office. From 1852 to 1855 Mr. Granger was School Fund Commissioner for Clayton County, and in 1860, while in Colorado, was nominated for Clerk of the District Court, and elected three days after his return, holding the office for twelve years. He made an efficient and popular officer.

Benjamin T. Hunt was born in Central New York, November, 1817, and when a young man moved to Fairfield, Buren County, O., where he taught school for a short time, and then learned the trade of a shoemaker, which occupation he followed until he was twenty-eight years of age, in the meantime reading law under the direction of Mr. Foote, an attorney of Fairfield. On his admission to the bar he retired from the shoemaker's bench, and for about two years traveled, giving lectures on psychology and mesmerism, subjects at that time largely engaging the attention of the people. As a lecturer he won some distinction and a little money. At the conclusion of his lecturing tours he commenced the practice of his profession at Fairfield, continuing there with varying success until 1857, when he came West to Prairie du Chien, where he became a member of the firm of Blair, Hunt & Bullock, which connection continued about one year, when he removed to McGregor, and became a partner of C. F. Remick. In 1860 he came to Elkader and formed a partnership with Samuel Murdock. The

partnership was dissolved in the fall of 1862, when Mr. Hunt took as a partner his late law student, R. E. Price, and under the firm name of Hunt & Price the partnership continued until he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court in the fall of 1868. Judge Hunt was one of the best cross-examiners that ever practiced at the bar of Clayton County, and often was employed on cases for no other purpose than to cross-examine some particularly hard witness. He never grew angry while trying a case, and never insulted a witness, but in an easy, quiet way, extorted from him such admissions as he desired. He would not take a case unless convinced that he was on the side of right, and he would not forgive a client who would deceive him in the matter. On one occasion he was employed in a case where his client on the stand was compelled to testify differently from what he had informed him was the truth, and therefore placed him in an awkward position. On the conclusion of the trial, he called his client to him and told him to immediately pay him \$30 and then never set his foot inside his office again. As an advocate he was regarded as one of the best, and as a judge, his decisions were generally accepted as correct, and he was popular with bar and people. Judge Hunt died in Elkader, June 18, 1873, leaving a wife, son and daughter.

THE PRESENT BAR.

"Praise may be written of the dead, but not of the living," from its frequent repetition, might be classed among the proverbs, and the historian is often at a loss for words to express himself when writing of those who have not "passed beyond the valley and shadow of death." Just praise and words of commendation are often due, but for fear that envious ones will say that all is flattery, the words are left unsaid. In the following pages upon the present bar, terms of flattery are avoided, but just terms of praise are not withheld when the subject is deemed worthy. For all that appears the historian is held responsible.

The bar of Clayton County in this year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, is composed of some who are the peer of any in the State, men whose learning and experience, entitle them to a front rank. The following named compose its members: Samuel Murdock, Reuben Noble, Elias H. Williams, J. O. Crosby, Thomas Updegraff, John T. Stoneman, S. T. Woodward, L. O. Hatch, William A. Preston, W. E. Odell, S. K. Adams,

R. E. Price, Marvin Cook, W. C. Lewis, Robert Quigly, Martin Garber, J. E. Corlett, S. T. Richards.

In the following pages are given biographical sketches of most of these. The sketches of those not in this chapter will be found in other chapters of this work.

Samuel K. Adams has been a member of the Clayton County bar for more than ten years, having been admitted to practice in 1871. Mr. Adams was born in Brook County, Va., Jan. 18, 1850. His father was Benjamin Adams, who was likewise a native of Brook County. His mother's maiden name was White. She was an Illinoisian by birth. Benjamin Adams and Mary White were married in Brook County, Va., in 1847. Five children were born unto them, of whom Samuel K. was the second. In 1856 he came with his parents to Clayton County and resided with them upon a farm, doing his share of the work as soon as he was able to attend to the duties pertaining to the life of a farmer's boy, and as opportunity offered he attended the common public school of the neighborhood in which his parents resided. Being an apt scholar, at eighteen years of age he was sufficiently advanced to teach a country school. While engaged in teaching, he began to read law, and for two years in his leisure moments he pursued a course of study, at the end of which time he entered the office of Judge B. T. Hunt, at Elkader, continuing with him one year, being admitted to the bar September, 1871. In 1874 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State. In 1872 Mr. Adams opened an office in Elkader and at once entered upon an active professional life. At this time he was appointed by John Everall Deputy County Superintendent of public schools, and served four years. He subsequently served in the same capacity under J. F. Thompson. In 1875 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the office of County Superintendent, at which time the *North Iowa Times* said: "Mr. Adams is a promising young lawyer, who grew up in the county, and has given evidence of rare ability in public life. Mr. Adams is a member of the Clayton County bar, and since his admission, four or five years ago, he has advanced rapidly in his profession, and to-day stands high in the bar which is acknowledged to be second to none in the State." Mr. Adams declined running for the office, and has since devoted himself to his profession, though he has taken an active part in the discussion of political questions, and his services as a public speaker are called into requisition each campaign. In 1876 Mr. Adams was united in marriage

with Miss A. L. House, daughter of N. J. House, of Canton, Dak. She was born near Portage, Wis., June 6, 1860.

Asahel Chapin, one of the leading members of the Clayton County bar, was born in Holyoke, Mass., on the 13th day of January, 1846, a son of Rev. Asahel and Catherine M. (Sutherland) Chapin, who were married in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., about 1839, and were the parents of four children, viz.: Judson S., who died in 1879; Asahel, attorney at law; Edward S., a graduate at West Point, and at present First Lieutenant of Battery B, 4th U. S. Artillery, and William F., of Dubuque, Ia. Asahel Chapin, Sr., was a graduate of Amherst College, and soon after was ordained as a Baptist minister.

He was subsequently elected President of Horton College, of Nova Scotia. In 1851 he left Massachusetts and emigrated with his family to Galena, Ill., where he supplied the pulpit of the First Baptist Church for five years. In 1856 he went to Benton County, Ia., where he engaged in farming, and in the meantime assisted in organizing the First Baptist Church of Vinton, supplying the pulpit until 1864, when he removed to Dubuque, where he was pastor of the Second Baptist Church, until he resigned in 1868. He at present resides in Freeport, Ill.

Rev. Asahel Chapin is a large-souled philanthropist, a cheerful, loving disciple of Jesus, a genial, trustworthy friend, a logical and earnest thinker, an eloquent and impressive preacher, and a broad-hearted and every way noble man.

The subject of this memoir was educated at the Iowa State University, graduating in the winter of 1867-'8. Soon after he went to Dubuque where he read law in the office of Wilson & Dowd two years, and in 1871 was admitted to the bar. Remaining in Dubuque he associated himself with Platt Smith and H. B. Fouke until 1874, when he came to McGregor, and formed a partnership with John T. Stoneman, now of Cedar Rapids. In 1877 he married Maggie S., daughter of John T. Stoneman. By this union there are two children—Florence and Esther.

James E. Corlett was born in Farmersburg Township, March 14, 1858. His parents were J. E. and Catherine A. (Crawford) Corlett, the father a native of the Isle of Man, and the mother a native of New York. They came to Farmersburg Township in 1853. Our subject passed his early life on a farm, attending school winters. He studied law three years with Murdock & Larkin, and then studied one year in the law department at Iowa City,

where he graduated in the spring of 1880. In the following November he went into partnership with Hon. Martin Garber, at Elkport, where they have their office. They have a lucrative practice, and a promising future.

Marvin Cook is the fourth son of Ambrose P. and Eliza J. (Hesser) Cook, and was born Jan. 16, 1845, in Medina County, Ohio. At the age of ten years he came with his parents to Clayton County, and was reared on a farm in Highland Township. Here he attended the common schools until sufficiently advanced to enter Upper Iowa University at Fayette, which he attended for some time. In 1865 he commenced the reading of law, under Hunt & Price, in Elkader, where he remained until admitted to the bar. On the 28th day of December, 1869, Mr. Cook was united in marriage with Eliza E., daughter of James L. and Eliza B. (Murdock) Gilbert, early settlers of this county, where she was born. Two children have been born unto them—Irving and Herbert. In 1872 Mr. Cook was elected to the office of Clerk of the District Court of Clayton County, which office he held eight years, declining a further re-election. Mr. Cook has taken great interest in the various benevolent societies, and is a member of Elkader Lodge, No. 72, A. F. & A. M., and of Harmony Chapter, No. 41, of the same order. Is also a member of Elkader Lodge, No. 304, I. O. O. F.; Elkader Lodge, No. 44, A. O. U. W., and the V. A. S. fraternity. Mr. Cook has now built up a lucrative practice in his profession, which he has practiced over fifteen years, excepting the time he was Clerk of the courts.

Hon. James O. Crosby.—Among the members of the legal profession in Clayton County and Northern Iowa none stand higher in their profession than this leading and distinguished lawyer, and it would neither be doing justice to the high standing of the Clayton County bar, nor to our history, did we pass him by without giving him a high and honorable position.

In coming into the county it has been our purpose to write a faithful history of her men and their actions, without discrimination, and we trust that we do not depart from this resolution when we say that the bar of the county is composed of men of the very highest character, and that the people of the county have just cause to appreciate them, and feel satisfied with their conduct. Among these eminent men of Clayton County, the subject of this sketch has for over a quarter of a century stood in the front rank, and by his voice, his pen and his actions constantly contributed to his

own and their elevation as members of an honorable profession; and time after time refusing office and emolument, he has stayed by his chair and his desk until he has acquired for himself and his family a competence on which he can rely in his declining years.

He is a self-made man in every sense of the word, and to make himself what he is he has worked and labored incessantly at his books and his task until he has acquired a vast fund of general and practical knowledge, and this, with the care and attention which he has given to the discipline of his mind, gives him an advantage in the investigation of legal subjects that but few other men in Northern Iowa possess.

There is no trade or calling in the country that he does not understand; there is no branch of practical knowledge that he is not familiar with, and there is no branch of science that he has not studied and investigated, and all these acquirements, coupled with a thorough and practical knowledge of the law, give him a high and an eminent position before the people of his State and county.

He was born in Warren County, N. Y., and received his education at Seneca Falls and the Fredonia Academies, and soon after leaving these he entered the law office of Mr. Bingham at Ellicottville, N. Y., and under his instructions was admitted to the bar of that State.

In 1854 he removed to Clayton County and settled at Garnavillo, where he still resides, and here he commenced his long and brilliant career as a lawyer, and will in all probability die in the harness.

No lawyer in the county has been more successful, none has had a wider or better reputation, and none has stood higher as a man of honor and integrity.

In company with the Hon. William Larrabee and Dr. John Linton, he made the tour of Europe, visited Paris, the World's Fair, Rome and other places of interest on that continent, and returned home with a mind well filled with a knowledge of men and things beyond the Atlantic.

He is a close, clear and methodical speaker, and so arranges his subjects and his thoughts that a child can understand him; and it is this habit and discipline of his mind that has given him the appellation of a "clear-headed lawyer."

He has always taken a deep and active interest in all the leading political questions of the day, is an ardent Republican, and during the great Rebellion was true and loyal to his country.

He was married in early life to Miss Caroline Gibbs, a lady of fine attainments and brilliant talent, and she has made him a kind, gentle and amiable wife; and to one who may look into that well managed and lovely abode, it is a picture of domestic happiness and felicity that is pleasant to behold.

Martin Garber was born April 26, 1829, in Augusta County, Va., and came with his parents to Logan County, Ohio, when two years of age. He was the son of Martin and Magdalen (Mohler) Garber, both natives of Virginia. The family shortly afterward removed to Shelby County, where they lived until the father's death, in August, 1851. Their farm was then sold. Oct. 1, 1851, Mrs. Garber, with five sons and two daughters, came to Iowa and settled in the Turkey Valley, which they reached on the last day of October. In 1856 Martin was married to Lucy A. Rife, at Elkport. In 1863 he went with his wife and two children to California, where they remained until 1868. In that year they returned, and our subject opened a store at Edgewood. The following year he went into the county auditor's office as deputy, in which capacity he served until Jan. 1, 1872, when he was elected Auditor. He was re-elected every two years until he retired, Jan. 1, 1880. He was then chosen State Senator from the Fortieth District, and that position he now holds. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and in November, 1880, he formed a law partnership with James E. Corlett, of Farmersburg, and is now practicing law. He is also engaged in farming. He is a Republican, politically, and is connected with no church organization. He has a family of six children—Martha A., now the wife of Dr. Taft; Estella V., teaching at Elkport; Florence, at school; Milton C., attending Commercial College at Dubuque; Mary and Burton, at home. Mr. Garber has been identified with the county for thirty years, and is deservedly popular among his fellow citizens, who all wish him many years more of prosperity.

Leander O. Hatch, attorney of McGregor, was born in Mesopotamia, Trumbull County, Ohio, April 13, 1826. His parents were Anson and Mary (Moore) Hatch, natives of Massachusetts. He and wife were members of the M. E. church, and had a family of six sons and two daughters; all lived to be men and women. Leander O. was the fourth son; he attended school, working on his father's farm until sixteen years of age. He graduated from the Farmington Academy in 1842, then taught school in Ohio and New York States, studying law until 1849, when he was admitted

to the Ohio bar at Chardon, Ohio. He then taught school some eighteen months, then began practicing law in Cuyahoga County, N. Y., and the fall of 1853 he came to Iowa, stopped at Delhi, Delaware County, a short time, then located in Waukon, Allamakee County, practicing law. He was elected County Treasurer and Recorder of Allamakee, and District Attorney for the Tenth Judicial District, comprising Allamakee, Clayton, Chickasaw, Fayette, Winneshie and Howard Counties; was District Attorney two years. While here Judge Granger studied law under Mr. Hatch, afterward becoming his partner. Jan. 1, 1869, Mr. Hatch located in McGregor, Iowa, where he has practiced law ever since. He first formed a partnership with Judge Noble; they remained partners from 1869 until 1874. Mr. Hatch married Miss Albina Spaulding Nov. 18, 1856, at Waukon, Iowa. She was born in Dover, Maine, and was a daughter of Asher Spaulding, of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Hatch have had four sons and one daughter, viz.: Arthur, a graduate of the Wisconsin University; Frank, Miss Mary, Leander O. and Burt all reside with their parents. Mr. L. O. Hatch is one of the leading members of the Clayton County bar. In politics he is a Republican, having been a strong supporter of this party ever since its organization. Prior to his coming to Iowa he lectured for eighteen months in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York States against American slavery. Mr. Hatch is one of the enterprising representative men of Clayton County, where he has been identified since 1869. He is of English descent.

J. Larkin was born Oct. 25, 1840, in Jo Daviess County, Ill., of Irish parentage. In 1842 his parents moved to Grant County, Wis., to a place about four miles west of where the town of Hazel Green is now situated, and there purchased from the Government a large tract of fine farming land. His father became a well-to-do farmer. Most of the early life of J. Larkin was spent in school. He attended school at Sinsinawa Mound College (since changed into a convent) during 1854, 1855 and 1856. Came, temporarily, to Clayton County in 1857 and taught school there in 1857 and 1858. Returned to Sinsinawa Mound College in 1859, and finished his studies there July 3, 1860, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He attended the law department of the university of the city of New York in 1862 and during 1863 until the annual commencement, which took place on May 6, when he graduated an LL. B. On May 21, 1863, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York as attorney and counselor

at law; June 25, 1863, he received from his *Alma Mater* the degree of A. M. In 1865 he married the daughter of the late Patrick Uriell, Esq., one of the oldest of the pioneers of Clayton County. He followed farming until 1874, when he entered the law business. In 1876 he and Samuel Murdock formed the law partnership firm of Murdock & Larkin, in Elkader, which firm still continues. Mr. Larkin is an able lawyer.

W. C. Lewis, of Elkader, was born in Kane County, Ill., May 25, 1854. He is the son of William and Agnes (Sloan) Lewis, natives of Scotland, who emigrated to America in 1847, and located in Elgin, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis came across the ocean on the same vessel that brought the renowned Allen Pinkerton, the detective. W. C. Lewis left his home when but thirteen years of age and went into the pineries, where he remained for a time, and subsequently ran on the Mississippi River, on the Diamond Jo line of boats, serving in various positions. In 1877 Mr. Lewis attended the Law School of the State University, from which place he graduated, after which he entered into partnership with R. E. Price in the practice of law at Elkader. In 1876 Mr. Lewis was united in marriage with Effie J., daughter of David Bachtell, of Boardman Township. She was born in Clayton County, June, 1859. One child has been born unto them. In 1879 he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace to fill a vacancy, and re-elected in 1880 for the full term of four years. In politics Mr. Lewis is a Democrat, and takes quite an active part in the political counsels of his party and in the dissemination of Democratic views.

Samuel Murdock.—Neither the history of Iowa nor the history of Clayton County could be written with propriety without an extensive sketch of the life and times of this distinguished person. His father and mother were children of Scotch parents, and were both born and raised in the county of Armaugh, Ireland, and emigrated to America in the year 1812, and settled near Pittsburg in the State of Pennsylvania, where the subject of this sketch was born on the 13th of March, 1817. In the year 1827 his father with his family moved to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and finally settled on a little farm near that city, in the town of Rockport. Here he grew up to manhood, receiving such education as the common schools of that day afforded, and after arriving at full age, he taught school in several places in the State of Ohio. It was during his younger years that he became acquainted with the family of Hon. Reuben Wood, who was at that time one of the Supreme

Judges of that State, and who afterward became her Governor. With this family he lived for several years, and it was from this Judge and Governor that he not only received many of his early lessons in general history, law, and politics, but material aid and assistance, and it is to this noble and generous family that he still feels himself indebted for the position he now occupies, and of whom he always speaks with the tenderness of a child for its parents.

In the fall of 1841 he left Ohio; and soon found himself alone in the city of Chicago, and after remaining here a few days, he he started out to cross the country to Rock River, sometimes on foot, and sometimes on wagons drawn by oxen. On reaching that river he followed it down to Rock Island, and after a day or two crossed over to the town of Davenport. Here he remained for a few days recruiting his wearied limbs, and then shouldering a heavy pack he again started on foot across the country, on an Indian trail for Iowa City, which place he reached after two days of the most wearisome labor.

The site for the capital of Iowa was at that time fixed, and here he determined to remain, and soon after his arrival he entered the law office of Bates & Harrison, with whom he remained but a few months, when this firm dissolved, and he then entered the law office of the late Hon. Gillman Folsome, and it was while in this office that he was admitted to the bar of Johnson County. Before making a final settlement he determined to examine and explore the country, and for this purpose he came to Dubuque, where he had letters of introduction to some of the principal men. Here he found the Hon. Thomas N. Wilson on the bench, and the bar composed of J. V. Berry, James Crawford, Hon. Stephen Hempsted, James Churchman, L. A. Thomas, Hon. Timothy Davis, and the Hon. Thomas Rogers, nearly all of whom are now gone to the spirit land.

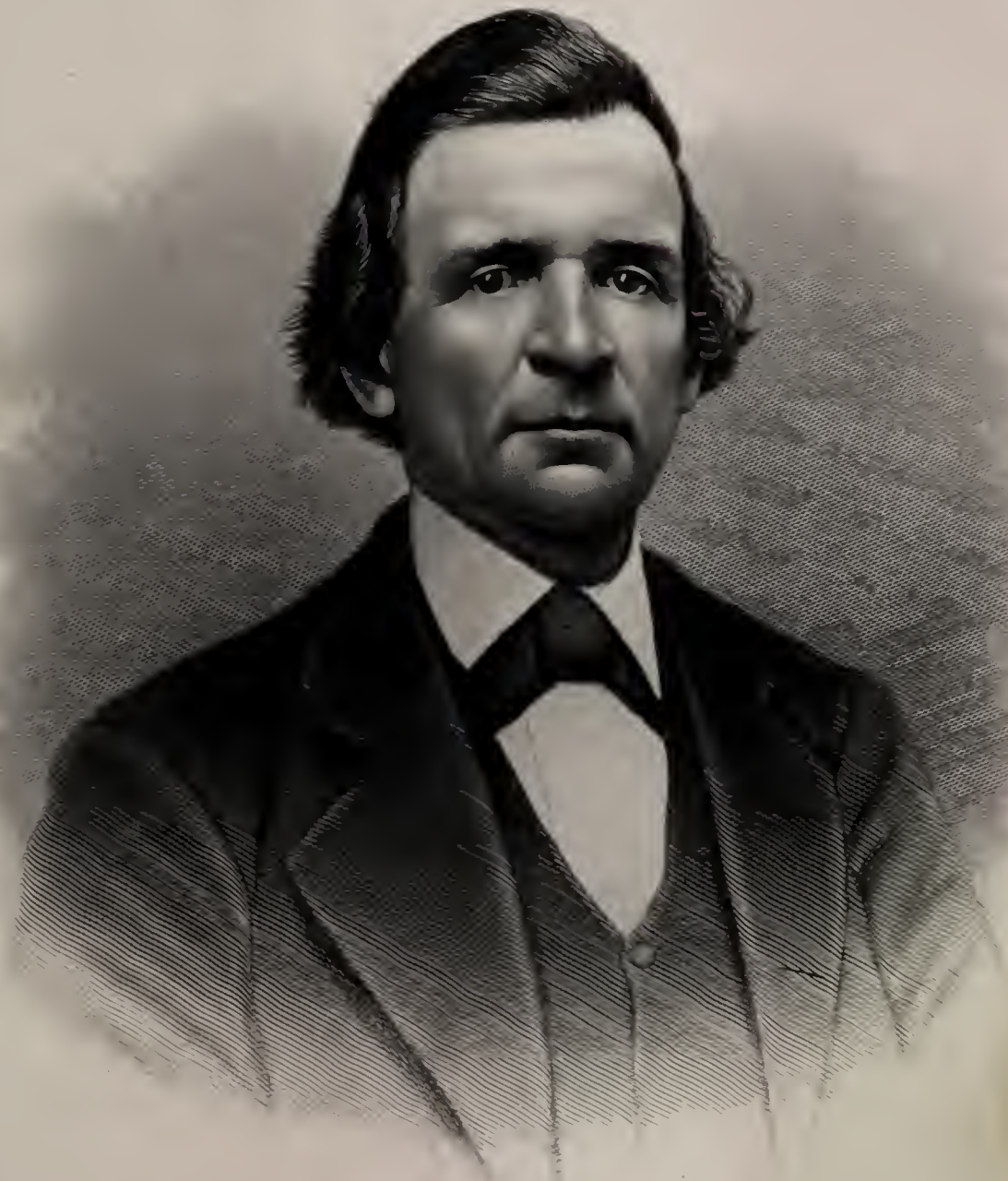
It was while he was in Dubuque that he heard for the first time of the beautiful undulating prairies of Clayton County, and starting out in company with the late John Thomas, of Prairie Du Chien, with Dr. Frederick Andros as a guide, he arrived at Jacksonville, since called Garnavillo, on the 9th day of August, 1843. The grandeur and beauty of the surrounding scenery, together with the fertility of the soil, attracted his attention, and he determined to make this his future home; with this intention he soon staked and marked out a "*claim*," one and a half miles south on section twenty-nine,

and from time to time entered the land at the Dubuque land-office. This farm he for thirty-five years, adorned and embellished with his own hands, and in its days of beauty it was considered the model farm of the State. He surrounded his gardens and his yards with the fir, the spruce and the pine, and from their numbers and luxuriant growth the farm was called the "Evergreens." Enclosed by these beautiful trees was to be seen growing extensive orchards of fruit, selected by him from all parts of America, together with grapes of every kind and description, while flowers and shrubs bloomed by the side of every walk, and from the time he began his work on this farm until the present he has been considered the best tree and grape grower in the State of Iowa, and his voice, pen and labor is still engaged in disseminating useful information on the subject of both agriculture and horticulture.

He was the first lawyer who permanently settled north of Dubuque, and during his long residence on this farm he still kept up his law practice. With the exception of two terms he has been present and had business in every term of the courts of his county for thirty-nine years, and during all this long period he has it to say, that no man has ever lost a case or a dollar by his carelessness or want of legal ability.

In the year 1845 he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature from the counties of Dubuque, Delaware and Clayton. He remained in this body until Iowa passed into a State, and it was while in this body that he was mainly instrumental in securing for the State her present northern boundary. In 1848 he was elected School Fund Commissioner, an office which he held for four years, during which time he sold most of the school lands of his county, consisting of both the sixteen sections and the county's portion of the 500,000 acres donated for school purposes, and as he was allowed a large discretion in the sale of these valuable lands, he took good care to see that they were purchased by actual settlers. During these sales he would often have in his house at a time several thousand dollars, which money he covered up in his potato bin in his cellar.

In 1855 he was elected the first District Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, which at that time included ten counties, and in several of these counties he held the first courts; and through this large district twice each year he traveled, generally on horseback, swimming rivers and wading sloughs, generally accompanied by a number of lawyers, and to this day these journeys form the theme of many a pleasing story among the bar of Northern Iowa.



Milo, P. Clark

In early life he was a Democrat, but upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise he assisted in forming the Republican party, and has ever since voted and acted with that party; and when the Rebellion broke out his voice and his pen were ever active in the cause of the Union, and many of his speeches of that day are models of patriotism, elocution and oratory.

In the fall of 1863 he visited some of the Gulf States, and became the war correspondent of several Iowa papers.

In the year 1864 he again returned to the Southern States, and again resumed his correspondence with Northern papers, and it was this correspondence that first brought him into notice as a writer; and from that day to the present his articles on every subject he touches are sought after and read with the deepest interest.

Returning from the South in the fall of 1864, he was retained as attorney for Hon. James Andrews, of Columbia, Tenn., who had appealed to the President of the United States from the sentence of a Military Court condemning him to imprisonment for the killing of a soldier belonging to a Michigan Regiment, and to present and argue the case before the President he repaired to Washington in the fall of that year. Mr. Lincoln gave him a hearing, reversed the sentence and set his client at liberty.

In 1869 he was elected a member of the thirteenth General Assembly, and in this assembly he distinguished himself as a lawyer and a speaker by his great speech in opposition to the repeal of the death penalty for the crime of murder, in which he said its repeal would not only be an advertisement, inviting all the villains of America to come to Iowa, where without fear of their necks they could rob and murder with impunity, but that it only transferred the infliction of the death penalty in cases of murder from an organized and legal court to one of mobs, and his observations and words have since then many times proved too true.

In the summer of 1869 he unearthed the "Hagerty Massacre," one of the most cruel and terrible murders of modern times, in which he brought to light no less than five dead bodies, after they had been entombed and hid away for over eight months, and then he pursued and prosecuted the murderer until he lodged him in the penitentiary for life.

For this great service he was not only rewarded by the thanks of a grateful public, but the county paid him a large sum, and he received in addition \$500 from the State.

In 1878, in connection with his friend, W. A. Benton, he planned the capture of the notorious bank robber, Jim Uncer, and had him brought from his hiding place in Chicago to Clayton County, where he was tried and sent to the penitentiary for his crimes.

Judge Murdock has been a successful lawyer, and during his long residence and practice in the county he has always been engaged on one side or the other of the most important cases, and to-day he is regarded by his fellows as one of the best jury lawyers in the State.

In 1845 he married Miss Louisa Patch, who has made him a good and faithful wife, and two daughters out of six children are their only survivors, the eldest of which is a graduate of the Boston University and has held several professorships in different colleges in the West, and the youngest is at present the German teacher in the Elkader graded school.

In 1876 he was selected by the Governor to fill Iowa's department of anthropology at the Centennial, and although the notice was a short one, yet he took the field, and in a few months he had collected and shipped to Philadelphia some of the most curious and wonderful specimens of prehistoric man that had ever been unearthed on this continent, and although his collection was small, yet it received from the historian of the Centennial the only compliment paid to Iowa for her part in the great show.

In 1878 he wrote and published a series of articles on "Prehistoric Man," and these interfering somewhat with creeds, brought down upon him a score of orthodox writers, who sought to drive him from his purpose and demolish his arguments; yet the press of the country generally took sides with him, bestowed upon him high compliments, and encouraged him in every way to proceed. To these attacks he paid no attention, and quietly proceeded with his work, and to-day he has the proud satisfaction of seeing and knowing that the general reading public is with him, and believes he was right.

These articles not only show him to be an elegant English writer, but they display deep and profound thought, as well as historical and scientific research, and for these and other services in the cause of science, learned societies have conferred upon him distinguished honors.

In 1859 he wrote and published his "Sketches of the public men of Iowa before she became a State," (among whom were her four first governors), and these sketches not only gave him a

wide range of acquaintance, but they placed him in a high rank among the distinguished writers of that day.

As a miscellaneous writer on history, astronomy, geology, archæology, biography, obituary and on horticulture, he has probably done more of it than any other man in the State of Iowa, and in all of these he displays the same easy and elegant style of composition which commands for them the attention of the reading public, and his pen is still as active as ever, for scarcely a week passes without an article of some kind from it, in some of the leading journals of the State.

It has been said of him by one writer, that in "astronomy he could toss the great globes around us, as the juggler does his brass balls, with the most frightful ease," and he is doubtless the first man to assert and publish to the world, whether true or not, that clouds of electricity of vapor and ice and open water all commingled together in the terrible commotion of the solar spot, while in geology he has gone down among the lowest of the Silurian rocks and unearthed their primitive fossils to enrich his cabinet.

He has probably done more than any other man in the West to bring to light the remains of the Mound-builder and other prehistoric races that once inhabited the Mississippi Valley, and his speeches and articles on this subject are of the deepest interest, and command the greatest attention.

He is an ardent friend of the Irish cause, and his speeches before the different "Land Leagues" of the country not only display a familiarity with Irish history and all the leading questions of her agitations, but they also display an elegance of composition and an eloquence of expression that would do honor to the finest orators in America; and side by side with those of Philips and other distinguished orators, they have been copied into Irish journals and scattered broadcast to every Irish fireside throughout that unhappy land.

He is the annual orator for the pioneers and old settlers of his county, and his last speech is always said by them to be his masterpiece; and, indeed, it would be hard to make any of these old pioneers believe that any other person in the county could serve them for a speech beside himself, and in this they may be right, for he knows their ways, their customs and their feelings better, perhaps, than any other man in the county; and he has always something pleasing to say of the living, and a sympathetic expres-

sion of sorrow for the dead. These qualities give to his speeches before them an interest that no one else could supply, and as one by one, these old guards are about to drop away, they know that he will either speak across their biers or give them a good obituary in the journals of the county.

He is also the author of many beautiful poems, some of which are entitled "Garnavillo," "The Indian Queen," "The Glow Worm," "Pilgrim's Return," "The Maid of the Wapsie," "The Woodpecker's Nest," etc., all of which have been published in the different journals of the State.

His social qualities are of a high order, his conversations rich and interesting, his anecdotes are generally brilliant, and he cherishes an ardent love for the memories that cluster around the days of his boyhood.

From his birth nature has always been kind to him by giving him a liberal mind, a healthy and perfect form, and a generous heart, and whatever fate betides him he allows no gloom or shadows to fall upon his mind, and to-day his looks and his actions are those of a man in the vigor and prime of life.

We have given him considerable space in our history, not alone because he deserves it, but because that history could not very well have been written without his name, his actions and his writings appearing conspicuously upon its pages; and as the first lawyer of his county, the first judge of the Tenth Judicial District, the prominent place he has ever occupied before the people of his county in all her political and social affairs, and as a miscellaneous, historical, biographical and scientific writer, his name will be connected with her history until the latest posterity.

Reuben Noble was one of the first lawyers in Clayton County, and still practices in McGregor. The following sketch of his life was prepared by Judge Murdock for the *Clayton County Journal*, in 1875, when Mr. Noble had just been elected Judge of the Tenth Judicial District:

The people of Clayton County have ever been kind to the bar of their county, and the large majority given by them to Mr. Noble at the recent election is not only another evidence of this fact, but of their high appreciation of the man who received it; and, as you suggest, a sketch of his history would no doubt be interesting to them.

It has been said, with much truth, that during the rise, progress, vigor and prosperity of all nations and governments, it was the self-

made men who ruled the hour, and that their prosperity and vigor continued only until the people began to confer place and power upon birth and caste, and which in every instance was the first introduction of the elements of decay.

Whether this be true or not, of other nations, the history of our own country thus far furnishes a glowing example of its truth.

Stretching, as it does, across a broad continent, whose shores are washed by two of the great oceans of the globe, inviting commerce, adventure and discovery in foreign lands; interspersed by chains of lofty mountains, whose rocks and caverns invite the energy and labor of the chemist, geologist and miner to explore their deep recesses in quest of fame and wealth; wide-spread and fertile plains stretching from mountain to mountain and watered by deep and majestic rivers from their sides, inviting the agriculturist to excel in the cultivation of the soil, and the merchant to transport the productions to foreign lands; parcelled out into separate and distinct States, where laws, wealth and prosperity entitle them to the dignity of empires, and over all a General Government with its domestic and foreign affairs all furnishing to the youth of America so many roads and avenues of distinction, honor and wealth to excite their ambition and encourage their efforts, there is no wonder that America is the land and nursery of self-made men, and that they give vigor and impulse to the great body of their nation. But numerous, wide and boundless as these avenues are, there are but few men who have reached the highest positions who can look back over their past lives and say that their paths have been smooth, and that during their lives they have slept upon beds of down.

The road to greatness, in all avocations of life, is often through adversity, toil, poverty and want, and he who attains it wins a battle in life, the remembrance of which may well serve to comfort and solace his declining years.

The history of Mr. Noble is, therefore, but a repetition of thousands of the best men in America to-day, who are at the front doing service in the cause of humanity. It starts in his own mind a desire to educate himself, and a resolution formed to surmount every obstacle in order to accomplish his purpose. I know but little of his history prior to 1843, except such fragments as I have gleaned from him during rambling conversations in early days.

I understand he was born on the 21st of April, 1821, in Adams County, Miss., and that in 1833 he emigrated with his father to

Jersey County, Ill. Here he labored on his father's farm until the fall of 1839, when he formed the resolution to educate himself, and with the permission of his father, he left home to attend a mutual labor school, under the charge of Dr. Nelson, in Adams County. Here he remained about three years, going to school and reading law, and during all this time he paid his board by working mornings, evenings and Saturdays. He has often said to the writer of this, that he was obliged to practice the most rigid economy, and that during all this time the sum total of his finances did not exceed \$50, \$30 of which he earned working on a farm and the balance was loaned him by a brother. He read law with Edward H. Buckley, Esq., of that county, of whom Mr. Noble always speaks with a reverence due to a father.

In May, 1842, he came to Fairplay, Grant County, Wis., then an important mining town, and here he commenced the practice of law. He remained at this place until the month of October, 1843, when he removed to Clayton County, and took up his residence in the town now called Garnavillo; this town was then called Jacksonville, and was the county seat.

The summer previous to his arrival, a temporary court-house had been erected and fitted for the District Court and county business. Hon. T. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, then a young man in the prime of life, was the District Judge, of whom the old settlers and the old bar of the county, often speak with the greatest respect and reverence. Dr. F. Andros, now at Decorah, who will ever be remembered by the people of the county with respect and kindness, was the Clerk, and Ambrose Kennedy, a native of North Carolina, and a good kind man, now in his grave, was the Sheriff.

On the first Monday in October, 1843, Judge Wilson held his first court in the new court-house at Garnavillo, at which term Mr. Noble appeared, for the first time, and enrolled his name on the records as an attorney and counsellor at law, for Clayton County.

At this time Clayton County was bounded on the south by Dubuque and Delaware, east by the Mississippi, north by British America, and west by the Rocky Mountains. On the north and west of what is now the county, was a strip of country about forty miles wide, and extending to the Missouri, called the "Neutral Ground," and on which were settled the Winnebago Indians.

Through the whole of this vast territory there were several forts garrisoned by the United States troops, and in the vicinity of

which were Indian Missions, for the purpose of educating and civilizing the various tribes around them; while the American Fur Company had their trading posts scattered at every available point, to traffic in pelts and furs. All along the Mississippi, the Turkey and Yellow Rivers, and the belts of timber that skirted these rivers and their tributaries, were little groups of settlements, and from all these at the October elections, after Mr. Noble's arrival, the county was able to poll 150 votes. Among all these settlements and people quite a large traffic had sprung up in dealing in claims, mining, boat-wood, farming, supplying corn, beef, oats and hay for the forts and missions, and in dealing in whisky, blankets and ponies with the Indians.

Here money was plenty, in proportion to the population, and as might be expected, all these various branches of business would furnish the courts with both civil and criminal business, and enable a lawyer with ordinary economy to live and clothe himself.

The United States paid all the expenses of the courts and Legislature; the Territorial and county taxes were light; school-houses were built of logs; churches were held in groves; game of all kinds was abundant; an air of wild freedom surrounded all, and when in after years, with the burden of civilization upon us, it is no wonder that the old settler sighs for the "days when we were pioneers, some thirty years ago."

Dubuque at this time had an able bar, consisting of Davis, Crawford, Churchman, Berry, Thomas, Hemstead and Rogers, all of whom are either in retirement or their graves. Previous to Mr. Noble's arrival this bar followed the Judge from court to court, and some of them had quite a large practice in our county. After his arrival, he, Hon. E. Price and the writer of this for several years constituted the bar of this county; until the arrival of the Hon. E. H. Williams, O. H. Stephens, E. Odell, J. O. Crosby, J. T. Stoneman, Judge Baugh, Hon. B. T. Hunt and A. J. Jourdan, all of whom, with the exception of Hon. E. Price and Hon. B. T. Hunt, are still in the county pursuing their profession, and these, together with a host of younger attorneys of mark, talent and ability, constitute the present bar of the county, and which in point of talent and learning will compare with any other in the State.

From the first day Mr. Noble commenced practice in the county he has faithfully and laboriously stuck to his profession, and as the settlements enlarged, and new counties were formed, he extended his practice to them until it was probably the largest of any attorney in the State.

For more than thirty years he has traveled from county to county, across trackless prairies, encountering the most intense cold and the driving storm, only to perform on his arrival at the courts whole days and nights of the most intense labor, without rest or sleep, and in all of his cases ever true and faithful to his clients. His knowledge of men and things ought to be great, with an experience as a lawyer that few men at his age of life can boast of.

In a country like ours, with a General Government, State Legislature, county school and township organizations, and all passing laws, rules and regulations for their government, to be read, digested and explained by the legal profession, it is but natural that the members of this profession, more than any other, should from time to time be drawn into the whirlpool of politics. They are generally the first to discuss the principles of proposed laws and legal enactments, the first to apply them to the affairs of the country, as well as to proclaim the danger from the house-top.

Like many others of his profession, Mr. Noble took an early and decided stand in the State and national politics, and although often earnest in his opinions, was never in his life a strong partisan. Prior to 1850 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the county, which office he held but one term and refused a re-election. In 1854 he was elected as a Free-Soil candidate to the Legislature, and, upon its organization, was elected Speaker of the House, and re-elected Speaker at the extra session of 1855. His impartial conduct while Speaker of the House won him many friends throughout the State, and from that time until the present he has stood in the front ranks of the principal and able men of the State.

In 1856 he was chosen with General Warren as one of the Republican electors of the State at large, but declined the nomination on the ground that he did not feel able to bear the expense and burden of a State canvass, to the neglect of his private affairs. During the same year he was strongly urged by the Republicans of this congressional district to accept their nomination for Congress, and had he consented could have received the nomination and would have been triumphantly elected. But he declined the nomination, and threw his influence to the support of the late Hon. Timothy Davis, who was elected, and filled the office with honor and profit to his constituents.

During the Rebellion Mr. Noble always manifested a strong and decided feeling for the preservation of the whole Union, and contributed liberally both in time and money to raise means for the

support of the army. Feeling, toward the last of the war, that it had been unnecessarily prolonged for the purpose of speculation and gain, and being at all times opposed to the shedding of human blood, he thought the matter could still be compromised, the Union saved, and the young men of the country preserved from premature graves. Both before and after the war, these principles and sentiments would be called commendable, and he who promulgated them would be looked upon as a Christian and philanthropist as well as a benefactor to the human race ; but during the war the spirit of the nation could hear no such doctrine, and for a time Mr. Noble suffered disfavor in the minds of the people for his philanthropy.

In 1866 he was nominated by the Democrats of this congressional district as their candidate, the Hon. W. B. Allison as his competitor. He took the stump with Mr. Allison, and conducted an able and lively campaign, but was defeated in the contest.

In 1868 he was again nominated by the Democrats of the State for Supreme Judge, but he regarded the nomination only as a compliment or matter of form, and never paid the slightest attention to the canvass.

The terrible revulsion and financial crash which came upon the country in 1858 found him with a large amount of unproductive real estate upon his hands, and largely in debt for the purchase money. This large debt was enough to discourage any living man and drive him to despair, ruin and bankruptcy, but he only redoubled his energy, enlarged his practice, worked more hours, and by these efforts he has saved his honor, paid every dollar of his large indebtedness, and has to-day a nice property that he can call his own.

He now comes to the bench with the vote of every member of the bar of his county, without regard to politics, and by a vote in his county and district unheard of in political elections. He has, therefore, no friends to reward and no enemies to punish. He brings with him a world of experience in the law, and a life-long knowledge of men; and these, coupled with his high sense of honor and his discriminating powers of right and justice, will make him an impartial judge and a faithful public servant.

W. E. Odell, attorney at law, McGregor, was born in Jasper County, Ind., on the 19th day of September, 1849, and was a son of Elijah and Rebecca S. (Updegraff) Odell, who were the parents of three children--W. E., attorney at law, of McGregor; Mary F., wife of M. E. Duff, an attorney, and Hiram H., a practicing attor-

ney, at Minneapolis, Minn., and a graduate of the Wisconsin University at Madison, Wis., in the class of 1875. The subject of this memoir was a graduate of the Madison University in 1872, and at the age of twenty-three was admitted to the bar, and in 1874 formed a partnership with his father, which continued until the latter's death, on Feb. 26, 1875.

On Dec. 15, 1875, he married Miss Maria E. Byrne, a daughter of John A. Byrne. She was a graduate at the Wisconsin University, in the class of 1872. By this union there are two children, viz.: Susie and Mabel. In politics Mr. Odell is a Republican, and has held several local offices of trust, serving in the City Council for three years, and is the present Mayor and a Director of the First National Bank of McGregor.

William A. Preston was born in Monroe County, Ill., Aug. 7, 1839. His father, James Preston was a native of East Tennessee, while his mother, Elizabeth Preston, *nee* McNabb, was an Illinoisian by birth. William A. was the second of a family of nine children, and was reared on a farm. In 1854 he came with his parents to Clayton County, where he has since continued to reside. The early education of William A. was received in the common schools of his native county. On coming to Iowa, in 1855, he entered the Mt. Vernon, now Cornell, College, at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, where he remained a few terms, then changed to the Upper Iowa University at Fayette, where he remained three years. During a portion of his college term he engaged in teaching, and on leaving college he continued to teach, spending about five years in that profession, including the time spent during his college career. He next engaged with a Chicago firm for the sale of school furniture, and while on the road, was elected Superintendent of Public Schools of Clayton County, the fact of his election being unknown to him for several weeks. He held the office one term, and while engaged in the discharge of his duties he read law with S. T. Woodward. On the expiration of his term of office he was urged by friends to again permit the use of his name for that position, but declined, desiring to give at least one year of his time to the study of law, without being engaged in other business. Mr. Preston was united in marriage with Julia L. Carlton, an adopted daughter and heir of Victor Carter, Oct. 12, 1870. She was born in Elkader, Clayton County. While a mere child, Mrs. Preston lost both her parents. She was educated in the Upper Iowa University and afterward graduated at Rockford, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Preston

have a family of three children—Mary E., Donna and Clara. Mr. Preston was admitted to the bar, January 21, 1871, and the following year, to the United States Courts, and in 1880, to the Supreme Court. On his admission to the bar, he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Woodward, which continued until 1877, since which time he has practiced alone, having built up a large and lucrative practice.

Realto E. Price was born Aug. 1, 1840, Jefferson Township, Clayton County, and was the oldest son of Judge Eliphalet Price, one of Clayton's earliest pioneers. He passed his early life in the common schools, and spent the college year of 1857-'8 in Upper Iowa University, at Fayette. In May, 1860, he entered the law office of Murdock & Hunt, where he remained two years. The next nine months he was in the office of Odell & Updegraff, at McGregor, and in January, 1863, he was admitted to the bar. He commenced practice in Elkader the same year, in partnership with Judge B. T. Hunt; they remained in partnership six years when Hunt, being elected Circuit Judge, retired from the firm; Marvin Cook, who had practiced law about one year previous to this time, was then taken into partnership. The firm of Price & Cook existed from Nov. 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1873, when Mr. Cook was elected County Clerk. Since then Mr. Price has practiced alone. He was married in 1866 to Sarah F. Stewart, of Clayton County. They have two children—Valmah Tupelo, and Stewart R. Mr. Price is politically a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has never been a candidate for any office, although his friends have repeatedly urged him to accept some nomination.

Robert Quigley was born in Clayton County, Iowa, Dec. 31, 1845. His parents were Joseph B. and Nancy B. (Griffith) Quigley, who came to Clayton County in 1836, and still reside on a farm in Highland Township. Our subject passed his early life on his father's farm, attending school winters until he was sixteen years of age. He then spent two years in Upper Iowa University. He then enlisted in Company D, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and served the 100 days for which that regiment was called. After being discharged from this regiment he was mustered into Company K, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, serving one year. He was discharged at the close of the war and returning to Clayton County remained at home one year. He then came to McGregor, entering the law office of Elijah Odell. Here he remained six months. The next four

and a half years were passed in the office of John T. Stoneman. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1869. In March, 1869, he was elected City Attorney, a position which he held six years. He left Mr. Stoneman's office in the year 1871, since which time he has been practicing law independently. Politically, Mr. Quigley is a Republican.

He was married Nov. 24, 1875, to Blanche Jacobs, a native of Fayette County. They have had two children—Iola Bird and Georgia.

Alvah Clark Rogers was born Sept. 15, 1817, at Whiting, in Addison County, Vt. His father, David Rogers, was born Aug. 5, 1778, at Roxbury, Conn. His mother, Mary Rogers, *nee* Clark, was born at Middletown, Vt., Jan. 12, 1789. When he was five years of age his father moved with his family and effects to Westport, Essex County, N. Y., where he purchased a farm on the western shore of Lake Champlain, and where the subject of this sketch was raised as a farmer boy and received his education, by early in life attending the district school winters, and later the Essex County Academy, and at the age of eighteen entered a mercantile establishment as clerk. In May, 1838, in the twenty-first year of his age, he started for the West and arrived at Mineral Point, Wis., on the 30th of June, where he worked on a farm until the next spring when he went to Green Bay, Wis. Ty., where he worked in the stores of D. M. Whitney and Thos. L. Franks for sixteen months, and in August, 1840, he arrived in Prairie Du Chien with a letter of introduction from Governor Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, to Rev. David Lowry, Indian Agent for the Winnebagoes. The following winter he was employed by the Register of Deeds to write in his office, and at the Register's decease in the spring he was appointed by the Board of Supervisors Register of Deeds for Crawford County, and in 1841 was commissioned as Justice of the Peace by Governor Henry Dodge; the said office being appointed under the Territorial laws at that time his commission was renewed by Governor James D. Doty, who was appointed under President Tyler. He was afterward elected clerk of the Board of Supervisors and was appointed commissioner on insolvent estates. While at Green Bay he became acquainted with Miss Maria Adelaide Plum, daughter of Butler G. and Deidomia Plum, and on the 29th day of August, 1842, they were united in marriage at Green Lake, in Marquette County, Wis. Ter., and as the issue of said marriage,

there are three children living, viz.: Frank B. Rogers, born April 27, 1848; A. B. M. Rogers, born Jan. 1, 1853, and A. F. Rogers, born April 27, 1859, all at Garnavillo, Iowa. He resided at Prairie du Chien until November, 1847, and while there studied law in the office of D. G. Fenton, but never applied for admission to the bar. In November, 1847, he moved to McGregor, there being only one frame dwelling-house there at that time, in which he and Mr. Alexander McGregor and their families resided at the same time. In April, 1848, he moved to Garnavillo, then the county seat of this county, and engaged in the business of selling merchandise in copartnership with Mr. S. A. Clark, of Prairie du Chien. In 1853 he removed from Garnavillo to Clayton and himself and partner engaged in general forwarding and commission and merchandise. They also built one-third of the Clayton City Flouring Mills, a structure that cost \$32,000, which was finished in 1850. They expended over \$50,000 in improving the village of Clayton. In 1858 he sold out to his partner, and at the request of Mr. B. F. Fox, who was then Recorder and Treasurer of this county, opened the first set of double-entry accountability pertaining to both the revenue and school fund ever opened in this county, which has probably saved this county large sums and much confusion. He was employed as deputy treasurer and deputy clerk of the court until January, 1862, when he entered upon the duties of the office of County Judge, to which he was elected three terms, leaving the office in 1868. Since which time he has frequently been called upon to look after some crooked accounting of public secrets.

The subject of this sketch is descended from ancient and honorable ancestry, being about the ninth generation from the eminent martyr who surrendered up his life under the bloody reign of Queen Mary on the 4th of February, 1555, rather than dishonor the faith he professed, and whose descendants love to honor him, gathering the fragrance of sacred memories floating down through the centuries, becoming a hallowed influence upon their lives and awakening the echoes of buried years, by frequently gathering in their ancient home in Connecticut and take a cooling draught from

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket that hangs in the well.

S. T. Richards, Edgewood, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1842. He was the eldest of a family of three boys, who came to this county and settled in Lodomillo Township with their widowed

mother in 1852. He first attended school, and then, thrown on his own resources, taught in the public schools during the winter and worked on a farm in summer time. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He held different township offices for a number of years previous to 1876, when he attended the law department of the State University at Iowa City, taking with him his family, a wife and three daughters. Here misfortune overtook him, and before his studies were completed he was obliged to return with his family to Edgewood. He then served as magistrate for over two years more. He continued his studies at intervals, and in March, 1881, he was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has been eminently successful, and is generally acknowledged to be a practitioner of great promise.

He was married Sept. 2, 1862, to Miss C. W. Baker, a daughter of Amasa Baker and Irena Hazzard, natives of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Richards have three children, Ella F., Mertie M. and Warren E.

Mr. Richards is a Republican and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

John Thompson Stoneman is a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y., and was born in the town of Ellery, on the 24th of February, 1831, his parents being George and Catherine (Cheney) Stoneman. The Stonemans are of English descent, and were among the early settlers of Chenango County, N. Y. The Cheney's were an early Rhode Island family. George Stoneman moved with his family to Busti when the son was in his infancy, and there on a farm, four miles from Jamestown, John lived until he was sixteen years of age. He was the fourth child in a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom Gen. George Stoneman, the gallant cavalry officer in the late civil war, was the eldest.

John T. prepared for college at the Jamestown Academy, devoting his summers at this period to labors on a farm. At twenty he went to Covington, Ky., and taught school one year. He then entered Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and graduated in 1856. While in Kentucky, Mr. Stoneman commenced reading law with Judge R. B. Carpenter, and during his college course he spent his vacations at the Albany, N. Y., Law School. He was there admitted to the bar in January, 1855. On graduating from college, he came West and located in McGregor in October, 1856. Here he was in the steady practice of his profession from that time

till the spring of 1882, when he removed from McGregor. As a lawyer, Mr. Stoneman has devoted his talents and energies to his profession with unwearied industry. Dignified before the court, and respectful to the jury, he commands respect and wins the confidence of his hearers. He is an easy, fluent speaker, a man of strong sympathy and deep convictions, and disdains to stoop to any of the shallow artifices of the profession. Powerful and courteous in argument, resolute in the defense of what he believes to be right, he has won among his associates a high and honorable place. He practices in all the courts, State and Federal.

Mr. Stoneman was the first Recorder of the town of McGregor, being elected in 1857. He was Mayor of the city in 1863, and was elected to the State Senate in 1875. He was originally a Whig, and for the last twenty-four years has acted with the Democrats, being one of the leading members of his party in Northern Iowa. He has been a candidate for different offices, but being in the minority side in politics, has usually been defeated. He was the Democratic nominee for Congress once; two years later the Democratic and Liberal candidate, and twice received the votes of the Democratic members of the Legislature for the U. S. Senate.

In March, 1858, Mr. Stoneman was united in marriage with Caroline Southland, and they have one child—Carrie.

Hon. Elias H. Williams.—Our obligations to the people of Clayton County and Northern Iowa, as well as our duty as a historian, would not be complete without an elaborate and somewhat extensive sketch of this learned and distinguished man.

He was born in the State of Connecticut, on the 23d day of July, 1819, and is both, on the side of his father and mother, descended from a long line of noble and respectable ancestors, who were among the most ardent patriots of the American Revolution, and who suffered greatly from the raids of the notorious Arnold and other British commanders on the soil of Connecticut.

His father died when he was quite young, leaving his mother to take care of and educate her children, and being a lady of talent and great mental power, she determined to give her sons a first-class education, and as soon as the subject of this sketch was of the proper age she sent him to Yale College, where she kept and maintained him until he graduated with the highest honors, and soon after receiving his diploma he spent one year in New Hampshire as a teacher of languages; and he then made a journey to South Carolina, where he was also for some time engaged in teaching

and reading law; and it was while residing here and seeing the degrading effects of human slavery, that he imbibed the feeling of hatred and disgust toward that institution, that shone forth in after years in the most fervent and eloquent speeches for its overthrow.

He soon found that with his ideas of justice and human liberty South Carolina was no place for him, and hearing of the new Territory whose shores were washed by two of the greatest rivers of the globe, he now turned his footsteps toward Iowa, and in 1846 he arrived in Clayton County, and settled at Garnavillo.

At this time the county had but few inhabitants; but as he looked and wandered over her broad and fertile prairies, he saw that these must in a short time invite the emigrants, and be settled by a thriving and industrious population, and here he determined to make his future home. In addition to his other attainments, he had acquired a fine law education, and he soon began the practice, and in a short time established a good practice and a high reputation as a scholar and a lawyer.

The practice of the law soon proved too slow, too confining and too irksome for his disposition, and being possessed of an iron constitution, a strong physical frame, with a strong desire for manual exercise, he left his profession, entered a large tract of land near Garnavillo, and with the labor of his own hands soon converted it into a beautiful and productive farm.

On this farm he was an incessant laborer, and however cold or stormy might be the day or the hour, he could be seen at his work, until he had made himself a competence, and provided a good home for his widowed mother and his brother and sisters; and though elevations and honors showered upon him in after years, yet it is doubtful whether they brought to him that joy, pride, or satisfaction that he enjoyed, when one day he looked over that beautiful farm, the work of his own hands, saw it completed, and his mother and brothers and sisters enjoying themselves in ease and luxury and beyond the reach of want.

Never did a mother idolize a son more than that mother did him, and never did a son work harder or later to gratify her every wish and comfort; and when all the surroundings of that once happy home and family were grouped together, it presented a picture of domestic felicity worthy of the attention of the philosopher, and perhaps the highest, the greatest, and the most gratifying the human mind is capable of conceiving.

In 1851 he was elected the first County Judge under the new system of county government, and this not only included all the county affairs, but the probate of estates in addition; and when he assumed the duties of the office all these branches of county affairs were in a bad and deplorable condition, but he began his work with that determined will which has ever characterized him, and in a short time he paid off old and outstanding debts, levied a just system of taxes, laid out new roads and built bridges, and at the end of four years he handed over to his successor the whole county government in a redeemed and prosperous condition, and again returned to his farm, honored and respected by the people for his able management of their public affairs.

In 1849 he was married in his native State to Hannah Larabee, sister to the Hon. William Larabee, of Fayette County, and a descendant of an old family of that State, who took an active part on the side of America in all the great struggles of the great revolution, and this amiable, accomplished and talented woman has been his adviser, his comforter and his helper in all his trials and hardships for more than a third of a century.

Two sons and two daughters, now grown up to age and maturity, have been born to them, and these children they have raised and educated in all the accomplishments that the country and money could afford.

In 1858 he was elected District Judge of the Tenth Judicial District of Iowa, and re-elected again in 1862, and during these eight years he presided over the courts of the district with credit and honor; and it was here that he gained that wide reputation through the State which he still retains, of being a profound jurist, an able lawyer and a finished scholar.

In 1870 he was appointed by the Governor of Iowa Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and in this position he served but a short time, when he retired from law and politics, to turn his attention to the building of railroads; but while on the Supreme Bench his written opinions and judicial decisions were models of learning, brevity and research.

Soon after leaving the Supreme Bench he conceived and originated a plan for the construction of a railroad from Dubuque, along the west bank of the Mississippi River to St. Paul, with the main branch up and along the Valley of the Turkey, via Mankato, to the Northern Pacific Railroad; upon announcing his scheme to the public, it was looked upon as visionary and impossible, but

he threw the full force of his determined will and character into the scheme, and in a short time he had the satisfaction of being the first man to break ground on the enterprise which afterward became the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, and it is to his energy, will and perseverance that Northern Iowa and Minnesota are indebted for that magnificent line of road that follows the Father of Waters from Clinton to St. Paul.

To avoid heavy grades, as well as to shorten the route from Chicago and Dubuque to the great Northwest, his plan was to follow the Valley of the Turkey as a through and main line, but in this he was overruled, and Dubuque lost heavily by the change, and the road still climbs the heavy grades, and pursues the longest and most unprofitable routes to the same points.

He stayed by this enterprise until he saw it completed under his own eyes to Guttenberg, when he left it, and organized the "Iowa Eastern" Narrow Gauge Company, whose purpose was to build a road from McGregor, in a southwesterly direction, through Iowa's coal-fields to the Missouri.

His energy and perseverance soon raised the desired funds, and he again broke ground upon the new enterprise, and rapidly pushed it forward from Beulah for a distance of sixteen miles, when all of a sudden a financial panic fell upon the country, his backers failed, and he was left to struggle as he could with a large floating debt hanging over his enterprise, and its creditors pursuing him at every turn.

He had sold his beautiful farm at Garnavillo, and had invested the proceeds in a large tract of land in Grand Meadow Township, and this he had soon brought to a high state of cultivation, and adorned and embellished it in a magnificent manner; and this fine home and farm he put in jeopardy to save his fair name and fame as a man of honor and integrity, until at last he found himself upon the very verge of ruin and poverty.

He was the author, the originator and the president of the enterprise, and when the crash came with all its terrible effects, its creditors met him without compassion at every turn, and demanded their full share from the ruins of a blasted enterprise; and to add to his crushed and tender feelings, many of his former friends deserted him, and left him to struggle alone under a pressure that was enough to break and shatter the strongest mind ever possessed by a human being.

In all these struggles he never lost sight of his honor and integ-

rity, and he made every effort, offered every assurance within his power and command, to appease and stay the demands, but all to no purpose; suit after suit was brought, judgments were multiplied, executions were issued, and his own private property seized to satisfy the demands against the company.

There was a time during this terrible pressure upon him when a few of his old friends might have come to his support, and by even their countenance and assurance, and without the aid of money, could have given such confidence to his enterprise, as would have pushed it along on its route, every mile of which would have restored confidence, allayed the demands of creditors, paid them in the end, and completed the enterprise; but these were not forthcoming, and with all this load upon his shoulders, he kept his sixteen miles of road in good condition, and through storm and sunshine his trains made their regular trips along the route with their freight and passengers until the present season when he sold the road with all its franchises and incumbrances to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and retired once more to his farm.

In conjunction with his brother he began the construction of another railroad from Lancaster, Wis., running in a northeasterly direction up and along the valley of the Kickapoo; and after completing a portion of the road, he sold out his interest, and from the sales of both roads he has probably saved his large and extensive arm, which still leaves him a competence, and a peaceful retreat in his declining years.

When the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and the South had threatened to plant her slave colonies on free soil, he was among the very first men of America to protest against the encroachment, and among the first to call together a body of men for the purpose of forming an organization against the demands of the slaveholder's power, and from that day to the present he has stood by that organization.

As a profound lawyer, an able and upright judge, as a finished scholar and a public man, his name and his public works will ever be connected with the history of the State and his county in a high and in an honorable manner; and as he has still many years of usefulness before him, we will leave him in the hands of those whom he has served so long and well, to do him more ample justice in the future.

S. T. Woodward is a native of Vermont, born in Grand Isle County, Jan. 23, 1828. His father, James Woodward, was a native of Londonderry, N. H., and was of Scotch Irish descent, while his mother, Hannah (Town) Woodward, was a native of Vermont. The subject of this sketch passed his early life on a farm, obtaining his education in the common public school, with a few months attendance at a select school when seventeen years of age. In 1848, in company with his parents, he came West and located in Farmersburg Township in this county. Previous to coming to Iowa he taught school for a short time in New York, where the family had emigrated from Vermont, and the first winter of his arrival here, that of 1848'9, he taught a select school at Garnavillo. The spring and summer of 1849 he spent on his father's farm, and in the fall of that year went to New York City, where he remained a few months, returning to Iowa in the spring of 1850. In 1854 he made another trip to Clinton County, N. Y., where he was united in marriage with Esther A. Smith, an estimable lady of that county, who has been truly a helpmeet to him in the many years they have since traveled life's journey together. They have two children living—Charles H., who was born Aug. 18, 1855, an attorney admitted to the bar in 1877, now residing in Knoxville, Iowa, in charge of his father's coal interests at that place; Frances Emma, born June 18, 1868, residing with her parents. On their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Woodward located in National, where they resided until 1858, when he received the appointment of Deputy Clerk of the District Court, and they removed to Guttenberg, then the county seat of Clayton County. He served as Deputy Clerk two years, and while attending to the duties of the office, as opportunity afforded he read law, and was admitted to the bar March, 1860, and at once commenced the practice of his chosen profession. On the removal of the county seat to Elkader, in 1860, he moved to that place, where he has since continued to reside, engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Woodward has ever been an active man, his professional business for many years being very remunerative. In every matter of public interest he has been specially engaged, and in the building of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad he devoted some two or three years of his life, using his influence to have the road located by way of Elkader. He was Director of the road for two years. In the organization of the First National Bank at Elkader he was a prime mover, and was one of the Board of Directors for

several years. In 1881 he purchased a coal mine within the city limits of Knoxville, Iowa, which is proving very remunerative, and where he spends a portion of his time. A portrait of Mr. Woodward appears in this work.



CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATIONAL.

The early settlers of Iowa took a deep interest in the cause of education, which interest has always been maintained, so that to-day illiteracy among the native born is almost unknown. Clayton County pioneers were no exception to the rule, the school-house being erected as soon as a sufficient number of scholars could be gotten together for the purpose of receiving instruction. The first schools in the county were private or select schools, but the public school system was adopted as soon as a sufficient fund was created for that purpose.

By an act passed by the first General Assembly, and approved by the Governor, Jan. 24, 1847, the office of school fund commissioner was created, and Eliphalet Price was the first person elected to that office in Clayton County. A sketch of Judge Price will be found in the chapter of "Illustrious and Prominent Dead." He was succeeded in 1850 by Samuel Murdock, who served with ability and fidelity until 1858. He was succeeded by H. S. Granger, and he by Isaac Mathews, in whose term the office was abolished. Judge Murdock's biography appears in connection with the history of the bar of Clayton County, of which he is the father. On the subject of "School Fund Commissioners," Hon. John Everall, in an address delivered before the Teachers' Institute in 1875, thus speaks:

"By the old law, in force previous to 1858, the man at the head of the school interests of the county was the school fund commissioner. He had the power, and it was his duty to organize new districts and establish their boundaries. He was not obliged to confine his lines to the township boundaries. The center of a settlement was generally made the center of a district, and hence some of the peculiarly shaped districts we now have. It was also his duty to make an abstract of the reports of the district secretaries for the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, but his most responsible duty was taking charge of and apportioning the school fund, a duty now falling to the county auditor, this apportion-

ment being the interest of the proceeds of the sale of the sixteenth section of land in each township, set apart by the General Government for school purposes. The salary of this commissioner was such pay for his services as the sheriff, clerk and district attorney were pleased to allow him, subject to the approval of the superintendent of public instruction, and amounted in this county to about \$300 per year, to which was added something for contingent expenses. The law made it the duty of directors to examine teachers, touching their qualifications to teach spelling, reading, writing, geography, history and English grammar, but I never heard of a Board of Directors doing it. Districts had a right to levy a tax for building school-houses and contingent expenses, but if they wanted any more money than the commission furnished for the teachers, they had to raise it by voluntary subscription, or by an assessment of so much a head on pupils.

“Of course the school accommodations were not in those days what they are now. The first house in which I taught was of logs, with a ‘shake’ roof that was decidedly shaky. When new it had been the shelter of a family; when too far gone for that it had answered the purpose of a stable, and—then it was our school-room. The transition was not sudden, for I remember that the Director, pointing to an old fire-place back of the extemporized desk where I was to preside in all my first-term dignity, said, ‘John, thar’s an old hen on fifteen eggs in thar; she’ll be off in a few days, and I’ll be obliged if you will watch ’er a little and not let the children disturb ’er!’ And so I watched for the chickens while I taught the children and all came off right as near as I can remember.”

In 1849 Clayton County had 403 persons of school age, and the apportionment of money that year amounted to \$238.20. In point of numbers Clayton was the twenty-fourth county in the State. The following year 607 persons of school age were reported. In 1852 there were of school age 1,558 persons. The next year 2,823. At this time there were seven schools in the county, with 330 names enrolled, five male and four female teachers, the average compensation being about \$12 per month. This was probably exclusive of board, as the teacher in those days “boarded ’round,” as it was called. Clayton was now about the fourteenth county in point of school population. During the next ten years Clayton made rapid strides as compared with other counties. In 1863 it had 8,800

persons of school age, being exceeded in such population by only two counties in the State. There were organized 145 sub-districts, being fifteen more than any other county had. There were 244 teachers with an enrollment of 5,886, and an average attendance of 3,411. In 1872 there were 11,168 persons of school age, twenty-one township districts, 136 sub-districts and seventeen independent districts. There were ninety-five frame, twenty brick, twenty log and nineteen stone school-houses, valued at \$135,321. The average compensation of teachers was males, \$40.68; females, \$26.04. In 1874 there were twenty township districts, 139 sub-districts and eighteen independent districts, and number of persons of school age about the same as in 1872. In 1876 there were nineteen district townships, 132 sub-districts and thirty-two independent districts. The average compensation paid male teachers was \$40.43; female teachers, \$28.74. There were then 11,543 persons of school age, with an enrollment of 7,804 and an average attendance of 4,551. There were 106 frame, twenty-five brick, twenty-four stone and fifteen log school-houses, valued at \$153,285. In 1882 there were twenty district townships, 132 sub-districts and thirty-five independent districts. There were employed in the schools ninety male and 198 female teachers, with an average monthly compensation for males, \$35.07 and females, \$26.46. The number of persons of school age was 10,413, a falling off from 1876. There were 111 frame, twenty-six brick, twenty stone and six log school-houses valued at \$150,145.

In 1857 Hon. Maturin F. Fisher, of this county, was elected State Superintendent of Public Schools. He prepared a bill for a new law on the common-school question, and presented it to the Legislature. After material changes the bill passed. In Mr. Fisher's report for 1858 convincing arguments are set forth in favor of the bill as prepared. From that report it is learned there were then in the county 5,147 persons of school age, ninety-three organized districts, seventy-two schools, forty-six male and forty-seven female teachers. The average salary for males was \$19.70 a month, and for females, \$9.72. There were raised that year \$1,717.72 by voluntary subscription for teachers. There were six brick, five stone and twenty-five log school-houses.

The new law provided for a tax for teachers' fund, and gave each county a superintendent of public schools, whose duties were very nearly the same as now. For salary, he had an amount equal to

the pay of the clerk of the District Court, augmented by as much as the district presidents at their meeting might allow him, his entire pay not in any event, however, to exceed, by more than one-eighth that of clerk. The salary in this county was \$500.

From the address of Mr. Everall, already quoted from, the following is extracted:

“ In the spring of 1858 our first County Superintendent, Alonzo Brown, was elected. He was, at the time, comparatively a stranger and for his nomination and election, the friends of education were in a large measure indebted to Judge Murdock. I have, in the past, often spoken to you of him and of Mr. Emory, his successor. I was a frequent visitor at both their homes, and am aware that I may be too partial for a historian. About a month after Mr. Brown's election I obtained my first certificate. A history of that transaction, and the effect it had upon me when afterward called upon to examine teachers, I gave you on a previous occasion. The history of the High-School building, and its crumbling foundation, at Garnavillo, which foundation I have told you I regarded a fitting monument to the memory of the Legislature that repealed the law, is familiar to the most of you. The law provided that the directors of each township, should, at a yearly competitive examination, select three of their best scholars who should receive tuition free at the High School.

“ Mr. Brown believed that the true way to improve our schools was to improve our teachers and excite a deep interest among patrons. The latter he undertook by holding meetings throughout the county, in most of the townships, where teachers, parents and children were brought together. These meetings were highly successful. For the improvement of teachers he had, though not without opposition, a Teachers' School at Garnavillo in the fall of 1858. As our teacher, many of us met here, for the first time, Prof. J. Briggs, who has been an active worker in our schools ever since that time, and has probably educated more teachers than any other person in the county, and has, besides, done very much for our educational interests. At the close of the school we held our first institute. About thirty-five teachers were present. It was not unlike institutes we have attended since. Some of us were deficient in scholarship, but many were there who would stand well to the front at your institutes of to-day. And many of the discussions, if they could be reproduced, would, I think, convince some of the teachers of the present institutes that there is not so

much of the new under the sun as they seem to imagine. Of course there was the usual amount of argument on the relation of some preposition, the usual arithmetical puzzles, the usual amount of sparring and sulking among the singers, and lastly, I can assure you, there was the usual amount of flirtation. If any of the 'schoolma'ams' went home alone in the evening it was not the fault of the boys! I always dream of those old friends at our first School and Institute as they appeared then, though I know it to be a false picture. Time changes us all.

"During this institute this association was organized, with Prof. Briggs as President and W. H. Muzzy as Secretary. The winter after its organization the association met at Elkader. The minutes are lost, but I remember that we had a good meeting. A Mr. Ainsworth, of West Union, delivered an excellent address. It was our custom to hold a June session. The June session of that year was at National. The minutes of this meeting are also lost. We had a live meeting, and, for the first time at our meetings, the Bible question was discussed. After a spirited debate, a resolution declaring it the duty of every teacher to read the Bible in school was lost, by a close vote, and a substitute adopted, which declared that it should be left to the discretion of the teachers.

"It is to be mentioned of Superintendent Brown, that he never acted as presiding officer. Notwithstanding his activity in educational matters, his constant attendance, his ever ready word in season, I never knew him to preside at a teachers' meeting. During the war he was elected President of the association, but he never accepted even that compliment from the institute. The President of the first institute was E. A. Crary. At our second institute, many of us met for the first time Mr. Emery. He brought with him quite a number of teachers from the neighborhood of Monona. Many had been attending his fall term of school, and between these and those who had been attending Mr. Briggs' school there was considerable rivalry.

"This Briggs school was one the teachers had put on foot. The High School having been abolished, several teachers clubbed together and hired Mr. Briggs to teach a two-months' fall term. About twenty-five of us attended, and I do not remember that we claimed any particular credit for spending our own money for the improvement of our own minds. For the encouragement of some who complain of hard times for teachers, I may say that \$15 a month in summer and \$25 in winter was then regarded

high wages. At this institute were over fifty teachers. The *Journal*, then published at Garnavillo, gives a long and highly-favorable account of the session, rather flattering all who were connected with it. Mr. Emery presided, and John Everall was Secretary. I will take occasion to say that the account just mentioned was not from the pen of the secretary, but from that of the then editor of the *Journal*, friend Eiboeck.

“Our principal teachers were Messrs. Brown, Briggs and Emery, Mr. Smart running the musical department. It was here that friend Kingsley first appeared among us, and I will say to the ladies that, as there are exceptions to most rules, he may be an exception to the one I mentioned, that time changes us all, for to the best of my recollection he looked then just as he looks now! And that reminds me of a joke on Mr. Briggs, laid at Mr. Crosby’s door. Mr. Crosby was a general favorite at our first institutes. Always ready with a telling story he delivered the first lecture on physiology to the teachers of the county. Some one, knowing that in Mr. Crosby’s youth he had known Mr. Briggs, asked him how old he thought Mr. Briggs to be. ‘Well,’ said Mr. Crosby, ‘that is just what older people used to ask of each other when I was a school-boy. Nobody ever knew then, and, of course, I can’t tell now’

“To return to Mr. Kingsley, who deserves more than a passing notice, at this institute he distinguished himself as a fleet runner (we played at ‘goal’ during recesses), and as a poet. Our leaders had been arguing for some time on a grammatical question, something about a trumpet, and whether ‘the winds blew the signal for the combat’ or whether it was not, ‘the signal blow winds,’ etc. Kingsley, thinking with others that the question should be laid away, took occasion, at roll-call, to respond in several stanzas, turning the whole matter into ridicule, as he has done with serious subjects several times since. Prof. Briggs came in just as Kingsley recited something about ‘that old teacher Briggs’ (I forget what he made Briggs to rhyme with, but I am sure no offense was intended), and the Professor evidently thought those Monona fellows were hitting him. His combativeness was aroused—and being an old acquaintance I can say, privately, that this bump has a larger development on the Professor’s head than many suppose—and when his own name was called he responded sharply and sarcastically with a proverb slightly changed, something about its being ‘easier to contend with seven wise men who can render a

reason,' etc. This retort was a settler, and I am sure Mr. Kingsley thought the Professor incapable of appreciating poetry. However, from the fact that he has read several poems at our meetings since that occasion, I conclude that he was not entirely discouraged.

“During this year association meetings were held at McGregor, and at Strawberry Point. The institute in the fall of 1860 was held at Monona. Mr. Emery was now superintendent. The pay had so changed that he could not afford to give his full time to the work of his office, but, although not as active as Mr. Brown, he did good service, and the teachers became strongly attached to him. Mr. Briggs being at Pike's Peak, many of his pupils attended the fall term of Mr. Emery's school. The teachers at this institute were Mr. Barnes, Rev. J. R. Upton and the superintendent. Mr. Brown was there a portion of the time, and read a valuable address to the teachers. Again I pass over the meetings of the association, and come to the institute of 1861, held at Garnavillo. So far, the only schools in the county where teachers had attended in a body for the purpose of better preparing themselves for the work had been held at Garnavillo and at Monona. A large majority of the teachers in attendance at our meetings were from Garnavillo, Farmersburg and Monona Townships, which accounts for the extraordinary number of meetings held within the limits of those townships.

“Mr. Emery's fall term had been attended by a large number of teachers, and we all went to Garnavillo expecting a profitable time. We were not disappointed. At this time attendance upon the institute was not compulsory, but we had a large one, and one of the best ever held in the county. Prof. Putnam, of Indiana, conducted it, assisted by Mr. Brown. Prof. Cramer, our third superintendent, met us here for the first time. The teachers had become better acquainted, with each other and seemed to work more in harmony than ever before. This institute will never be forgotten by its members. At this meeting a fine edition of Bancroft's History of the United States, unabridged was presented to Mr. Brown by the teachers, and indeed it was a free-will offering. Already some of the teachers, including Kingsley and Crary, had gone to the front to help Uncle Sam with the Rebellion. We missed Kingsley, for he was always opposed to whipping. He and Miss Melvina Stewart were leading disputants on the “moral suasion” question. We thought perhaps he had gone South to illustrate his argument. Monlux, Payne, Harrington and some

four or five others enlisted during this institute. At this session was started the Friday evening sociable.

“A profitable meeting of the association was held at Windsor the following winter. I remember that Mr. Emery here called attention to the damage done our schools by the continual change of teachers. His remarks would apply to the present with almost equal force. Prof. E. B. Wakeman addressed us, taking for his text the words of Commodore Foote when receiving the rebel general's sword at Donelson, ‘General, I meant to take your fort or go to the bottom’! It was an appeal for earnestness and determination on the part of the teachers in behalf of their schools, no matter what difficulties might be encountered. Up to the time of this meeting I had not, I think, been absent from a regularly called meeting of the teachers of the county since the first institute, and, so far as I know, the first gathering of teachers in the county. But at this time, from all accounts from the South, I thought Kingsley and the other boys needed help down there, I wanted to see Kingsley, to talk over ‘moral suasion’ with him, so I went to find him. Over a year afterward I found him in Arkansas, and, seated on a tree, overhanging the river nearly opposite Little Rock, we had a good chat. He confessed that he believed in whipping as a last resort!

“During the winter of 1863-’64, I was home for a short time, and met the teachers at Windsor, where a watch was presented to Superintendent Emery. When I returned to my regiment I bade him what we then knew was the final good-by. He was dying of consumption. Mr. Brown, then provost marshal, called with me at the time. He was healthy and strong and could not have dreamed that he was so soon to follow from the same dread disease. Both of these excellent men were called away in middle life. There were at least twenty-two members of this association in the United States service during the war of the Rebellion, not reckoning any that have become members since the war. I do not know how many of this number are living, but know that eight are dead. So far as I know but two died in battle. Daniel Payne and Seth Martin were their names; the first was killed in the charge on Vicksburg, the other at Chickamauga. Levi King, who was known to all the old teachers as an active member of the association, died in hospital in Jackson, Tenn. I made his acquaintance at my first examination before Mr. Brown. I saw him a few hours before his death. He was propped up in his bunk, in a tent, de-

lirious with fever, and imagined himself at one of these meetings. He recognized me and called upon me for remarks. We will cherish his memory."

Mr. Everall concluded in some general remarks on the objects of the association, urging the teachers to carry home something of profit from the meeting, and to remember that determination, earnestness and perseverance constitute the key to success. He referred to the incoming of the Centennial year of our national life as an excellent time for the young to make good resolves, and hoped the year might be a good one for keeping them. He wanted his young friends to have an object in life worth working for and fighting for, and he wanted them to go to work and attain it. He closed by repeating a very appropriate poem, of which we give the last verse :

Choose well the path in which you run,
Succeed by noble daring;
Then though the last, when once 'tis won,
Your crown is worth the wearing.
Then never fret, if left behind,
Nor slacken your endeavor;
But ever keep this truth in mind,
'Tis better late than never.

The Teachers' Institutes were continued without the lapse of a single year until 1873. In the spring of 1874 the General Assembly of the State passed an act which was approved by the Governor March 19, 1874, under which Normal Institutes were to be organized. The following is the act:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, that section 1,769 of the code is hereby amended to read as follows: The county superintendent shall hold annually a Normal institute for the instruction of teachers and those who may desire to teach, and, with the concurrence of the superintendent of public instruction, procure such assistance as may be necessary to conduct the same at such time as the schools of the county are generally closed. To defray the expense of said institute, he shall require the payment of a fee of one dollar for each certificate issued; also the payment of one dollar registration fee for each person attending the Normal Institute.

"SECTION 2. He shall monthly, and at the close of each institute, transmit to the county treasurer all moneys so received, including the State appropriation for institute, to be designated the "institute fund," together with the name of each person so contributing and the amount. The Board of Supervisors may appropriate such additional sum as may by them be deemed necessary

for the support of such institute. All disbursements of the institute fund shall be on the order of the county superintendent, and no order shall be drawn except for bills presented to the county superintendent, and approved by him for services rendered, or expenses incurred in connection with the Normal Institute. ”

The first institute held under this act was in August, 1874. J. F. Thompson, County Superintendent, delivered an excellent address before this institute, from which the following is extracted :

“I wish to remind you, fellow-teachers, that we are on probation in this Normal Institute. The eyes of a watchful public are upon us, and the other similar institutes that are being held throughout the State, and, if we succeed in accomplishing the good that we should do in these institutes, the effect will be felt upon the schools of the State, and, in the near future, it will be easy for the friends of popular education to secure from our law-makers a system of normal schools inferior to none in the Union. I need not say to you that I have had an anxious solicitude for the success of this institute, for if it succeeds in awakening the teachers and people to a realization of the needs of our common schools, and raising the standard of teachers’ qualifications, it will give an impetus to education throughout the State, and tend to elevate the condition of our schools, and raise the dignity of the profession.

“I am glad to meet so many of you here to-night. True, as is generally the case, many of those who need the benefit of the normal school most are not here. The expense and trouble were too great, and the teachers’ wages too small to justify their attendance, and I greatly fear that school officers will continue to feel that they pay such teachers fully enough for their services—and who can blame them ? Right here let me make a suggestion for your consideration. If you wish higher wages or a better situation, do your best to prepare yourself to fill a higher station. If you receive but \$15 per month, try to earn \$30, and when you receive \$30, earn \$50, if possible. and your efforts will ere long be appreciated, and the position you seek will come to you. Study at home, read works on teaching, attend normal schools, do everything in your power to excel in your profession, being assured that true excellence in any profession will be discovered and amply rewarded.

“This brings me to consider what we should accomplish at our Normal Institutes, and I may state what I consider should be our objects, under three heads:

“First, to obtain a more thorough knowledge of the branches we have to teach.

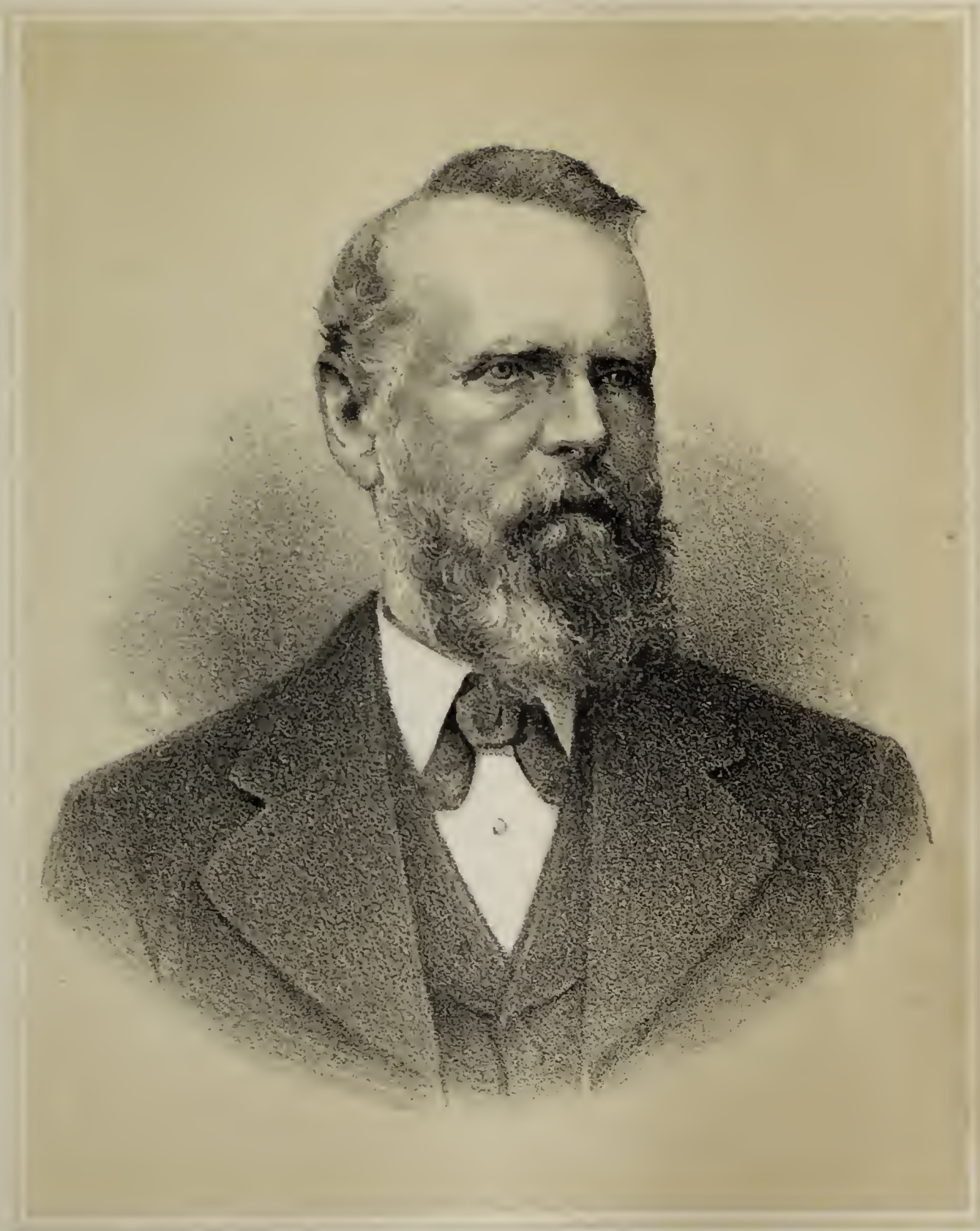
“Second, to learn the most improved methods of imparting that knowledge to others.

“Third to strengthen the bonds of union between us and our co-workers in the cause of education, and imbue us with a more exalted view of our work and love for our chosen profession.

“Let us look for a short time at each of these objects separately.

“First, as to our more thorough knowledge of what we are expected to teach. I am aware that I have many well-qualified teachers before me—many earnest, wide-awake, thinking teachers; but have I one within the sound of my voice that is satisfied with present attainments? I do not believe it. We are never too well acquainted with any branch of study. The education of the true teacher is never completed, till summoned by the hand of death to that silent hall ‘where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.’ I need not then urge upon you the need of higher educational qualifications. Our deficiencies are, to most of us, only too painfully evident already. You cannot teach what you do not understand. Nothing is more self-evident than this. Mr. Everall told us, at Monona, three years ago, that a teacher should know each lesson which his pupils are required to recite so well that he could lay aside the text-book and recite the lesson as he would wish them to recite it. I shall go farther and affirm that a teacher ought to know of everything much more than the learner can be expected to acquire. The teacher should know things in a masterly way. He must see the truth in all its phases, with its antecedents and consequents, or he cannot present it in just that shape in which the young mind can apprehend it. He must, as he holds the diamond up to the sun, turn its facets round and round, till the pupil catches its luster.

“Our second object, in importance really the first, is to learn the best methods of imparting instruction to others. Many of our teachers have had no training with reference to this. They go into their first school with no definite idea how to teach, except what they have received from the teachers who have taught in their district. Such teachers generally select a favorite teacher as a model and begin their daily routine. A few of our teachers have read works on teaching and educational journals, and, adopting many of the excellent suggestions found in them, have improved their methods and become good teachers. I, by no means, undervalue



John Keeling

native talent, or what may be styled ‘aptness to teach.’ But this is not indispensable, and nine out of ten of those who assume the responsibilities of teaching, may become successful teachers, if they can only receive the proper instruction. And I must say that I think our strongest efforts in this institute should be put forth to instruct teachers how to teach.

“Thirdly, should we never meet together in these annual gatherings and become acquainted with each other, should we never have the chance of an interchange of opinions, to hear of each other’s labors, trials and victories, we would live our life in a very circumscribed sphere. But if we improve the social opportunities which this institute offers, we shall become well acquainted with each other, and our mutual aims in a common cause should tend to strengthen the bond of unity between us, and we shall go forth to our common work strengthened, encouraged and invigorated. And as we take our position each morning behind the desk of our school-room, our hearts will be warmed by the thought that the scores of those we have met here and whose friendship we share are working in union with us.”

Since 1874, the institutes have been held regularly every year, under the State law. The following is the attendance of each Normal Institute held in Clayton County since the adoption of the law of 1874 :

1874.....165	1877.....181	1880.....182
1875.....133	1878.....135	1881.....142
1876.....167	1879.....131	

The old law was defective, yet it did good work in its day, and was a fitting introduction to the more perfect law that established Normal Institutes. With the ushering in of this law at the beginning of Mr. Thompson’s administration there was a decided change for the better. The attendance was much larger and teachers studied more vigorously than ever before. They seemed to realize that to advance in the profession and keep with the times would require hard study, and not only of the subject to be taught, but of the best means of presenting it to their classes. “Three things were characteristic of our first Normals,” says Mr. Oathout,—“books, fans and croquet.”

Alonzo Brown, the first Superintendent of Public Schools for Clayton County, was born at Dryden, N. Y., March 6, 1821. When quite a boy he set out with his father, to explore the western part of the State, which was then new and thinly settled. He was

so pleased with it that he persuaded his father to emigrate, which he did soon afterward, locating in Chautauqua County. Here he grew to be a man, received his education, and by dint of hard work and close study he obtained a thorough knowledge of the English language. A friend thus writes of him:

“Here he stepped forth from the paternal roof a finished gentleman, an honest man with a mind stored with examples and precepts which would adorn a philosopher, and an education which any might be proud of, to act his part in the great drama of life. Like thousands of those who have risen to greatness in America, he commenced a school for the instruction of the young. Having a cheerful and pleasing countenance, with a happy faculty of imparting knowledge to others, he soon became the most popular teacher in the county. It was while engaged in this business that he procured a set of law books, and during his leisure hours he acquired, with hard labor and much toil, a knowledge of the law.

“He had heard of the Great West; of ocean prairies, of majestic rivers, far toward the setting sun. Here was a place for his genius and a field for his labor. With the same desire for adventure which fills every American mind, he turned his footsteps toward Iowa. In the summer of 1856 he settled at Garnavillo. He was not long among us ere his usefulness was discovered, and even before he had gained a legal residence among us, he was elected Justice of the Peace. For several years he held this office with satisfaction to the people and credit to himself.

“Iowa had changed her Constitution, and in 1858 adopted and promulgated a new code of laws, among which was a great and intricate system of school laws. His mind clearly and quickly saw the advantages of such a system on the future welfare and happiness of our State, and with the utmost untiring energy he assisted in putting it in operation. He was almost unanimously elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for the county, and proved the right man in the right place at the right time. The new system was intricate; no one seemed to understand it. There was neglect and indifference about putting it into execution. He took hold of it with a master's hand, unfolded all its windings and mysteries, explained and analyzed in every part of the county, all its parts and sections, organized new school districts, gave plans for new school-houses, instructed teachers in their several duties, and organized a teacher's institute, which remains an honor to its founder, and a credit to its members.

“During the war Mr. Brown was appointed United States Deputy Marshal, the duties of which he discharged with promptness and fidelity. When the Governor of Iowa issued an appeal to the people imploring them to send to our suffering soldiers sanitary supplies, this appeal touched the heart of this good and loyal man. He loved his country, and the thought that those who were fighting her battles, fighting for the flag he so dearly loved, were suffering for the necessities of life, nerved him to make an effort for their relief. He forgot his own private affairs, and bent the whole energy of his soul toward raising supplies for the army. He traveled days and nights, addressed assemblies, appealed to the patriotism and loyalty of every man and woman, held up the suffering condition of the poor soldiers bleeding and dying in a strange land for the common necessities of life. The people responded. They gave, and they gave freely. The result was that he went to the Sanitary Fair at Dubuque with his full measure of supplies. Thanks poured in on him from every quarter. Ladies and gentlemen bowed to and honored him, and the weak languishing soldier blessed the name of Alonzo Brown. In consequence of his industry and perseverance, Clayton County received the prize of a large and beautiful flag. On the Fourth of July, as it annually returns, this may be seen floating from the flag staff in Garnavillo.

“Sincere and patriotic as he was, ardent and energetic as he was for the public good, great and noble as were his public acts, his social life eclipsed them all. In the social circle he was loved and admired by all who knew him. His kind words, merry laugh and innocent jests made him the life and soul of a company.

“He had a smile for those who loved him
And a sigh for those who hate,
And whatever skies were o’er him,
Had a heart for any fate.

“He was first at the bedside of sickness, and the last to leave. Often when little children were afflicted with a dangerous epidemic would he hold them in his arms, striving to soothe their dying moments. On one occasion when a little sufferer was about to close its eyes forever, almost the last words upon its lips were, ‘Ma, Mr. Brown will save me.’ Then did the tears gush like rain from his manly eyes, as he bent o’er the dying form of his neighbor’s child.

“He believed in the great God and in the immortality of the soul. His ideas of a future state were both beautiful and philo-

sophical. He studied Nature and obeyed her commandments. He loved the excitement and sport of the chase; was a fine woodman and one of the best rifle shots in the country. But this philanthropist and benefactor, this kind husband and indulgent father, this faithful friend and true companion, is now no more. He died in Chautauqua County, N. Y., March 6, 1867."

Horace Emery was a worthy successor of Alonzo Brown, and did much for the public schools of the county. He was born in Andover, N. H., Sept. 18, 1830, and was the son of Joseph and Mary (Gordon) Emery. He was educated in the schools of his native village. About the year 1853 he came West and located in Monona Township, and for the first year visited different portions of the county, then engaging in the mercantile business, in company with R. R. Olmsted, following that business for several years. In December, 1859, he married Susan, daughter of James Parker, who emigrated from Oneida County, N. Y., in 1854, to Clayton County. One daughter blessed this union—Maud, who yet resides in Monona. In 1859 Mr. Emery was elected County Superintendent, and re-elected in 1861, serving until 1863. As a testimonial of the esteem in which he was held by the teachers of the county, he was presented by them with a fine watch. Mr. Emery died in 1864, of consumption, mourned not alone by his family, but by all who were so fortunate as to be numbered among his acquaintances. He was a good man of whom it could truly be said,

None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise.

J. A. Cramer was the third to fill the office, being elected in 1863, and serving one term of two years.

George Cook was elected in 1865, and served two years.

William A. Preston served from 1867 to 1869. A sketch of Mr. Preston is found in the bar chapter.

John Everall served two terms, from 1869 to 1873. He was a good officer.

John Everall, now a farmer, P. O. Farmersburg, was the son of Richard and Elizabeth (Liversage) Everall, natives of England, who came to America in 1850, located in Lodomillo Township, and afterward moved to Farmersburg. He was born in England, April 20, 1839; he was educated in England, and in Clayton County; he studied law some time, and from a lawyer's office enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, Company E, Capt.

Drips. He was in many battles, and was wounded at Tupelo, Miss., in 1864, by a musket ball, in the mouth, taking away a portion of his lower jaw. He was discharged at Keokuk, Iowa, in June, 1865. During his service he was a correspondent of the press at McGregor. After his return he purchased a farm, and has followed farming ever since. In 1865 he married Bellonia, daughter of G. L. and Martha (Evans) Renshaw, natives of Virginia. They came to Clayton County, Ia., and died here. By this union there are five children—Martha, born Jan. 20, 1869; John, Feb., 16, 1871; George L., June 10, 1873; Bruce, Sept. 12, 1877; the babe was born Oct. 23, 1881. Mr. E. is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity, and is Master of the lodge. He has held the office of County School Superintendent for four years, the duties of which he faithfully discharged. Has held most of the township offices, and in all has been a valuable and efficient officer. He has voted the Democratic ticket. He has been Secretary of the Clayton County Agricultural Society for several years, and has contributed much toward its success.

J. F. Thompson succeeded Mr. Everall and also served two terms. Mr. Thompson did much to forward the interests of the schools in the county. A sketch of him will be found in the chapter of "National, State and County Representation."

Percival W. McClelland, who was first elected to the office of Superintendent of common schools of Clayton County, is a native of Ohio, having first seen the light of day in Licking County, in that State, Oct. 14, 1846. He was the son of Rev. E. J. and Miranda (Wescott) McClelland, natives of New York. Percival W. was the third in a family of three children, and was educated in the State University of Iowa in 1873. He at once engaged in the profession of teaching, continuing to be thus employed until elected to the office of Superintendent. In 1880 he was united in marriage with Mary Ann, daughter of Alonzo Winkley, of Monona. She was born in Meriden, N. H., March 21, 1860. One child was born unto them. Mrs. McClelland died May, 1882. Mr. McClelland resides in Monona and is a member of the Elkader Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Orlando De Shay Oathout, the present Superintendent of Schools, was born at Eaton, Madison County, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1839. He was the son of S. H. and Eliza (Abbott) Oathout, both natives of New York. S. H. Oathout was the son of John Oathout, of New York, and John's father was Alexander Oathout, who also, lived in New York. Alexander's father, Yohannes Oathout, came

from Holland about 1775, settling near Albany, N. Y. Our subject on his mother's side was descended from the Pilgrim Fathers. S. H. Oathout was married Jan. 1, 1834, at Lebanon, N. Y., to Eliza Abbott. He was, in his earlier years, a mechanic, and afterward became a farmer. They had eleven children, eight of whom are living. Of these Moses W., the oldest, is a farmer in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa; Orlando D., our subject, is next; George W., is at Luana, Clayton County, a wagon-maker and painter by occupation; Josephine married Mathew Lytle, a farmer of Monona Township; H. C. is a farmer in Cass County, Iowa; A. C. is a farmer near Hardin, Clayton County; Alpha M. married David A. Church, a farmer in Franklin County, Iowa; and Alice A. is at home at Luana.

S. H. Oathout came from New York May 28, 1855 with his family and settled in Monona Township, a half mile west of the present village of Luana. He still lives on his farm there, which contains 340 acres of land, all under high cultivation. Mr. Oathout is now seventy-three years of age, and his life companion is still living at the age of seventy-one. Both are active and energetic for people of their age and have always had good health. May they be spared many years longer.

When the family came to Clayton County our subject was fifteen years of age. He had attended school in New York, and after coming here he pursued his studies in the old brick school-house near Luana, where he "graduated" at the age of eighteen. This school-house was afterward torn down and the brick were used in building the residence of Louis Heckendorf, in Luana. After leaving school, Orlando remained on his father's farm until the age of twenty-one, when he taught his first school in Grand Meadow Township. He taught this school, which was in the P. G. Baily district five winter terms. He has since taught in many places, among them the Grand Meadow school one term; West Grove, Allamakee County, one term; Hardin, Allamakee County one term; Luana two terms; Humphrey's district, Monona Township, two terms, Hope, independent district, Farmersburg, six years and a half; Clayton as principal, four terms. In October, 1881, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools. The opposing candidate was John Everall, and from the latter's deserved popularity (owing to his excellent social qualities, his having served as County Superintendent two terms, and his having been a soldier during the civil war) the election was very close. Mr. Oathout received 2,100 votes, and Mr. Everall, 2,009 votes.

While at home, Aug. 17, 1871, Mr. Oathout was thrown from a mower in front of the sickle, receiving injuries which rendered an amputation necessary. This operation was performed by Dr. Scott, of Monona. While under the Doctor's care, he was nominated for County Superintendent against Mr. Everall, who was then completing his first term. Mr. Oathout was elected by 500 majority—to stay at home! Mr. Everall's popularity was too great.

Mr. Oathout was married Dec. 28, 1880, to Mary F. Ruegnitz, of Clayton. She is the daughter of Carl Ruegnitz, a cooper by occupation, at Clayton. Mr. Oathout is a staunch Republican, and is a strong temperance worker. He signed the pledge at the age of seventeen. He is a member of the Congregational church. He became a member of the Clayton Lodge, No. 143, A. O. U. W. in 1880. As soon as he was installed in his office as County Superintendent, Mr. Oathout instituted several radical reforms in the management of the office, and now careful system is visible in all his work. He keeps a full record of all examinations of teachers who receive certificates, and a separate one of those who are rejected; an account with the normal school fund; a record of appointments in appeal cases; one of examinations, both regular and special, and a journal of all work done as County Superintendent. He intends soon to have books prepared in which to keep copies of all district reports, which are sent in to the State Superintendent. He has in his office the latest edition of Webster's Unabridged. Mr. Oathout's administration will assuredly be fruitful of excellent results. He has a private library valued at \$900, which contains many choice works. His specialties are mathematics and phonography. He uses Graham's system of the latter. After losing his right hand, he learned to write with his left hand by practicing on a small blackboard. He has studied several systems of phonography—Isaac Pitman's, E. Webster's, Elias Longley's, Ben. Pitman's and Andrew J. Graham's, the use of which he is satisfied to continue. His course of mathematics has been very thorough, comprising arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytical geometry, surveying, calculus and mathematical astronomy. Among his rare books is Isaac Newton's Universal Arithmetic, published. Mr. Oathout has not had the advantage of a college education, but his success is due to indomitable perseverance in study. For example, he worked a whole week at the "grindstone problem," and later on he spent three weeks on a problem in calculus.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PRESS.

There is no instrumentality, not even excepting the pulpit and the bar, which exerts such an influence upon society as the press of the land. It is the Archimedian lever that moves the world. The talented minister of the gospel on the Sabbath day preaches to a few hundred people ; on the following morning his thoughts are reproduced more than a thousand fold, and are read and discussed throughout the length and breadth of the land. The attorney at the bar, in thrilling tones, pleads either for or against the criminal arraigned for trial, often causing the jury to bring in a verdict against the law and the testimony in the case. His words are reproduced in every daily reached by the telegraphic wire, and his arguments are calmly weighed by unprejudiced men and accepted for what they are worth. The politician takes the stand and addresses a handful of men upon the political questions of the day ; his speech is reported and read by a thousand men for every one that heard the address. Suddenly the waters of one of our mighty rivers rise, overflowing the land for miles and miles, rendering thousands of people homeless and without means to secure their daily bread. The news is flashed over the wire, taken up by the press, and is known and read of all men. No time is lost in sending to their relief—the press has made known their wants and they are instantly supplied. “Chicago is on fire ! Two hundred millions worth of property destroyed ! Fifty thousand people rendered homeless !” Such is the dread intelligence proclaimed by the press. Food and clothing are hastily gathered, trains are chartered, and the immediate wants of the sufferers are in a measure relieved.

The power for good or evil of the press, is to-day unlimited. The short comings of the politician are made known through its columns ; the dark deeds of the wicked are exposed ; and each fear it alike. The controlling influences of a Nation, State or county is its press, and the press of Clayton County is no exception to the rule. Since Henry S. Granger started the *Clayton County Herald*, in 1853, the press of Clayton County has been an

important factor in all things tending to the general welfare of the county.

CLAYTON COUNTY HERALD.

This was the first newspaper established in Clayton County. Its publication commenced Jan. 28, 1853, a few weeks later than originally intended. Had its first issue appeared when intended it would have been the first paper north of Dubuque, but the *Lansing Intelligencer* was issued a week or two previous. Henry S. Granger was editor and proprietor, and the sheet was a six-column folio. In his salutatory the editor said :

“In politics we are—no matter what. The *Herald* will be neither Whig nor Democrat, but will, as far as possible, give the people news of the day, and keep its readers advised of the proceedings of all parties, without expressing a decided opinion as to the particular merits of either, believing as we do that much good and some evil belong to each.”

At the expiration of a year and a half Mr. Granger retired from the editorial chair, disposing of the office to A. W. Drips, who, on assuming control, wrote one of the shortest salutatories on record. It is as follows :

“I have bought the *Herald* office, and will assume its responsibilities. The paper will remain neutral in politics. With respect,
A. W. DRIPS.”

Mr. Drips continued alone in the publication of the *Herald* until Nov. 17, 1856, and under his management it ranked among the best county papers in the State. On the 17th he associated with him in its publication John McBride.

THE CLAYTON COUNTY JOURNAL.

The journal is the successor of the *Clayton County Herald*, and made its first appearance at Guttenberg, Thursday, May 6, 1858, Willard F. Howard, Editor and Publisher. It was printed on the type with the press that formerly printed the *Herald*. The salutatory of Mr. Howard was short, opening with an apology, and informing his readers that it was his first newspaper experience. In politics the *Journal* proposed to advocate the principles of the Republican party, “believing,” so the salutatory read, “that the principles of that party are the true principles on which our Government was founded, and if properly carried out will add the greatest good and glory to the Union. We have no sympathy with the

present administration (that of President Buchanan) except such as may arise from pity for the unfortunate." A. W. Drips, former publisher and editor of the *Herald*, took leave of his readers in this number of the *Journal*, as follows:

"Six years ago we indulged ourself with the pleasing idea that we were 'permanently located' in Clayton County. That idea, like the permanent location of the county seat, has proved to be a delusive one. The county seat has said 'good-bye' to two places within three years, and we have said 'good-bye' to two county seats since our first location in the good county of Clayton. It is now our lot to bid 'good-bye' to the old and new settlers of the county with whom we have had intercourse every week for five years past. And it is no easy task to say farewell to those with whom we have been in such intimate relationship; so we will say but little and be gone. Indeed, we are not sure but it would have been best to have kept silent entirely; but we know that in our career as editor we have made many friends—*real friends*—and we could not help saying to them: We have known, felt and appreciated your very many noble acts of kindness toward us, and in our heart of hearts we will bear a strong recollection of the kindnesses wherewith you have brightened the dark hours of an editor's life. And to those who have been our enemies during our sojourn in Clayton County, we will say: *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, which in plain English is: 'Go to thunder, my honies!' Good-bye, all! and we 'dry up!'"

The *Journal* was a six-column folio and was well filled with interesting reading matter. The fourth number contained at the head of the first page the name of Alpheus Scott, as proprietor, and Mr. Howard, as editor and publisher. No explanation was made. The fifty-first number Mr. Howard's name appears again as proprietor, and he announced in the editorial columns that he has purchased the office and all outstanding accounts and wanted all the money that was due. The office was at once removed to Garnavillo, which by a vote of the people had once more become the county seat. On the 4th of August, 1859, Mr. Howard's valedictory appeared, the office having been disposed of to Joseph Eiboeck, who retained control for many years.

Joseph Eiboeck is a Hungarian by birth, but was raised and educated in Germany, and speaks fluently several different languages. He learned the printers' trade before coming to Clayton County. He came here in 1856. Among his first acquaintances

was Judge Murdock, whom he met on the public square and informed that he was a printer and out of money, and looking for employment of some kind. He was referred to the *Herald* office, where he obtained employment, and where he labored as a journeyman printer until he purchased the office from its owner, Alpheus Scott. Murdock says of this purchase: "Everybody looked upon this purchase as a child's bargain on the part of Eiboeck, and Scott often told me that the paper would come back to him. Eiboeck, however, plodded along with his paper week after week, and month after month, not knowing a week in advance where the next week's supply of paper was coming from on which to print its columns. The county printing at that time was but small, and quite a large amount of that had been paid for in advance to the old proprietor. Without money and without any prospect of an income, and with a large debt hanging over him, accumulating every day, the prospects must have looked gloomy, indeed. But there was one thing alone that saved him from utter ruin and disaster, and that was his personal integrity, which, during the most trying position of his life, he never for a single moment suffered to be marred. He always seemed to consider this integrity as so much stock in trade or as a deposit in bank of which he could at all times during dark hours draw, and have his checks honored, and which deposit must always be kept good though the heavens fall. In a few years he paid off the mortgage on his office, freed himself from debt, and owed no man a dollar."

During the war he visited Washington, passed over the Potomac to the headquarters of the army, where his gentle manners and pleasing address made him a welcome guest, and from here he corresponded with his own paper. He has traveled this continent from ocean to ocean, explored the Pacific coast from California to Vancouver, and everywhere stored his mind with observation and facts.

In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Carpenter to represent Iowa at the World's Fair at Vienna. During this trip he visited many cities in Europe, took notes, and from them compiled several interesting and valuable letters. He is an easy, correct, pleasing and fluent speaker. He is now in Des Moines, editor of the *Iowa Anzeiger*.

Mr. Eiboeck sold out in June, 1872, for political reasons, to Junius W. Shannon, an editor of long experience.

Junius W. Shannon was the son of Robert Emmett and Nancy (Daniels) Shannon, and was born in Will County, Ill., in 1835. His father was of Irish, and his mother of French-Irish descent. Until seventeen years of age Junius spent his life largely on a farm. At nineteen he went into the office of the *Sterling Times*, beginning at the bottom as a "printer's devil," and in nine months had editorial charge of the paper. He never completed a regular apprenticeship at the printers' trade, but picked up the art in a few years. He edited papers at Sterling and Morrison, Whiteside County, until November, 1858, when he moved to Fayette County, Ia., spending a year or more on a farm. In 1860 he started the *North Iowa Observer* at Fayette, meeting with good success. Seven years later, in connection with C. H. Talmadge, he started the *West Union Gazette*, another success. In 1871 he took charge of the *Iowa State Reporter* at Waterloo, and the next spring when the Cedar Rapids *Daily Republican* was started, he became its chief editorial writer, and remained in that position until he purchased the *Clayton County Journal*. In 1873 he was appointed Postmaster. Mr. Shannon read law and was admitted to the bar, but not liking the profession, he never practiced. In boyhood he was an Abolitionist, and since he was old enough to vote has acted with the Republican party.

Jan. 1, 1880, J. F. Thompson and C. B. Macdonald bought out Shannon & Co., and the *Journal* was published by this firm until November of the same year, when Mr. Thompson retired from the paper (selling his interest to Mr. Macdonald) to accept the position of Clerk of Courts, to which he had been elected. A sketch of Mr. Thompson is given in the chapter entitled "National, State and County Representation." Mr. Macdonald was then sole proprietor until Jan. 1, 1881, when he sold a one-half interest to George W. Thomas, of Lansing.

George W. Thomas was born at Lansing, Iowa, July 6, 1857. He was the oldest son of J. W. and Nancy (Lemen) Thomas, natives of Missouri. J. W. Thomas removed from Missouri to Wisconsin at the age of sixteen. He taught school in Iowa County and at Potosi for some time, during which he became acquainted with George W. Gray. In 1856 Mr. Gray went to Lansing, where he opened a general store, and Mr. Thomas followed soon after to the same place, going into his employ. Shortly before the war Messrs. Gray and Thomas started a private bank. After the national banking law was passed, they converted their bank into a national

bank, with a capital of \$50,000. Mr. Gray was President, and Mr. Thomas, Cashier. Mr. Gray disposed of his interest in the bank about 1872, and removed to Salem, Oregon, where he has taken a prominent station in life. The bank was again made a private bank in 1881, and is now controlled by J. W. Thomas & Co.

George W. Thomas, our subject, lived at home until he was of the age of nineteen, when he went to the Lenox Collegiate Institute, at Hopkinton, Delaware County. Here he remained two years, taking the collegiate course. After leaving this institution he entered the Lansing *Mirror* office, where he was employed till December, 1880. The first of January, 1881, he bought a one-half interest in the *Clayton County Journal*, going into partnership with C. B. Macdonald. In December, 1881, he bought Mr. Macdonald's interest, and in January, 1882, he took as partner Andrew P. Bock. Mr. Thomas is unmarried. In politics he is a steadfast Republican. His ability as an editor is universally admitted, and his friends prophesy for him a successful career. He is young and energetic, and a witty, easy and forcible writer.

Andrew P. Bock, the present partner of Mr. Thomas in the management of the *Journal*, was born in Kronkorp, Sweden, March 31, 1857. He was the son of Charles J. Bock and Mary Haney, natives of Sweden. Charles J. Bock is a blacksmith by trade, and still works at this in Lansing, Allamakee County, though now fifty-six years old. He has had eight children, seven of whom are now living. Andrew P. is the fourth son. In 1867 the family emigrated from Sweden, landing at New York. Proceeding westward they remained in Chicago five weeks, and then came to Lansing, where the family still live. Four of Andrew's brothers now live at New Albin—Alfred, in partnership with a Mr. Lane in the dry goods business; William O., clerking for this firm, and Charles G. and John J. manufacture wagons. Mary J. and Edward are at home, in Lansing. Edward is a successful telegraph operator.

Andrew P., our subject, was eleven years old when the family emigrated to America. He had attended school in Sweden four years. In Lansing he attended the public schools for five years, until he was sixteen years of age. Nov. 3, 1873, he entered the office of the Lansing *Mirror*, then published by James T. Metcalf. Andrew P. here remained five years, the first three of which constituted his apprenticeship, and the last two of which he worked as journeyman printer. He has always been devoted to the "stick," and his success in the management of the *Journal* is due to his long experience as a practical printer.

In September, 1878, he left Mr. Metcalf, an employer for whom he still retains the kindest feelings, and went to Austin, Minn., into the office of the *Mower County Transcript*, managed by C. H. Davidson. He worked here three years, but during this time, in 1880, he went to Lime Springs, Howard County, Iowa, and purchased the printing office and outfit of the *Lime Springs Tribune*. He took Mr. George C. Burdick as partner, and leaving him to manage the *Tribune*, Mr. Bock returned to Austin. In 1881 he went to Lime Springs again and remained there three months. He sold out the *Tribune* and outfit to H. M. Daniels, who is still running it. Jan. 5, 1882, he came to Elkader and succeeded C. B. Macdonald as partner of George W. Thomas in the *Clayton County Journal*, which is now published by Thomas & Bock.

THE NORTH IOWA TIMES.

The Democrats of Northeastern Iowa agreed in 1856 that a paper ought to be started in consonance with their principles. They believed that it would be well supported, for there was at that time no Democratic paper in Iowa north of Dubuque and east of Osage, while there were of Republican and neutral papers sometimes two in each county. Accordingly the first number of the *North Iowa Times* was issued Oct. 10, 1856, in the midst of an exciting presidential campaign, and from the first boldly advocated the election of James Buchanan, and opposed that of John C. Fremont.

The *Times* was published by F. W. D. Merrell and A. P. Richardson, the latter of whom was editor. In the first number of the *Times*, which was of four pages, seven columns to the page, appeared the names of Buchanan & Breckenridge at the head of the second page. Then followed the opening article of greeting to the public, accompanied by a statement of the principles of the *Times*, and of the reasons for its establishment. There was a historical account of McGregor, with an exhibition of its prospects, a little over a column in length. The remainder of the second page was taken up with various notices and announcements and one political editorial. On the third page was a descriptive account of Strawberry Point, and a column or so of locals. The remainder of the third page and the whole of the fourth page, except a column containing the prospective railroad and a village directory of Clayton County, was occupied by advertisements. A fact worthy of mention is that

four whole columns were taken by merchants of Monona, where the paper was originally to have been started. The first page was filled with two columns of advertisements and five of miscellaneous reading. Thomas Updegraff, County Clerk, reported the valuation of Clayton County in this issue, and the total was \$3,112,074. Mr. Merrell was with the enterprise but two weeks when he retired, leaving Colonel Richardson sole editor and proprietor. Mr. Merrell is now editor of the *Prairie duChien Courier*.

May 15, 1857, the paper was increased in size to eight columns to the page. April 14, 1858, Mr. C. C. Fuller became associate editor, a position which he filled about seven months, when he retired. Andy J. Felt was admitted May 23, 1860, as associate editor, as private affairs required Colonel Richardson's attention part of the time. Mr. Felt retired in a few months.

In the issue of April 24, 1861, the announcement was made that George W. Tenney, formerly of the Monroe (Wis.) *Sentinel*, had become a joint proprietor in the publication of the *Times*. Says Mr. Richardson in introducing Mr. Tenney to his readers :

“It is proper to inform the readers of the *Times* that Mr. Tenney entertains Republican sentiments, and in order to meet each other half way, burying the appellations which have distinguished both of us as partisans, we have agreed to withdraw the *Times* from its position as Democratic and call it Independent. If this change in its course offends any of our present subscribers, they need feel no delicacy in letting us know it, and in stopping the paper. We never publish people for stopping our paper; if it is not welcome at the fireside, or in the counting-room, we would not let a man have it though he paid three prices for it. It has been so near independent for four years, with the exception, perhaps, of short periods immediately preceding hotly contested elections, that the change will not be serious to me. Political discussions of a partisan character never had many charms for the undersigned, and as the distinctive features of all platforms are now merged in the noble motto, ‘LIBERTY and UNION, now and forever, one and inseparable,’ we feel that is an auspicious moment to declare our independence of all recent or remote party obligations. As the education of each of us has been radically different, it will not be surprising to see an occasional contrariety of learning in this discussion of subjects; but the reader will know at once that those articles which squint toward Republicanism are Mr. Tenney's, and those which lean the other way are mine. It is not our intention

to write to suit either party, but from long habit it will be impossible to prevent the views we entertain from cropping out. Trusting that our readers will be charitable toward our weaknesses in this respect, we fling our banner to the breeze inscribed alone, 'The Constitution and the Union.' The motto which I have carried at the head of this paper since its first issue, 'We march with the Flag, and keep step to the music of the UNION,' is as good a sentiment as we want—appropriate then—appropriate to-day—appropriate all the time. This sentiment will stay where it is till the last hope of a restoration of peace and harmony has expired."

In August, 1861, Mr. Richardson retired from the paper, and the *Times* was then published by George W. Tenney and John H. Andrick, the latter of whom is now editor and proprietor. Mr. Tenney retired in August, 1863, and was succeeded by Colonel Richardson. The paper, after being independent in politics for over two years, now became Democratic once more, under the management of Andrick & Richardson.

Milton Goddard, from his twenty years' connection with the *Times* as foreman, was so widely known through the country as to deserve mention in this sketch. He began work under Andrick & Tenney, in September, 1861, and remained almost continuously till the month of March, 1882, when he retired. He was succeeded as foreman by William J. Wallis, who commenced as "devil" in the *Times'* office in February, 1858.

The *Times* came out in heavy mourning in December, 1870, the cause being the death of Col. Richardson. For the following sketch of this able journalist, we are indebted principally to the files of the *Times*:

COL. A. P. RICHARDSON,

for most of fourteen years editor of the *Times*, was born in Philadelphia, May 28, 1818, and was in his fifty-third year at the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 5, 1870. When quite young, his parents emigrated to Southern Ohio, where they remained until he was in his nineteenth year, when they removed to Northern Indiana. Here he won an enviable reputation as a teacher, for which occupation his active, cultivated mind made him so well fitted. At the age of twenty-two, he was joined in matrimony to Miss Harriet, daughter of Rev. Paul Egbert, of whom he was often heard to speak as being possessed of rare qualities of mind and

heart, and with whom he lived during the few years she was spared to him in the most perfect felicity. In time he became united in a second marriage to Miss Caroline, sister of his first companion, who stood by him and smoothed the pillow upon the dying loved one's bed, and who felt his loss most deeply. During this period of his life he became prominent in the State as a newspaper correspondent and competitor of Vice-President Schuyler Colfax, with whom, although differing widely in political opinions, there ever existed the warmest and most kindly friendship. It was during his residence here, also, that he received the appointment of Colonel of the State Militia; but, being greatly averse to anything like pomp or tinsel show, refused to accept that appointment. He was in consequence of this appointment, however, ever afterward known and addressed by that title. At the death of his father, whose close companion he had been from the decease of his mother in his early childhood, and whose great worth and noble mind he inherited, he visited the people of his life companion at Monona, in this county, who had in the meantime located in that village. It was while on this visit that he received intelligence of his nomination to the State Senate for the counties of St. Joseph, Marshall, Fulton and Starke. He was elected to that office and served his term not only acceptably, but with distinction. While in the Senate Chamber, as all through his career in life, he had the good of the people at heart. Here he battled successfully with all the various forms of fraud and corruption, and won the warmest friendship of his constituents and the people of the State generally.

At the expiration of his term of office as State Senator of Indiana he removed to this county, and, in 1856, established the *Times*. Col. Richardson was acknowledged by rivals to have been one of the most popular editors in the State of Iowa. His writings were pithy, terse and expressive, and spiced as he only could make them. He controlled a most versatile pen. Upon subjects requiring the most profound thought and deepest research, he would lead his reader from sentence to sentence by an irresistible fascination with his pen-pictures until column after column was pleasantly enjoyed, instead of being laboriously mastered. From this he had a faculty which few possess of turning the sheet and flinging off columns of the most pleasing and brilliant wit and mirth, which sparkled as diamonds in the sunlight, or, without apparent labor, deal in the most withering sarcasm or rebuke. This rare ability

which he possessed in pen arguments placed in his hand was an engine of great power. He never sought to abuse that power. There was poetry in his prose, and he was evidently a chief of his profession. He sought out the gems of literature and loved to follow the thoughts of the great and noble. He never wearied in the perusal of his favorite author, Shakspeare. As in writing, a flow of wit and pleasantry ran through the whole of his conversation. He was eminently a socialist. Out of his genial, warm heart there were going constantly kind acts to all about him. He never received the most trivial favor from the most humble without a pleasant "thank you" slipping off his tongue as though it was a part of his nature. He could never order even the dullest menial, but a pleasant request, followed or preceded by "please," was natural, and with him irresistible. He could not witness suffering and want when within his power to relieve. He was liberal to a fault. He took more pleasure in giving than in receiving. The children loved him, and the most humble never passed him without receiving a kind word. A despiser of every sort of fraud, he was an honest man in the broadest sense; he would lose all rather than gain by the merest semblance of wrong.

Col. Richardson's funeral sermon, preached at the Baptist Church in McGregor by Rev. W. C. Wright, was attended by many a sorrowing heart, and during it the business houses were generally closed from respect to the memory of the deceased. The reverend gentleman delivered a very impressive discourse; a portion is here copied:

"Col. Richardson was a man of more than usual talent and wit, and had abilities which he might, no doubt, have used to signal advantage. He seems, however, to have been in the main contented with his sphere, and not very much disturbed by ambitious aspiration. In his temperament he was highly social and sympathetic, and possessed to more than an ordinary degree the faculty of making friends among those with whom he was wont to mingle. In his manner he was unostentatious and outspoken, with an evident dislike to all airy pretensions and pompous parade. Under a somewhat rough exterior, however, he carried affections that could feel for the needy and suffering, for whose relief he was ready, not only to use his pen, but also to contribute freely of his substance. Having long resided here, and having been more or less in contact with the public in various ways, and especially through the weekly paper with which he was so long identified, he needs no extended

notice from me. His record is made. He has printed his own impression upon the public mind, and upon the memories of his many friends. Our office, therefore, to-day is not to offer fulsome praise, much less to criticise, but to kindly bury the dead. We have made our brief, respectful tribute to him as a man and as a citizen; and now, as we are gathered about his silent form; which must shortly be lowered into the earth's maternal bosom, we would feel the fraternal bond that makes all members of one great family. We would own the tie which should never sunder us from each other's generous sympathy and tender mercies. Here then, while we let fall the dew drops of pity for a fellow mortal laid low, we would say: Buried with him be any lingering prejudices of faction or partisan strife, and here let ungenerous rancor in silence take her flight. The good qualities that the deceased displayed in life let us own and imitate; while mindful of all human imperfections, and especially of our own, over whatever errors or blemishes he may have shared we leave the veil of an oblivious charity, hoping that when we ourselves shall be brought to paleness and motionless silence, the measure we now mete to another shall be measured to us again."

The announcement of Col. Richardson's death brought out many eloquent tributes from the press of not only Iowa, but Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. The *News*, the rival of the *Times*, went into mourning in the usual manner, as though it had lost one of its own editors instead of a rival.

John H. Andrick bought Mrs. Richardson's interest in the *Times*, Aug. 28, 1880, and is now sole proprietor. He is ably assisted by Col. Otis, who for many years has sustained the editorial department of the paper, and a competent force of practical printers. The circulation of the *Times* is from 1,800 to 2,000, and is increasing. The salaries of the employes amount to \$70 per week.

John H. Andrick was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, April 22, 1834. When quite young his parents, taking him with them, removed to near Monroe, Wis. Here he passed his early life on a farm and at school, and in 1851, at the age of seventeen, he commenced clerking in a store. He followed this occupation five years, and then set out for McGregor, at that time one of the best known points in the Northwest. Here he landed Aug. 9, 1857. In the following month he went into the general store of G. H. Flanders as a clerk, remaining two years and a half. In April, 1860, Mr. Andrick went

to the mountains, returning in the early part of November of the same year. After working again in a store for a few months, he went into partnership with George W. Tenney in the publication of the *Times*. With this paper he has remained ever since, a period of twenty-one years. He was married July 5, 1870, to Mattie J. Scott, daughter of G. S. C. Scott and Jeannette Moore, a native of Arkansas. They have two children—Jessie J., born Jan. 16, 1876, and Lizzie Scott, born Sept. 22, 1880.

Colonel George H. Otis was born in Potsdam, N. J., Oct. 10, 1837, and the first twelve years of his life were passed in that place. He attended the common schools of Elmira, N. Y. In 1849 he removed with his father to Racine, Wis., where he attended a private school for some time. In the spring of 1851 Mr. Otis entered the office of the Janesville *Standard*, then published by John A. Brown & Bro. In 1852 the family removed to Mineral Point, Wis., and our subject entered the office of the Mineral Point *Tribune*, published by Bliss & Chaney. While living here he attended school one year. After learning his trade he worked as type-setter on various papers, among which are the Chicago *Journal*, Chicago *Tribune*, St. Louis *Intelligencer*, Chicago *Post*, St. Paul *Pioneer*, Buffalo *Courier*, Racine *Democrat*, Potosi *Republican*, Madison *Patriot*, Prairie du Chien *Courier*, Mineral Point *Democrat*, Mineral Point *Tribune*, Wabashaw *Herald*, Preston *Republican*, and North Iowa *Times*.

In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Second Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry serving three years in that regiment in the Potomac army. He enlisted as a private, but for bravery and meritorious conduct was promoted successively to the rank of Corporal, Sergeant, 2d Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant, Captain and Major. He brought the regiment home to Madison, Wis., at the expiration of its term of service. He had commanded the regiment at Gettysburg and in other engagements when his superior officers were wounded or disabled. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel by President Johnson for conspicuous gallantry on the field of Gettysburg. In 1864 he was commissioned by President Johnson Major of the Eighth Regiment, U. S. Veteran Corps, a body of picked veterans organized by General Hancock. Colonel Otis served one year in the fortifications at Washington and New York Harbor. He was elected Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Iowa County, Wis., in 1864, and re-elected in 1866. Colonel Otis moved to St. Paul,

Minn., in 1869, and in the fall of that year took charge of the *Austin Transcript*, then owned by a stock company, of which Hon. Sherman Page was the principal owner. He was married at Dodgeville, Wis., Feb. 19, 1866, his wife dying five years after at Austin, March 30, 1871. He sold his interest in the *Transcript* and went to Decorah, Iowa, and engaged with S. S. Haislett on the *State Press*. This not proving a profitable adventure, he withdrew and came to McGregor in the spring of 1872. He commenced work on the *Times*, entering on the editorial work in the spring of the following year. In January, 1878, in company with A. M. Goddard, he started the *Elkader Register*. Mr. Goddard retired after two months, and Colonel Otis continued in that office till the end of the year. He then withdrew, and returned to his former position on the *Times*, which he has occupied since.

The Colonel has taken considerable interest in politics, and as a Democrat has been connected with various local organizations. For two years he was chairman of the County Central Committee, and he served one term as a member of the State Central Committee. He is a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the V. A. S. fraternity. In the Pocket City Lodge, No. 37, I. L. of H., he has held the office of Secretary since its organization. He was Recorder for two years in Keystone Lodge, No. 111, and Master Workman one term. He served in two sessions of the Grand Lodge of I. L. of H. as representative. He was married in McGregor, Feb. 19, 1876, to Kate M. Seitz. They have three children—Edmund R., Irving J. and Marion R.

THE MC'GREGOR NEWS.

The early history of this paper is difficult to obtain, as there are no files preserved of more than the last five years. The following outline of its various changes in management, though meager, is believed to be correct:

It was established in August, 1859, by George Haislett and S. S. Haislett, under the name of the *McGregor Press*. It was then, as now, a Republican weekly, and its first editor was Orlando McCraney. It was moderate in views, and a creditable sheet, editorially and mechanically. It was from the first pronounced in its opposition to negro equality, to State aid to railroad schemes, and to Congressional interference in Territorial affairs.

Mr. McCraney was succeeded in March, 1860, by R. Tompkins as editor. In July, 1860, R. Tompkins and B. Truax purchased the *Press*, and published it till October, 1861, when it was sold to H. Belfoy. Mr. Truax is now in Chicago, engaged in the job printing business. Mr. Belfoy continued its publication until Nov. 1, 1861, when the paper was suspended for a time. The office material was soon disposed of to Willis Drummond, who, Dec. 9, 1861, began its issue, under the name, "*Pocket City News*." Under his management the paper did fairly well, but Mr. Drummond was disposed to join the Union army, and he accordingly sold the paper in the fall of 1862, to T. J. Gilmore and W. W. Williams. These gentlemen continued its publication until August, 1863, when they disposed of it to George W. Tenney. Mr. Williams is now in Albert Lea, Minn, the editor of the *Freeborn County Standard*. Mr. Tenney, in turn, sold the paper to T. J. Gilmore, in October, 1864. R. Tompkins again became editor, and continued as such until April 6, 1866, when Willis Drummond became proprietor.

Willis Drummond published the paper for about two years, and then it passed successively through the hands of Tompkins & Gilmore, and Douglas Leffingwell. Under Mr. Leffingwell the *News* was not a financial success. The paper was suspended for a time. Before its suspension, however, another paper had been started in McGregor, known as the *Home Journal*. This was started by one McClaughrey, of Dubuque, in partnership with a cousin. After a time they sold to Willis Osborne, who, after the suspension of publication of the *Pocket City News*, bought its material. He then changed the name of the paper to the *McGregor News*. The number of Jan. 31, 1877, was the last which Mr. Osborne published. He first leased, and afterward sold to Mr. A. F. Hofer, the head of the present management. In the issue of Feb. 7 appears the valedictory of Mr. Osborne and the salutatory of Mr. Hofer, from the latter of which we extract the following:

"After deliberate consideration of the material encouragement and general good will shown by many friends, we no longer hesitate to engage in this occupation, although new to us. Financially, this is the era of promise, and this is a good place to make ours. To begin with, then, the political part of the *News* will be conducted in the interest of the Republican party. We do not hesitate to say that we will fearlessly publish our views, and aim to be right rather than partisan. Our country and justice first; our party and

ourselves next. We shall strive to keep within the influence of the spirit of the times, and march with the guidance of reform and progress. We shall combine the strictest attention, unceasing diligence, and judgment based in integrity with a business already founded on a solid financial basis. We mean by this that no labor will be spared, or no sacrifice be considered for a moment, that can add to the interest or increase the value of the *News* as a family and business journal. Whenever the interests of the city or county are drawn into question, we beg that the *News* may be considered as the lever by which abuses and corruption may be lifted from the atmosphere of prejudice and partisan spirit, and held under the scrutiny of public opinion. We are but keeping in the ranks with many other journals, when we freely offer the columns of the *News* for the discussion of any question that is or may be before the public. If we deviate from the course hitherto taken by the journalists of this city, and appropriate a limited amount of space to the temperance movement, we do not exclude any advice which may be offered, that will in any way tend to the improvement of evils that cannot be avoided. Our unbounded admiration for our public schools enlists our sympathies for their interest, for they must stand as the honest pride of every intelligent citizen. We sacredly recognize our various churches as the bulwarks and foundations of all culture and social advantages. Then to the church and to the school we extend heart and hand as noble institutions worthy any tribute. Political, financial, social, literary, and commercial questions, and every "top-topic" of the day will be made to contribute to the development and upbuilding of what we at present consider as a necessity, that is, a first-class family paper. To this end, then, we solicit the good will and assistance of all our friends, and such recognition as we shall deserve from our neighbors and contemporaries of the press."

A. F. Hofer, Editor of the *McGregor News*, was born on the 4th day of December, 1821, in the village of Oehnsbach, in the grand duchy of Baden, Germany. His father, a burgher of good standing of the so-called middle class, was a carpenter by trade, and, aside from this mechanical occupation, he was a vine-dresser, and earned an honest living by raising grapes on a few acres of land which he owned. In his youth he served in the Austrian army, under Prince Karl, and helped take the cities of Winterthur and Zurich in Switzerland. He was taken prisoner, and as such he was in France during the Reign of Terror under Robespierre. He after-

ward returned to his native village, where he died on the 24th of February, 1850.

The subject of this sketch was the sixth son and tenth child of a family of fourteen children. He commenced going to school when he was four years of age, and at the close of his school-days he assisted his father in the shop, as also in the vineyard and fields. He followed these various occupations up to his twenty-seventh year, when the rebellion broke out, in which he took an active part, serving two years, during 1848'49, in the ranks of the volunteers. He took part in the battles of Hemsbach, Ladenburg and Durlach—also being among the last company that marched out of the city of Raststatt, before that city was besieged. After the revolutionary forces were defeated, he marched under General Sigel into Switzerland, where he worked at his trade for some months. From here he traveled through France, Belgium and Holland to the city of Rotterdam, from whence he embarked on the 12th of October, on the merchant ship "Tuskina," for New York, where he arrived on the last day of November, 1849. The voyage was a hazardous one, and during the last four weeks the pumps were employed day and night.

In New York he began to work at his trade for 25 cents a day and board, which foreigners considered good pay, but he soon learned the American ways, and when summer came he earned \$9.00 per week, which was full journeymen's wages.

In 1852 he established himself as employing carpenter and builder in the city, and in 1853 he married his present wife, Mary Ruef, who had emigrated with her parents the year before. In 1854 he moved to the State of Connecticut, where he worked as a pattern-maker in the U. S. car spring factory, at Saugatuck, a small village situated on Long Island Sound. On the first of March, 1855, he started for the West, and arrived at Dubuque on the 14th, during a heavy snow-storm, when, after many futile attempts to find a boarding-place, they were, with many others, admitted to Harmony Hall. His young wife fell sick with the measles on the trip from the East, and for several weeks was very low.

On the first of April he began work again, and after he had earned about what his travel had cost him, he moved to Clayton County, where he joined the Communia Colony in Volga Township. He was the last member admitted to that society, which already showed signs of permanent dissolution. In the spring of 1856 he went back to his former employer at Dubuque, and in

December of the same year he took the position of foreman of the sash and door factory his employer had started at Prairie du Chien, which position he filled during the winter of 1856-'57, when in April he for the third time took his place among the busy hands of Joe L. Dickinson. In the fall of the same year he was afflicted with a dangerous hemorrhage of the lungs, which made him unfit for hard work for the next six months. He returned to his family in Clayton County, when he bought an acre of land from Dennis Quigley, then proprietor of the town site of Littleport, and built the first house in that now thriving village, in which himself and family lived until August, 1862.

At the fall election of 1859 he was elected Township Clerk of Cox Creek Township, and held that office until 1861, when he resigned to serve in the army of the Western Department, to help put down the Rebellion. He enlisted with Captain Bevins, of Volga City; left Littleport in August, 1861, and was elected Second Lieutenant of Company E, Ninth Iowa Volunteers, entering the service at Dubuque. He served with this company in the State of Missouri, but was afflicted with swamp fever, and after six months he was compelled to resign, on account of failing health. He came home, sick and discouraged, and in the fall of 1862 he sold his property at Littleport and moved with his family to Clermont, in Fayette County, where he engaged in the mercantile business for nine years. He was twice elected Assessor of Clermont Township, and also served two sessions as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Iowa Senate, and one session as door-keeper of that body.

Through unfortunate speculations he became financially involved, and in 1872 he closed out his property and moved to McGregor, where he once more worked at his trade of carpenter in the summer and taught music in the winter. In February, 1877, he leased the printing office of the McGregor *News* (in which his youngest son had learned the printer's trade) for two years. In 1879 he bought said establishment, and since that time the paper has made better progress than ever before. Mr. Hofer is the author of a novel which appeared in the *News* during the year 1881, under the title of "The Living and the Dead." He is at present engaged in writing another novel, entitled "The Heretics," which will be published when completed. During these twenty-five years of ups and downs, Mr. Hofer has raised a family of eight children, all of whom have enjoyed the privilege of a good public education, and also the higher privilege of sound mental and physical health. Al-

though he has not acquired any more than a home and support for this large family, it may be said that under perverse circumstances he has lived a successful life.

Under the present management the paper has steadily gained in popularity and improved in quality until it is now acknowledged to be one of the brightest, strongest and most fearless weeklies in Northern Iowa. There is a great deal of wit in the Hofer family, and the funnygraphs of the *News* are richly enjoyed by its readers and extensively copied by other papers. The paper is one of the finest to be found, typographically, and exhibits a neatness which should be a model for many of its Eastern contemporaries. The *News* also deserves commendation for the outspoken manner in which it advocates what it believes to be right. During the exciting months before the vote of June 27, 1882, on the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution of Iowa, it has by its fearless work in the cause of temperance fittingly rebuked those papers which have remained neutral, for fear of losing some of their subscribers.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY REGISTER.

This was a seven-column folio sheet which first made its appearance at Guttenberg, May 19, 1859, published by McBride, Tipton & Co.—John McBride, formerly of the *Clayton County Herald*, A. F. Tipton and the “company,” name not being given. The paper presented a very neat appearance and was edited by A. F. Tipton, who dissolved his connection with it on the issue of the seventh number. It was continued by John McBride & Co., but with the name of no responsible person at the head of its columns as editor until Jan. 26, 1860, when Oliver D. Eno made his bow in that capacity. Mr. Eno made it a good paper and continued as chief editor until the close of the campaign of 1860. No other name was ever placed at the head of its columns as editor, Mr. McBride performing that duty, with such volunteer assistance as he could secure. While the paper was a good local paper it was never a financial success. At the close of the second volume the announcement was made that it would be discontinued, the publisher remarking that “it has made a living, and could probably continue to do so, but it has got the ‘Western fever,’ and nothing less than a removal will effect its cure.” Continuing, the publisher said: “The future of the *Register* is somewhat obscured, and it now dies, that it may rise again in newness of life.”

DIE NORD IOWA HERALD.

Joseph Eiboek, Editor of the *Clayton County Journal*, early conceived the idea that a German paper was needed, and having purchased the necessary material, the issue of the *Herald* from the office of the *Journal* began Jan. 1, 1868. Mr. Eiboek was proprietor, and Adolph Papin, of Guttenberg, was editor. The paper was then the same size as now, four pages, eight columns to the page.

June 1, of the same year Mr. Papin retired, and Mr. Eiboek was both editor and proprietor for a time. August 1 the material was sold to Adolph Papin and B. Quinke, and the office was removed to the present site of Turner's Hall, on Main street, Jan. 15, 1869. Mr. Quinke sold out his interest to Mr. Papin, who was alone till Aug. 1, 1871, when Charles Reinecke, the present editor and proprietor, assumed control. About this time the office was removed to its present location on Cedar street. The *Herald* is prosperous, and has a circulation in every township in Clayton County. It is the oldest German paper in Clayton County. It is published every Wednesday. We give herewith a biographical sketch of the editor :

Charles Reinecke was born in Calbe, *a. S.* Saxony, Jan. 25, 1840, and was the son of Louis Reinecke and Henrietta Stange, natives of Calbe. Louis Reinecke was a shoemaker, and died Feb. 8, 1876, in Elkader, his wife having died previously, in 1855, in Germany. Charles' early life was passed in school in his native city. At the age of fifteen he went into the office of the *Wochenblatt*, published at Hettstaedt, Prussia, twenty-five miles from his early home, and there learned the printer's trade. Remaining there five years, he then went to Brunswick, into a book printing office, where he worked a little over a year. Mr. Reinecke then went into South Germany, and worked six months in an office at Baden Baden.

In 1866 Mr. Reinecke emigrated to America, locating in Freeport, Illinois. Here he entered the office of the *Anzeiger*, where he remained till 1871. He then worked at printing in various parts of the United States until Aug. 1, 1871, when he bought out Mr. Papin and became sole proprietor and editor of *Die Nord Iowa Herald*. Mr. Reinecke was married June 21, 1870, to Friederike Wagner, daughter of William Wagner, of Freeport. They have four children, William C., Maximilian C., Alexander C. and Richard C. Politically Mr. Reinecke is independent, and the *Herald*

is managed without regard to party lines. He belongs to the Lutheran church, and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

THE ELKADER REGISTER.

A long-felt want was supplied in the publication of the *Elkader Register*, the first issue of which appeared under date Jan. 3, 1878; with A. M. Goddard and George H. Otis, publishers, and the latter as editor. In speaking for themselves, the editor said: "This enterprise, though new, has been canvassed for months, and its advantages and disadvantages carefully considered. So general was the opinion favorable to the project, and the encouragement so flattering, that we finally determined on its introduction. In making our preparations and in canvassing for patronage to the paper, we have found the people so generously disposed toward us and our enterprise, receiving us with cordial greetings and hearty words of encouragement, that we feel there can be no question of success." After speaking of the commercial and other advantages of Elkader, the editor continued: "The *Register* is established, not to be a lawyer's, a doctor's, a merchant's or an editor's, but a people's paper in the interest of all the people, without regard to the business which this man or that man may follow. While we shall denounce fraud, dishonesty, chicanery and vileness in all its forms, we shall studiously avoid personalities calculated to hurt the feelings of any one. As a newspaper the *Register* will stand upon its merits, possessing intrinsic virtues which will make what it says carry the weight of honesty of purpose and sincerity of motive. * * We enter the journalistic field prepared for competition. In fact, we rather court than condemn it. Competition is the life of trade. Awake upon all subjects, asleep upon none, which will keep us ever on the alert for what is of interest to the village, the county and the State." Mr. Goddard retained his connection with the paper a little less than two months, when George H. Otis became sole proprietor. The *Register* was a success from the start, securing a good advertising patronage and subscription list, and being edited with more than ordinary ability. Few papers in the State could compare with it in amount of local matter.

In December, 1878, just before the close of the first volume, Mr. Otis disposed of his interest to F. D. Bayless and Reuben Douglas, who continued its publication under the firm name of the *Register* Company. In January, 1879, George A. Fairfield became interested in the publication of the paper, the office being still owned by

Bayless & Douglas, and the paper continued by the *Register* Company. F. D. Bayless and George A. Fairfield were the responsible editors. No further change was made until August, 1880, when D. G. Griffith and G. A. Fairfield purchased the material of the office and continued the publication of the paper. Under their management the *Register* still maintains its reputation of being one of the best local newspapers in the State. Both men are practical printers, and are also easy and fluent writers, and know how to publish a paper to please their patrons, while at the same time they are plain and outspoken on all questions of public interest.

D. G. Griffith, senior editor of the *Register*, was born in Mohawk, Herkimer County, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1845. His father, Ira Griffith, and mother, Nancy A. Griffith, *nee* Golden, were both natives of the same State. The early life of D. G. was without any startling incident. He attended the common schools of his native place until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he enlisted in the Second New York Artillery Regiment "for three years or during the war," and served during the war. He enlisted Oct. 25, 1861, as a 'private, and was mustered out Oct. 15, 1865, as Second Lieutenant. The regiment in which Mr. Griffith served saw service and was in all the principal battles under the various Generals that commanded the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Griffith was taken prisoner by some cavalry belonging to Stonewall Jackson's division, and after being held five days at the headquarters of Jackson, he was paroled and sent home. About three months after he was exchanged and immediately joined his regiment, and was in all the fights from Spottsylvania Court-House to Petersburg, in which last engagement he was wounded, and soon after returned home for care and treatment. As soon as restored to health, he again rejoined his regiment and served until mustered out some months after the close of the war. The record of Lieutenant Griffith in the service of his country is an honorable one. Being but sixteen years of age at the time of enlistment he served four years of hard service, and when mustered out yet lacked two days of being twenty years of age. After discharge Lieutenant Griffith entered the office of the *Utica Herald*, and in that and other offices in Utica worked at the case until April, 1870, when he came West, locating for a time in Buchanan County, Iowa, remaining there until the spring of 1871, when he went to Dubuque and accepted a position on the *Herald* of that city, where he labored until he came to Elkader in 1880, with the exception of a few months, when

he worked in Chicago. On the 14th day of December, 1870, Mr. Griffith and Mary A. Carpenter, of Buffalo Grove, Buchanan County, Iowa, were united in marriage. They have one child.

George A. Fairfield was born Oct. 9, 1857, in Dayton, Mich. He is the son of George D. and Sarah J. (Harrington) Fairfield. His father is a native of Scotland and mother of Massachusetts, in which latter State they were united in marriage. George, when a boy, was fond of out-door life, and it was with difficulty he was persuaded to be confined in a school-room. When thirteen years of age he entered the office of the *Register*, of South Bend, where his parents had previously removed, as a carrier boy, and as a carrier boy, press feeder, and general errand boy of the office he served until nineteen years of age, when he became reporter on the *Register* and afterward city editor. This last position he also filled on the *Herald*, of South Bend, for a time. In the fall of 1878 he went to Dubuque and took the position of news editor of the Dubuque *Herald*, where he remained until he came to Elkader at the urgent solicitation of F. D. Bayless, and became connected with the *Register*. Mr. Fairfield was united in marriage with Grace A. Ely, of Elkader, Oct. 8, 1881. He is a good writer, putting vim into every word and sentence, and spares no pains to make the *Register* what it has proven to be a grand success.



CHAPTER IX.

COUNTY SEAT—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

COUNTY-SEAT CONTESTS.

The county seat was originally located at Prairie La Porte by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, but its location did not seem to suit the people then living in the county. The first grand jury after the organization of the Territory of Iowa, which convened at La Porte, felt it to be its duty to present the matter to the presiding judge of the District Court, which was done in the following words:

The Grand Jury of Clayton County conceive it to be their duty to present to the Honorable Court a brief expression of their views in relation to an affair which is agitating the public mind by conflicting with the common and general interest of the citizens of the county. The Grand Jury would call the attention of the Honorable Court to the present location of the county seat at Prairie La Porte, which location they firmly and zealously believe to have been effected for the purpose of promoting the private and individual interests of a few to the great inconvenience of their fellow citizens, and highly detrimental to the general welfare of the county.

The Grand Jury believe that in order to effect a reconciliation of feeling and sentiment among our fellow citizens in relation to the county seat, it should and ought to be situated at the most convenient and eligible point nearest the center of the county, so as not to conflict with the private claim of any individual or company of individuals; and that town lots of said county seat ought to be free to all alike, the poor and the rich, who may hold them by such improvements as may be required by the County Commissioners.

The Grand Jury in presenting this expression of their views to the Court in relation to the county seat are prompted to do so from a desire to obtain from the Honorable Court some information in relation to the proper course that ought to be pursued by the citizens of the county in order to affect the object in question, which it is believed is most generally desired.

THOMAS VAN SICKEL,
EDWARD DICKENS,
W. M. ROWAN,
DEAN GAY,
H. HOLTZBECKER,

W. W. WAYMAN,
HENRY REDMAN,
E. R. HILL,
ALLEN CARPENTER,
ELIPHALET PRICE,

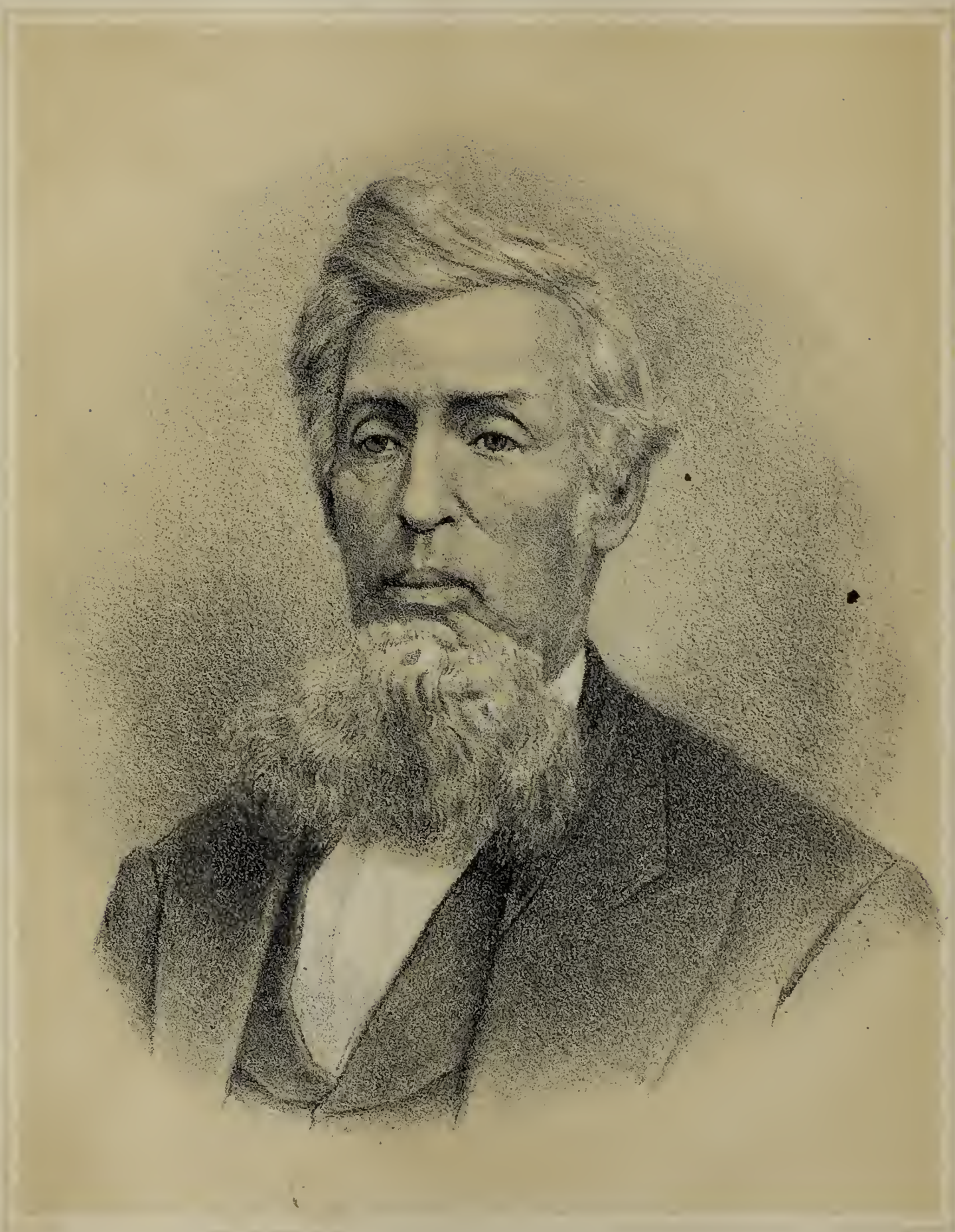
DAVID SPRINGER,
AVA DURWIN,
WILLIAM D. GRANT,
LUTHER MEAD,
ELISHA BOARDMAN.

On the 14th of January, 1840, an act received the approval of the Governor to re-locate the county seat. The commissioners appointed to select a new site were D. F. Blythe, of Dubuque; D. L.

Kirkpatrick, of Jackson; and Franklin Moffit, of Delaware. The act required the commissioners to "meet at Prairie La Porte on the first Monday of May next, and proceed forthwith to locate a suitable place for the seat of justice of said county, with reference to the geographical center, convenience and welfare of the county." The site selected by them was to be the county seat from the first day of September following, provided a majority of the qualified voters of the county should decide in favor of the same at the August election.

The selection of the site for the new county seat was made by the commissioners on the northeast quarter of section eighteen, township ninety-three, range three, and named "Allotat," a Sac word, signifying *gander*. At the August election of 1840, a vote was taken pursuant to the act, and resulted in a majority of about ten in favor of retaining the county seat at Prairie La Porte, being afraid that speculators might enter their claims from under them should the county seat be removed. On the 11th of January, 1841, the land of this township was brought into market, and in the course of two years most of the settlers had entered or secured their claims, when the passage was procured of another "act to re-locate the county seat of Clayton County," approved Feb. 15, 1843. The commissioners appointed to select the site were Hardin Nowlin, of Dubuque; William Jones, of Jackson; and David Moreland, of Delaware County. Two of the commissioners, Nowlin and Moreland, met, pursuant to the requirements of law, and drove their site stakes on the one-eighth section south of the one selected under the act of 1840, and named it Jacksonville. Many of the inhabitants of the surrounding region were present to witness the ceremony of location. On the 2d of October, 1843, the Board of Commissioners held their first session in Jacksonville, and the county business after that was transacted in that place.

Still the people were not satisfied, and on the 15th of January, 1849, another act for the re-location of the county seat received the approval of the Governor, the question to be decided at the April election. Upon canvassing the votes, it was ascertained that neither of the places voted for had received a majority of all the votes cast. Garnavillo received 254, Guttenberg 177, Elkader 118. A new election was therefore ordered between Garnavillo and Guttenburg, which resulted in giving the former a majority of twenty-three votes; whereupon the commissioners declared that "in pursuance of said act Garnavillo be and remain the permanent seat of justice of said Clayton County."



John Baddelford



Elizabeth Paddelford

Even this did not settle the contest. In December, 1854, the following petition was circulated, and received many signatures.

"The undersigned, citizens of the county of Clayton, in the State of Iowa, respectfully represent that, as they believe, there is great diversity of opinion respecting the proper location of the county seat of said county, as also the place where it will be permanently fixed. They believe the interest of said county requires it should be speedily and permanently fixed. They therefore pray that proper legislative provisions be made for locating said county seat in conformity with the wishes of the majority of the citizens thereof."

This petition, as well as two others, was presented to the Legislature, and all were referred to a special committee, who made to that body the following report:

"The select committee composed of the delegation of Clayton County, to whom was referred certain petitions of citizens of said county in relation to their county seat, have had the same under consideration and beg leave to report as follows:

"They find that 272 citizens of said county ask that their county seat may be speedily and permanently fixed, leaving the manner in which that result is to be attained to the discretion of the Legislature. They find also that 448 other citizens of said county ask that if there be any action of the Legislature in the premises, commissioners may be appointed to re-locate the said county seat, and if said commissioners do select another site beside the county seat of said county, that an election may be holden in said county, and the site getting the highest number of votes may be declared the permanent county seat.

"They also find that 407 other citizens of said county 'remonstrate against the appointment of said commissioners, and ask that the whole county seat question may be submitted to the people of said county that they may select such points as they may devise.'

"In view of the foregoing facts, your committee are not prepared to recommend any special action of the Legislature in reference to the said county seat. L. BIGELOW, *Chairman*."

An act was subsequently passed by the General Assembly empowering the county judge, on petition of a majority of the legal voters of the county, to order an election for or against the removal of the seat of justice in any county in the State. A petition with the names of 950 legal voters of the county was presented to Judge Price praying an election should be ordered wherein

the voters should be permitted to vote for or against the removal of the county seat from Garnavillo to Elkader. The prayer of the petitioners was granted and a vote ordered taken at the April election in 1856.

The contest was exceedingly warm, and the papers of the rival towns were filled with communications showing the advantages of each and the disadvantages of one another. But all things must have an end and the contest resulted in the selection of Elkader, the vote standing for Elkader 1,135; for Garnavillo, 964. A local poet in the *Herald* is responsible for the following take-off on a citizen of Garnavillo who worked hard to save for that place the county seat:

For twenty days and twenty nights I've labored;
I've plied the pen, I've talked, I've worked,
In fact, I've left nothing undone that I could do
To save the county seat.
But, alas! all, all is gone;
My hopes and labors all have vanished in thin air,
And alone I am left to mourn the loss.

The county judge on canvassing the returns issued his order declaring Elkader the county seat. Elkader was not permitted long to rejoice in the possession of the coveted prize. The citizens of Guttenberg presented a petition signed by the requisite number of legal voters praying that the question of the permanent location of the county seat be submitted to the electors of the county as between Guttenberg and Elkader. The friends of Garnavillo united in signing this petition, and when the election was held generally voted for Guttenberg. The result of the vote was, Guttenberg, 2,038; Elkader, 1,706. Guttenberg polled the largest vote that it ever polled before or since, being 1,007, only one being cast for Elkader. A writ of mandamus was sworn out by citizens of Elkader forbidding the removal of the offices on the ground of fraud on the part of Guttenberg. Before the writ could be served the offices were removed, and no further effort was made on the part of Elkader to have the election set aside and the offices returned.

Citizens of Garnavillo almost immediately went to work to get up a petition praying the question should be submitted to the people as between Garnavillo and Guttenberg. This petition was generally signed by the citizens of Elkader. At the April election, 1859, the question was submitted, and Garnavillo was triumphant,

the Elkaderites unanimously voting for that point. So the offices were again returned to their old home, but they were not allowed to remain in peace.

Elkader now proposed to test the question with Garnavillo, and but little trouble was experienced in securing the requisite number of names to a petition for a new election between Elkader and Garnavillo, as all Guttenberg united in signing it. In April, 1860, the election was held, resulting as follows: Elkader, 2,019; Garnavillo, 1,380; majority for Elkader, 639. No time was lost in moving to the latter point, the officials being of the same mind with the chickens that had been removed so often from point to point, that whenever they saw a covered wagon they laid on their backs and crossed their legs ready to be tied. The officials whenever an election was ordered at once proceeded to pack their books and papers preparatory to an early start.

At the time of the selection of Elkader as the county seat, in 1860, Colonel Richardson, of the *McGregor Times*, who had all along manifested no little contempt for the whole matter, expressed himself in the issue of April 4 as follows :

“Elkader is undoubtedly the county seat of Clayton County for the ensuing year. At McGregor, Garnavillo received a majority of forty votes, but enough has been heard to admit of no doubt of Elkader's success. Here the voters care very little about the annual scramble. It is a disgrace to the county. We propose to Judge Garber to purchase a daguerrean car, attach a pair of mules to it, locate the recorder and treasurer in the basement, finish a pilot-house on deck for himself, and move the business around the county, locating in the timber during the winter and on the prairie in summer. We suppose a petition will be circulated in ten days for ‘re-location’ to some other ambitious point.”

Four years passed before another election was held for possession of the county seat. McGregor now entered the field, and an election was ordered between Elkader and that point. The election was held November, 1864, and resulted in 2,403 votes being cast for Elkader, and 1,609 for McGregor; majority for Elkader, 794.

In 1868 Garnavillo thought it time another effort should be made on her part for the seat of justice. An election was therefore ordered between Garnavillo and Elkader, resulting in favor of Elkader by a majority of 713 out of a total vote of 4,245.

This was the last vote taken on the location of the county seat. Several efforts have since been made to have the question again

submitted, but without avail, and Elkader has been in possession now for twenty-two years.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

During the summer of 1867 the county erected at Elkader a substantial brick structure for a portion of its county offices. The inconvenience of using rented rooms was serious, and the need for offices constructed especially for the officials was a growing one. The building as constructed in 1867 was two stories in height, and still stands, but has since been greatly enlarged. The walls are hollow and laid in a neat and workmanlike manner. The front especially, with its arched windows and finely-dressed capstones, leaves upon the beholder a pleasing impression. The entrance is on the northeast side. The offices are all supplied with strong and well-built vaults with iron doors.

On the 6th of April, 1877, a contract was made for the erection of an addition to the building larger than the court-house itself had been previously. In fact, this addition is the main part of the court-house, the old building being about one-third of the building in its present form. The cost of this new building was about \$10,000, half of which was paid by the citizens of Elkader. It is certain that this investment was made wisely, for the expense to the county for rents, fuel, etc., for the preceding fifteen years had averaged \$1,000 per annum. In connection with the court-house, two large, fire-proof vaults 8 x 16 feet in the clear, were built, which afford ample room to hold all the court and probate records, school-fund mortgages and records pertaining to the same, the records of the transfers of lands, the road plat books, and other valuable records of the clerk's and auditor's offices. The danger of loss of these records by fire was deemed worthy of serious consideration by the Board of Supervisors, and not without reason. The loss of these records would be irreparable. The harvest of the lawyers, the abstract men and land sharks would be the especial burden of the ordinary tax-payers, whose very homes would be involved in this wiping out of records pertaining to titles. This condition was well illustrated in the outlandish charges made by the land men of Chicago, in consequence of the loss of its records in the great fire. The county is no more exempt from such calamities than the cities. Many court-buildings have been destroyed by fire in Iowa, and where there were no fire-proof vaults the result has been the loss of invaluable records.

Some persons believed that Clayton County ought to have a fifty thousand dollar court-house, but the majority thought it would be more prudent and economical, and that the purposes of utility would be served just as well in one costing \$15,000. The building is really a neat and commodious one, and reflects credit upon Clayton County and Elkader.

COUNTY JAIL.

The first jail erected in Clayton County was a simple log affair, a description of which is given in the first chapter of this work, and was long considered inadequate to the wants, and a disgrace to the county. Several efforts were made to build one more suitable, but the migratory character of the county seat prevented action on the matter. In 1869, when it was deemed by the people that the contest was settled, and that Elkader was truly the permanent county seat, they voted to build. Judge E. H. Williams, Judge John Garber and James Davis, Sheriff of the county, were appointed a committee to select a suitable site for the building. They selected a plot of seventeen acres at the head of Main street, which was purchased for \$100 per acre. It proved a most fortunate selection, as upon the land and near where the jail was erected was found the finest stone quarry in the county, dispensing with the expense of hauling stone, thus saving to the county in the building of the jail alone more than the cost of the land.

When the tax was voted there was no money to begin the work, and it required no little financiering to raise the necessary amount. James Davis, Sheriff, Hon. John Garber and Dr. D. W. Chase were appointed a building committee, three prominent and reliable men, to whom much credit is due for the perfect manner in which the several parts of the work were executed. Work was commenced in 1869 and the foundation completed. In the meantime, Mr. Davis, accompanied by E. W. H. Jacobs, who was chosen the designer and architect, made a journey East to examine into the best and most approved styles of jails.

In the spring of 1870 work was resumed under the direction of the committee and architect, with J. H. Sandusky as boss mason, and J. H. Hysham in general charge of the workmen. The entire work on the building was done by day's work, with the exception of the roofing and iron work for the cells. The latter was constructed by Miles Greenwood for about \$7,000, and was up to the letter of the contract. The committee performed their duty

faithfully, and so did Mr. Hysham, but to the skill of the architect and the boss mason is due the perfect workmanship in the several parts of the splendid structure. The entire cost of the jail, including the site, was \$24,679.58.

The building is divided into two parts—the jail proper, and the dwelling for the keeper. The front building, designed for the jailer's residence is $32\frac{1}{2} \times 42\frac{1}{2}$ feet, two stories in height, the lower eleven, and the upper ten and one-half feet high, with eight rooms, and a hall in the center, each story having four rooms, with ample closets in both. The entrance to the jail is through the hall in this building. There is an opening 5 x 6 inches from the office into the jail, enabling the jailer to see what is going on within. A good cellar is under this building, and it also has a cistern of about 200 barrels capacity.

The jail part is 28 x 48 exterior, and $24 \times 44\frac{1}{2}$ interior, and sixteen feet high in the clear. The cells are located on one side two stories high, six in each story. Iron stairs ascend to the second tier, and an iron balcony is placed along the whole front of the cells at the height of the second tier, leaving a large hall on one side of $16 \times 44\frac{1}{2}$ feet, all of which is lined with iron on the sides, ends and ceiling. The windows, four in number, are made of cast steel bars. The floor is of dressed stone, from eight to ten inches thick, 4 x 6, 4 x 4, and 3 x 6 feet each in size, which rest upon solid mason work of from three to four feet deep. The cells are made of boiler iron, one-fourth inch thick, and in size are 6 x 8 feet and eight feet high. The doors are made of iron strips in the form of lattice work. Each door has one solid heavy padlock of peculiar construction, each lock having a different key. In addition to these locks there is a sliding bar fastening, operated by an iron lever, by one motion of which all the cells can be instantly locked at the bottom and top of the door. This, with the hinges and the iron clasps, make six fastenings to each door.

The main entrance to the jail is through two iron doors, between which is a space of three feet, enabling the outer door to be fastened before the inner door is opened, thereby making it perfectly safe to the jailer, and obviating any danger of his being overpowered and the prisoners escaping. In the ceiling of the large hall there are three ventilators passing through the roof, the tops of which turn by the wind, the current thus engendered carrying off all dead air. Each cell, in addition, has also a ventilator, made of strong, three-inch gas pipes, passing off through the roof.

COUNTY POOR-FARM.

The poor-house and farm of Clayton County is located on section 8, Read Township, which place was selected in 1864. The first steward was August Millenhausen, of Guttenberg. The institution was opened with seventeen inmates. This number has never decreased, but on the contrary has steadily augmented until there are now forty-eight inmates—twenty-two males, thirteen females and thirteen children. The different nationalities are thus represented: Germans, fourteen; Irish, fourteen; Americans, thirteen; Norwegians, three; Swedish, one; French, one; Bohemian, one; English, one.

The farm connected with this institution comprises 100 acres. The poor-house and insane asylum are both located on this farm, and are together worth about \$6,000. The poor-house is economically managed, and considerable progress has been made toward making the institution self-supporting. It still costs the county about \$3,000 annually.

Many of the inmates are cripples, and unable to work. There have been five deaths during the past year. The house is clean and kept in an orderly manner. Good food is supplied to the inmates. The present steward, Charles Wedenmeyer, was appointed in October, 1881. He is determined to administer the affairs of the institution economically, and he pursues a humane policy toward those committed to his guardianship.

THE INSANE ASYLUM

of Clayton County is located on the poor-farm, a few rods from the poor-house. It was opened for the reception of insane persons July 5, 1880, and had at first ten inmates, all males. There are now seventeen inmates. Four belonging to other States and counties have been sent away, and two (one male and one female) have died. No females were at first admitted; but after seven months the doors of the institution were opened to them also, and six were then admitted. Two have been admitted since. Connected with this asylum are only two acres of land. There is a great need of a good farm of several hundred acres of land, as thus the county might be relieved of part or all the expense of the institution.

John H. Kiesel, the present superintendent, is a careful and humane manager. Mrs. Katherine Kiesel is at the head of the

female department, and her excellent management is everywhere visible. In the

STATE ASYLUM

at Independence most of Clayton County's insane are still kept, and all were kept there until the county asylum was opened, in 1880. We give in the following table the amount paid to the State institution since September, 1868, and the average attendance during the same time:

Quarter ending Dec. 31, '68, 7 persons.....				\$ 352 63
1869	Average Attendance	8	"	1819 00
1870	"	8	"	1830 00
1871	"	8	"	1845 00
1872	"	10	"	2010 00
1873	"	17	"	3082 00
1874	"	27	"	4035 00
1875	"	27	"	4252 00
1876	"	25	"	4112 00
1877	"	26	"	4285 00
1878	"	29	"	4740 00
1879	"	25	"	2745 00
1880	"	26	"	3555 00
1881	Quar. ending April 30,	25	"	912 80
1881	" " June 30,	27	"	920 25
1881	" " Sept. 30,	29	"	953 87
1881	" " Dec. 31,			1000 00
Total.....				\$42,649 55

During the year 1879 and part of 1880 the expense for each person per quarter was reduced, consequently the cost for that time was not so great. During the last three quarters of 1881 it has cost \$42 a quarter to keep our inmates at the asylum. From 1872 to 1874 there was a marked increase in the attendance at the hospital from this county, but since the increase has not been so noticeable, because of the number kept at the poor-farm.

There was levied for insane purposes from 1872 to 1881 inclusive, \$60,000. No surplus of this amount is now on hand. This money has been used to pay expenses of transportation, cost at asylum, erection of suitable buildings at the poor-farm for incurable cases, etc.

Since 1868 Clayton County has had 115 inmates at the asylum. The report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1881, shows an attendance at the asylum of twenty-nine—seventeen females and twelve males; eighteen of these are of foreign birth. We have at the poor-farm some seventeen persons. Our total insane is therefore in the neighborhood of forty-six, and the total cost of maintaining them for the past year (1881), including cost at asylum, the cost at the poor-farm and transportation, the transportation alone being over \$1,200, amounts to about \$8,400.

CHAPTER X.

POLITICAL.

The United States is a nation of politicians. All here are upon an equality, where even the humblest has the opportunity of reaching the highest office recognized by the laws of the country.

Clayton County was organized in 1838, and Iowa was a Territory for eight years thereafter, still the people did not lose sight of the political issues that were being discussed throughout the Nation.

They were looking forward to the time when they would be numbered among the sisterhood of States, with all the rights and privileges enjoyed by each in common. The first election ever held within the present limits of Clayton County was in September, 1836. The following account of the affair is from the pen of Hon. Eliphalet Price:

“Upon the north side of the Turkey River, nearly opposite the mouth of the Little Turkey, the town of Winchester had been delineated upon paper as early as the spring of 1836. It was here, at the residence of Robert Hatfield, that the first election in the County of Clayton was held. At this election, which was held in the name of Wisconsin Territory, a delegate to Congress and five members of the Territorial Legislature were chosen. The candidates for Congress were Moses Meeker and George W. Jones, both of whom resided upon the east side of the Mississippi. The judges of the election on this occasion were Edward Dickens, John W. Griffith and Henry Redman. The clerks were, William W. Wayman and Eliphalet Price. It is believed that every voter residing in the county was there on that day and exercised his right of suffrage. The whole number of votes cast was thirty-one, of which Meeker received eighteen and Jones thirteen. Nearly every voter appeared upon the ground with his rifle on his shoulder. A controversy arose as to whether it was necessary that the judges be sworn, which was terminated by the majority ruling that the administering of an oath was an expression of doubt as to the truthfulness and honesty of the person taking it, and was one of the benighted customs of the East that ought not to be introduced

upon our Western confines. The oath was accordingly dispensed with, and Dr. Griffith arose to the summit of a potash kettle that was turned bottom upward, and announced the opening of the polls, closing his remarks with that ancient and fearful warning, 'Silence is commanded under penalty of fine and imprisonment.' Mr. Redman, one of the judges, offered the loan of his straw hat to be used as a ballot-box, which was accepted, notwithstanding its ancient and dilapidated appearance seemed to express a doubt as to its ability to perform the duties that would be required of it. The rim had entirely disappeared, except so much of it as was necessary for a kind of frontispiece or handle. After a stocking, that had been hanging upon a chair in the room, had been carefully adjusted at the bottom of the hat, so as to prevent ballots from coming through, the voting commenced. Colonel Henry F. Lander, deposited in the ballot-box the first vote given and recorded in Clayton County. After a few votes had been received by the judges. Mrs. Hatfield offered the loan of a willow arm-basket to be substituted as a ballot-box in place of the hat, she wanting the stocking for the purpose of darning a hole in its heel. The basket was accordingly accepted and the hat returned to its owner.

"There were quite a number of persons from Cassville present, who, together with a few of our people, seemed not to be aware of the disastrous consequences generally resulting from the liberal use of intoxicating drinks. They soon began to manifest a boisterous disposition, and an inclination to a display of their physical powers. Mr. Justice, whose conduct began to lean over the rim of propriety, addressed some imprudent remarks to the judges, when Dr. Griffith arose with an air of insulted dignity, and seizing the ballot-box by its willow handle, swung it around his head with great violence, and then brought it down upon the cranium of Mr. Justice with such a crushing force that the ballots radiated from the basket like sparks from a galvanic battery, and the next moment Mr. Justice was seen standing in the door-yard, his head protruding through the eight-by-ten light of a window sash, with fragments of window glass scattered around him upon the ground. At that moment a person thrust his head through the window of the absent sash and announced that His Excellency, Governor Horner, had just arrived at the landing in a canoe, bringing with him a barrel of whisky. The polls were immediately closed for an hour, the crowd having dispersed to wait upon the Governor of the Terri-

tory. The clerks proceeded to gather up the scattered tickets, when it was discovered that the ballot-box had assumed a pan-cake appearance, and accordingly being deemed no longer adapted to the purposes of an election, it was returned to Mrs. Hatfield, who, after surveying the dilapidated basket for a moment, announced with becoming dignity that this was the last election that would ever be held in her house.

“Governor Horner soon made his appearance upon the ground, accompanied by a party of the electors, who were hauling a one-horse wagon containing the barrel of whisky. The Governor, after shaking hands all around, and making the usual inquiries after the health of each person, proceeded to draw a faucet and spike gimblet from one pocket, and a tin cup from the other. With the assistance of one of the electors the barrel was soon on tap and the cup in circulation. The Governor, who was one of the proprietors of Winchester, mounted a dilapidated ash-hopper, and proceeded to state that he had come from Cassville for the purpose of offering at public auction a few desirable lots in the town of Winchester, the prospective county seat of the new county soon to be defined by the Legislature. Dealing for a time upon the commercial advantages of Winchester, its agricultural resources, and the unequaled character of the hunting grounds in its vicinity, he closed with the prophetic remark that there were persons present who might live to see the day when the smoke would curl upward from the white man’s cabin for more than fifty miles west of Winchester. He then proceeded to unroll a plat of the town, and after explaining its geographical outlines, called upon the people to give him a bid upon a corner lot fronting upon the court-house square. After crying the lot for some time, Mr. Jesse Durgan stepped forward, and after thrusting his hands deep down into his pantaloons’ pockets, and bracing himself firmly against the influences of the Governor’s barrel, observed: ‘See here, Governor, I’ll bid \$2,000 on that one lot.’ At this announcement the Governor closed up one eye, gave a low whistle, slid down from the hopper, and observed: ‘Boys, the sale is adjourned; let’s liquor.’ This was the signal for closing the polls of the first election held in the County of Clayton.”

The first election after the organization of the county was in September, 1838, and was for members of Legislature and a delegate to Congress. In 1839 members of the Legislature and county officers were to be elected. The personal preferences of

the voters, rather than party choice, was shown in the result. This, it will be seen, has generally been the case up to the present time. In local elections party feelings and prejudices are held in abeyance, and good men from each of the parties are usually successful. The campaign of 1840, known as the hard-cider campaign, was the first to arouse special interest. William H. Harrison was for the second time honored by his party—the Whig—with a nomination for the presidency; Martin Van Buren was nominated by the Democracy for re-election. The hard times that existed during the entire administration of Van Buren caused many to desire a change, with the hope that the change in political administration of the Government would bring about prosperity. Taking advantage of this state of affairs, the Whigs seemed to be inspired, and went into the campaign with such spirit as almost paralyzed their opponents, although they made a gallant fight. Mass meetings, held at central points, were attended by thousands of people, many coming a long distance in lumber-wagons, camping out, and enduring many hardships, but enthusiastic in the cause. Campaign songs were introduced, and doubtless contributed much to inspire the people, and in the election of Harrison. As a specimen of the songs of the time the following are given.

A GOURD OF HARD CIDER.

Let Frenchmen drink claret and sweet muscadine,
And Germans drink hock on the banks of the Rhine;
But give me to quaff, with friends warm and true,
A gourd of hard cider t' old Tippecanoe.

John Bull may get drunk on his beer and his gin,
Till he can't leave his seat or spit over his chin;
But if that's in the world on which I'd get blue,
'Tis a gourd of hard cider t' old Tippecanoe.

Let the Don swill his port, and smoke his cigar,
And *Pisanos* suck Tiffin and drink "Bolivar;"
But we in log cabins such trash will eschew
For a gourd of hard cider t' old Tippecanoe.

With praties and whisky let Pat fill his maw,
And *Donald* get drunk on his smoked esquebaugh;
McFingal ne'er drank, nor did Brian Boru,
A gourd of hard cider t' old Tippecanoe.

In the White House, Van Buren may drink his champagne,
And have himself toasted from Georgia to Maine;
But we in log cabins, with hearts warm and true,
Drink a gourd of hard cider t' old Tippecanoe.

Old Jove has drank nectar for time and a day,
To drown the dull cares of his heavenly sway;
But if he'd be wise, he'd try something new—
Drink a gourd of hard cider t' old Tippecanoe.

Hurrah for old Tip!—from his side we'll not shrink,
To our rights, and our laws, and our country we'll drink,
Success to the banner of "red, white and blue,"
In a gourd of hard cider t' old Tippecaeno.

SONG OF TIPPECANOE.

Air—Old Rosin the Bow.

Come, let us all join in a chorus,
And shout it along as we go,
Our song the bright prospect before us,
And the hero of Tippecanoe.

When the savage invaded our border
And thousands most shockingly slew,
He drove them with death and disorder
On the banks of the Tippecanoe.

When the British and Indians united,
Believing they'd conquer their foe,
Most bravely Fort Meigs saw recited
The scenes of old Tippecanoe.

For an age he had served them in earnest,
And ever was faithful and true;
And our country's now reaping the harvest
Which was planted by Tippecanoe.

From seclusion the people now call him
To come out before them anew;
For one single term to install him
Our President—Tippecanoe.

The Vannies have chuckled, denying
That Harrison ever will do;
But, astounded, they hear the whole nation
Hurrah for old Tippecanoe.

The Republican banner is waving,
Unfurling its folds to the view;
Patriots! let your motto be "Union,"
And rally round Tippecanoe.

The Democracy of the Territory met in convention at Bloomington, now Muscatine, Aug. 19, and nominated Gen. A. C. Dodge for delegate to Congress, while the Whigs put in nomination Alfred Rich. Dodge was elected. There was also an election for a

State Constitutional Convention, which was defeated, the vote in this county being recorded against it:

The Whigs opened the campaign in 1841 by a State Convention at Davenport to nominate a candidate for delegate to Congress. As this was the first convention in the Territory at which a platform was adopted, an extract from it is here given:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Governor of the Universe, by one of those inscrutable acts, the righteousness of which no man may question, to take from the American people their beloved Chief Magistrate, William Henry Harrison, and transfer him from this to another, and, we trust, to a better, world; therefore,

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn over and deplore the loss of one whose services in every department of society have been so pre-eminently useful. As a citizen, he was beloved for his rectitude and benevolence; as a soldier, distinguished for his bravery and success; as a statesman, his ability, purity and patriotism were remarkable; as a Christian, he was humble and pious. In short, his whole character was made up of traits seldom to be found in men occupying the place in society he filled, and is worthy of imitation by all those who love their country.

The Democrats met in convention at Iowa City, June 7, and re-nominated Gen. A. C. Dodge for Congress, and adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Federalists, or self-styled Whigs, of Iowa, flushed with their recent victory in the presidential contest and secure in the enjoyment of power, are laboring zealously and perseveringly to affect a revolution in the political character of the Territory, to accomplish which all their united energies will be brought into action at the next general election; and

WHEREAS, The Democracy here, as well as elsewhere, believing the principles of their party to be based upon the immutable and eternal doctrines of right and justice, feel it to be their duty to maintain and assert them upon all proper occasions, in the hour of defeat as well as when triumphant; and

WHEREAS, By union and harmony, exertion and activity, we can administer a rebuke to the arrogant spirit of Federalism, at our next general election, which, while it will exhibit Iowa to the Democracy of the Union in the most enviable light, will also demonstrate to the enemies of our principles the futility and hopelessness of their efforts to obtain the ascendancy; therefore:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Democrat of Iowa, no matter what may be his station in life, to be watchful, vigilant and active in maintaining the ascendancy of his party in the Territory; and it is earnestly urged upon all that they lay aside local questions and sectional feelings, and unite heart and hand in exterminating their common enemy, Federalism, from the Territory.

Resolved, That Iowa, in defiance of the efforts of the national administration to throw around her the shackles of Federalism, is, and will continue to be, Democratic to the core; and she spurns, with a proper indignation, the attempt of those in power to enslave her, by sending her rulers from abroad, whose chief recommendation is that they have not only been noisy, but brawling, clamorous politicians.

Resolved, That in the appointment of Daniel Webster to be secretary of the State we see the destinies of our beloved country committed to the hands of a man who, during the late war with Great Britain, pursued a course to which the epithet of "moral treason" was justly applied at the time. In the gloomiest period of the war Mr. Webster was found acting upon all occasions in opposition to every war measure brought forward by the friends of the country; and the journals of Congress and speeches of Mr. Webster clearly established the fact that, though not a member, he connived at and leagued in with the traitorous Hartford Convention.

Until the admission of Iowa into the Union but little interest was felt politically after the campaign of 1840. The first presidential campaign in which the voters of the State had a direct interest, and in which the vote of the people would be counted for or against one of the presidential candidates, was in 1848. Zachary Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista, was placed in nomination for the presidency by the Whigs; Lewis Cass, the eminent statesman of Michigan, by the Democrats, and Martin Van Buren by the Free-Soil party. State officers were to be elected with the exception of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and each of the three parties placed a ticket in the field. The Whigs of the State were the first to meet in convention, assembling at Iowa City, May 11, and nominating a full State ticket, and adopting a platform in which they declared the right of the people to assemble in convention and to criticise the acts of their public servants, and charging the Democratic administration of President Polk with abandoning the principles of true republicanism, as taught by Washington, Jefferson and Madison; denying that Whigs were disloyal; in favor of the Wilmot proviso; in favor of the improvement of the Mississippi River; in favor of Taylor for the presidency. The Democrats met in convention at Iowa City, June 1, and placed in nomination a ticket. Shepherd Lefler was the Democratic, and Timothy Davis the Whig candidate for Congress. In this county the Democratic party was successful.

The elections following that of 1848 until the presidential campaign of 1852 were of no general interest. In 1852 the Whigs were first in the field in this State, their convention being held at Iowa City, Feb. 26, where a State ticket was nominated and a platform was adopted.

The Democrats met in convention at the capital May 28, and nominated a ticket.

The Whigs again placed in the field as their nominee for the presidency a military chieftain, one who in the war of 1812 and in the Mexican war distinguished himself in such a manner as to

win the praise of the whole country—General Winfield Scott. He was confronted by Franklin Pierce, who, though ranking as General, was not considered a military hero as was General Scott. The Free-Soil party, though having no hopes of electing their ticket, placed John P. Hale in the field as a candidate for the same office. John P. Cook, of Davenport, was the Whig nominee for Congress, and was opposed by Lincoln Clark, the nominee of the Democracy. The canvass was spirited and resulted in the election of Mr. Cook, who was quite popular.

In 1854 new questions arose, growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The Whig party, unable to recover from its defeat in 1852, had been slowly disintegrating and had almost ceased to exist. The Democratic party was divided on the new issues. For some years a new party had been struggling for an existence, based on questions of nationality, and known as the American or Know-Nothing party. On the 9th of January the Democracy met in convention at the capitol and nominated a full State ticket and adopted a platform. The Whigs met at Iowa City, Feb. 22, and made nominations and adopted a platform.

In Clayton County much interest was shown in the slavery question as respected the Territories, and a convention was called to meet at Elkader, July 15, 1854, of all opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Some 200 of the voters of the county, representing fifteen townships, assembled pursuant to the notice. J. T. H. Scott was chosen President, with the following named Vice-Presidents: Alexander Ross, P. R. Moore, D. Brunson, J. Howard, Joseph Stiner, Joseph McSperrin, John Paddleford, B. F. Spaulding, Alex. McGregor, Levi Angier, H. H. Singer, Isaac Wagner, John Garber, Fred Hartge, J. W. Griffith, B. F. Schroeder, A. I. Fuller, E. C. Forbes, Dennis Quigley; Secretaries, J. H. Kuenzel and E. H. Williams.

The President in response to a call of the convention briefly stated the circumstances attending the call of the convention; the necessity for an organized resistance to the extension of slavery, regardless of former party differences, and expressed his conviction that the only way effectually to resist the aggressions of slavery is to make it an issue before the people, and to invite all the opponents of slavery to unite upon a common platform.

A committee, consisting of Nathaniel Wood, L. G. Collins, A.

A. Briggs, W. L. Buhlman, E. Price and William S. Scott was appointed to report resolutions and proffer candidates to the Convention for Representatives in the General Assembly. While the committee were deliberating the convention was addressed by Timothy Davis, Reuben Noble and E. H. Williams. The following resolutions were reported:

We, the citizens of Clayton County, recognizing each other as members of different political creeds, have assembled here in mass convention upon the common platform of freedom, that we may select from among the citizens of our county two competent persons to be regarded as candidates for election to the Legislature of Iowa, and in a public manner to protest against the late act of Congress which has repealed the Missouri Compromise, and to demand a restoration of that freedom bequeathed to the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas by a solemn act of our forefathers, in Congress assembled, in 1820. In view of these objects we adopt, and submit for the consideration of the citizens of the county and the people of Iowa, the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise has aroused and strengthened the slave power of the South, who are now demanding a repeal of the act of Congress prohibiting the importation of slaves from Africa, and who, in their late triumphant exultations, unhesitatingly proclaim that slavery is the natural condition of a portion of mankind, and that it is destined, slowly but surely, to override the free institutions of this Union wherever they may exist.

2. That from this time forward we will make no concessions to, or compromises with, the institution of slavery; but will demand, and continue to demand of our law-making Representatives until obtained, a restoration of the Missouri Compromise and a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

3. That we will not vote for any man to represent us in the General Assembly of Iowa who will not frankly pledge himself if elected he will vote for no man to be a Senator of the United States who will not give him unquestionable assurances that, if elected, he will officially exert himself to procure a repeal of so much of the act organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas as will restore the Missouri Compromise, and that he will labor for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

4. That we will not vote for any man to represent us in the General Assembly who will not frankly pledge himself that, if elected, he will vote for no man for Judge of the Supreme Court who will not give him unquestionable assurances of his hostility to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and who is not in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

5. That we will support no man for public office—let him be Whig, Democrat or Abolitionist—who is opposed to the restoration of freedom to the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, or who would aid in the election of men to office who may declare themselves hostile to this restorative measure.

6. That we absolve ourselves from all issues of the different political parties with which we have formerly acted, and do now unite upon the common platform of freedom to all mankind.

By request of the convention, the President appointed the following-named persons as the Clayton County Vigilance Committee: V. R. Miller, Mendon; Clark Wood, Farmersburg; A. T.

Fuller, Boardman ; C. P. Goodrich, Jefferson ; F. Hartge, Volga ; Jonathan Noble, Lodomvillo ; Dr. Dunn, Sperry ; J. C. Tremain, Cass ; D. M. Zearley, Elk ; H. L. Schutte, Garnavillo ; John Beady, Grand Meadow ; B. White, Buena Vista ; L. G. Collins, Giard ; M. Stahl, Wagner ; J. Robbins, Highland ; A. Clark, Cox Creek ; Alvah C. Rogers, Clayton ; Joseph McSperran, Mallory ; J. W. Griffith, Millville ; P. P. Olmstead, Monona.

It will thus be seen that those composing the convention were deeply in earnest. This convention was probably the first Anti-Nebraska Convention in the State, and its nominees, Reuben Noble and Lafayette Bigelow, were triumphantly elected. Heretofore the county had always been Democratic, and this was the turning point, placing the county in the hands of the opposition, where it has since been retained.

The discussion now became general, and in 1856 former issues dividing political parties had disappeared. The Whig party had ceased to exist, and on its ruins had been erected two other parties, one having for its central truth opposition to the further extension of slavery, and the other that American-born citizens must rule America. These parties had, of course, absorbed many of the members of the old Democratic party. The American party, not being opposed to slavery, or, at least, making no opposition to it, either in the States in which it existed or the newly formed Territories, where it had been made subject to admission by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, had become a numerous body in the South, with many adherents in the North. The Republican party, basing its claims for popular suffrage upon its advocacy of freedom in the Territories, was not permitted an existence in the Southern States, and of necessity was confined to the North. The first State Convention by the newly organized Republican party was held at Iowa City, Feb. 22, and placed a ticket in the field for State officers, and adopted a platform in accordance with the principles of equal rights and firm opposition to slavery. The Democratic Convention met at the capitol June 26, nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform in accordance with that adopted at the National Convention at Cincinnati. The nominations of James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge were enthusiastically confirmed. The Republicans were successful in this county as well as in the State.

In 1857, State and county officers were to be elected. The Republicans in State Convention re-adopted the platform of the previous year, together with appropriate resolutions upon national

topics. The Democracy met in convention, and after nominating a State ticket passed resolutions in accordance with their views of national policy. The Democratic Convention met at Des Moines, June 23, nominated a ticket, and on national questions passed resolutions supporting the action of the Government and the judicial tribunals, deprecating the agitation of the slavery question, and denouncing British outrages. In this county the Republicans were successful in all cases where direct political issues were made. For Recorder, B. F. Fox, Democrat, had no opposition; neither had Nicholas Kriebs, Democrat, for Coroner.

In 1858 and 1859 the same general issues divided parties—those growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the attempted introduction of slavery into Kansas. On State officers the Republicans were uniformly successful, but on county officers the personal popularity of candidates was more important than their political views. Schuyler R. Peet, Samuel Merrill and David Hammer were elected to the Legislature.

The campaign of 1860 has never had a parallel in the history of the Government, unless it be that of 1840. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which it had been hoped would have settled the slavery controversy by referring the question to the people of the Territories, who were more directly interested in the matter, served rather to unsettle it, dividing the Democratic party and more firmly uniting the Republican party. The Republican Convention was called to meet at Chicago, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President. In this convention it was plain to see who was the favorite of the lookers-on. Every mention of Lincoln's name was received with cheer after cheer. Three ballots were taken, Mr. Lincoln receiving a majority of the whole votes, and was made the unanimous choice of the convention amidst the most intense enthusiasm. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was selected as the candidate for Vice-President.

The Democratic National Convention was called to meet at Charleston, South Carolina. The friends of Stephen A. Douglas were very active in urging his claims to the nomination for the presidency, many of the delegates from the Northern States being instructed to use all honorable means to that end. The claims of Douglas were stoutly contested by the leaders of the Democracy of the South, and it was evident some time before the convention assembled that it would be difficult to come to an agreement. Meeting in the city of Charleston, April 23, the convention re-

remained in session ten days, at the expiration of which time no nomination was made, many of the delegates from the Southern States withdrawing. The rule of the National Democratic Convention required a two-thirds vote of the entire body for any candidate to secure his nomination. So many delegates withdrawing, after taking fifty-seven ballots it was found impossible for any candidate to secure that number. An adjournment was then had to Baltimore, June 19.

At this latter place the convention assembled pursuant to adjournment, but even here no agreement could be reached between the factions. After a six days' meeting Stephen A. Douglas was nominated for President and Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for Vice-President. The nomination of Douglas was received with very great enthusiasm. Mr. Fitzpatrick declining, Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was substituted. Mr. Johnson accepted the nomination.

A portion of the convention seceded, and, holding another convention June 23, nominated John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice-President. A "Union" Convention met, at which John Bell, of Tennessee, was nominated for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

With four presidential candidates in the field, the exciting questions growing out of the institution of slavery, and the threats of disunion by a portion of the South, in the event of the election of Lincoln, tended to make the campaign one of great interest. "Wide-Awake" clubs and organizations of "Hickory Boys," on the part of Republicans and Douglas Democrats, respectively, tended to increase the excitement. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held by each party in all the leading towns and cities, and even in many of the smaller villages. The names of the "Rail Splitter" and the "Little Giant" evoked the greatest enthusiasm.

The Republican State Convention met in Iowa City, May 23, nominated a State ticket, and adopted a platform endorsing the action of the National Convention at Chicago, endorsing its nominations, and favoring rigid economy in State matters. The Democratic Convention met at Des Moines, July 12, nominated a State ticket, and passed resolutions endorsing Douglas and Johnson. The "Union ticket" was strongly condemned.

Party lines were pretty strongly drawn in this county as in the entire nation, the Republicans leading by about 500 votes.

When the campaign of 1861 began the war for the Union was in progress, and issues growing out of that war were forming. The Republicans were first to meet in convention, assembling in Des Moines, July 31, and nominated a candidate for Governor and other State officers, and adopted a platform heartily supporting the Government in its assertion of the right to coerce, denouncing the doctrine of secession, maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution, and declaring in the most forcible language that the Rebellion should be put down at any cost. The Democratic State Convention passed resolutions also unequivocally condemning the action of the seceding States, but declaring it to be the legitimate result of the successful teaching of the "irrepressible conflict," and also denying *in toto* the right of the Government to perpetuate the Union by force of arms. State sovereignty was endorsed, and the opposite doctrine declared to be fraught with disastrous consequences. The result in this county does not indicate the political strength of the parties, the Democrats making no effort to be successful. The average majority on general officers of the Republican party was 900.

In 1862 the Union army had met with several reverses during the year, and a gloomy feeling pervaded the minds of the people, having its effect upon the canvass for State officers. The Democrats met in convention at Des Moines, and adopted a platform, in which they expressed themselves as in favor of using all constitutional means for the suppression of the Rebellion and opposed to any scheme of confiscation and emancipation; opposed to a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; declaring the superiority of the white over the black race, and opposed to the purchase of the slaves. The Republicans in their platform adopted at Des Moines resolved, that it was the duty of every man to help maintain the Government, condemned the course of secession sympathizers, and asked all favorable to giving the national administration honest support to co-operate with them. The Republicans were again successful in this county. For Clerk of the District Court Henry S. Granger had no opposition.

In 1863 the Democrats met in convention at Des Moines and nominated a candidate for Governor, and other State officers. Questions growing out of the war still afforded issues between parties. The writ of *habeas corpus* had been suspended by the President; martial law had been declared in some of the border States not in rebellion, and the proclamation of emancipation had been issued.

These measures the Democracy in convention and by resolution opposed, while the Republican Convention, which convened June 17, favored each. Thus were the issues defined. William M. Stone and James N. Tuttle were the Republican and Democratic candidates respectively for the office of Governor. The Republicans had everything in their own hands. The majorities ranged from 629 to 673 on officers where there was opposition.

The year 1864 brought with it another presidential election. Abraham Lincoln was re-nominated by the Republicans, and associated with him on the ticket was Andrew Johnson, the Union Governor of Tennessee. The Democrats put in nomination General George B. McClellan for the presidency and George H. Pendleton for the vice-presidency. The Republicans of Iowa held a convention at Des Moines July 7, and adopted a platform confirming the renomination of Abraham Lincoln, and paying high tributes of praise to the loyal soldiers and soldiers' wives whose sacrifices were saving the Union. The Democratic State Convention met at Des Moines, July 16, selected a State ticket, but adopted no platform. A Peace Convention, however, was held at Iowa City, Aug. 24, which adopted resolutions denouncing the war and its further support, and rejecting the equality of the negro with the white man. Lincoln carried the county by a majority of 468 votes. On the general ticket there was little scratching of tickets. On the county ticket H. S. Granger, for Clerk, received a majority of 865, and Jonathan Oglesbee, for Recorder, 986.

The campaign of 1865 was commenced by the Republicans, who met in convention at Des Moines, June 14, and nominated a ticket and adopted a platform. The Union Anti-Negro Suffrage Party met at the capitol Aug. 23, and nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform in which they resolved to sustain the administration of Andrew Johnson; that they were opposed to negro suffrage; that the soldiers of the late war deserved well of their countrymen, and that their sympathies were with them. The Democrats met in convention the same day, but made no nominations, the party supporting the Soldiers' ticket as it was known. In this county Alvah C. Rogers was opposed for the office of County Judge by Frederick Bierer, and was elected by 712 majority. For sheriff, surveyor and coroner the Democrats made no nomination. The Republicans were successful in every instance.

The campaign of 1866 was fought on the issue of re-construction in the Southern States. The Republicans in convention resolved

that the people who subdued the Rebellion and their representatives in Congress had the right to re-organize the States that had been in rebellion. This was denied by some of the Republicans and the entire Democratic party. The conservative Republicans, or those who were opposed to Congressional action, met in convention and nominated a State ticket. The Democratic Convention adopted a platform, nominated two candidates, and resolved to support the ticket of the Conservatives. The Republican State officers received a majority of about 700 in this county. The Republican candidate for Clerk of the District Court had 466 majority, while their candidate for Recorder had 312 majority.

In 1867 the general issues were the same as in 1866. For county officers the Democrats ran no candidates for the offices of treasurer, sheriff, county judge or coroner.

The year 1868 brought with it another presidential campaign. The Republican National Convention met in Chicago and placed in nomination Ulysses S. Grant, the victorious Union General, associating with him Schulyer Colfax, of Indiana. The Democratic National Convention nominated Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Jr., for President and Vice-President. The financial question began to be a leading issue, especially with reference to the payment of the bonds in coin or greenbacks, the Republicans favoring the payment in coin, the Democrats opposing. The latter also by resolution favored the abolition of the national banking system, and the substitution of United States notes for those of national banks. This was opposed by the Republicans. Full State and county tickets were nominated, and the largest vote was polled ever cast at any election in the county. The Republicans succeeded in giving each candidate on their ticket a majority

In 1869 only about a two-thirds vote was cast. The Republican majorities ranged from 311 to 884, excepting the Treasurer, Henry Kellner, who was pushed closely by Charles Schultz, a popular German Democrat. Mr. Kellner's majority was only 23.

In 1870 little interest was shown by either party. Henry S. Granger had no opposition for the office of Clerk of the District Court. Robert L. Freeman, a popular Democrat, was elected Recorder over Peter Karberg, Republican, by 306 majority.

In 1871 the same general apathy was manifested in the election. The Republican majority was reduced greatly, the majorities for their candidates ranging from eighty to 371. John Everall, Democrat, was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for the county by a majority of 544 over O. D. Oathout.

The movement known as the Liberal Republican in 1872 had a large influence, politically, this year, having virtually dictated the Democratic nomination for the presidency, and the platform of principles on which the campaign against the Republican party was dictated. The Liberal Republicans were those connected with the Republican party who were opposed to any extreme measures in the reconstruction of the Southern States, and who believed the time had come when passed issues should be forgotten, and new issues formed; that the hand of reconciliation should be offered the South, and a united country, working together to build up the waste places of the South. Many of the most able men of the Republican party, including Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, John M. Palmer and others, united in this movement. In May a National Convention was held by the Liberal Republicans, in Cincinnati, which nominated Horace Greeley for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. The following is a synopsis of the resolutions adopted:

1. Equality of all men before the law; equal and exact justice to all, without regard to race, color or previous condition.
2. Opposition to the re-opening of all questions settled by the XIIIth, XIVth and XVth amendments to the Constitution.
3. Demand for the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the Rebellion.
4. Local self-government; supremacy of the civil over the military; and demand for the largest individual liberty consistent with public order.
5. Denunciation of the existing system of civil service.
6. Demand for a system of Federal taxation which should not unnecessarily interfere with the industries of the people; reference of the tariff to the congressional districts.
7. Demand for civil service reform, and for the election of President for a single term only.
8. Maintenance of public credit and denunciation of repudiation.
9. A speedy return to specie payment.
10. Thanks to the citizen-soldiers and sailors of the Republic.
11. Opposition to further grants to railroads.
12. Cultivation of friendship with all nations; regarding alike dishonorable, either to demand what is not right, or submit to what is wrong.

The Democracy in convention ratified the nominations of Gree-

ley and Brown, and adopted the platform of the Liberals. The Republicans renominated President Grant, and associated with him on the ticket Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. The disaffection among the Democrats in consequence of the nomination of Horace Greeley, a life-long political enemy, was so great that a third ticket was nominated, at the head of which was Charles O'Connor, the distinguished lawyer of New York.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans met in State Convention and nominated a ticket composed of two Democrats and three Liberal Republicans, and passed a resolution endorsing the nomination of Greeley. In this county the regular Republican majority was largely reduced.

In 1873 the question of Capital *v.* Labor now engaged the attention of the people. The Republican State Convention met at Des Moines, June 25, and after nominating candidates adopted resolutions declaring against monopolies, and urging that the several States should carefully restrict the powers of the railroad companies and other monopolies. Class legislation was also demanded. The Democratic party of the State made no regular nominations this year, but generally supported the Anti-Monopoly ticket. A convention was held at Des Moines, Aug. 12, nominated candidates and adopted resolutions declaring that the old party organizations were no longer useful, denouncing corruption in Government affairs, and urging the necessity of political honesty. The movement was not so strong in this county as in many others in the State.

In 1874 the issues were the same as in 1873. A very light vote was cast in Clayton County, the Anti-Monopolists generally being successful. The majority on the general ticket in that party averaged 580. On the county ticket personal popularity had much to do in the election of candidates. R. L. Freeman, for Recorder, on the Anti-Monopoly ticket, had 754 majority, while Marvin Cook, on the Republican ticket for Clerk of the District Court, had 349.

A convention was called to meet at Des Moines, June 24, 1875, composed of Democrats, Anti-Monopolists and Liberal Republicans. Assembling, a ticket was nominated headed by Shepherd Lefler, for Governor, and a platform of principles adopted covering the principal ground of belief of the three elements represented. The Republicans met in convention and nominated S. J. Kirkwood, for Governor. A Temperance Convention was also held

and Rev. John H. Lozier nominated for Governor. In Clayton County the Temperance ticket was not represented. The Fusion State ticket was successful in this county by an average majority of 360.

The election this year was for national, State and county officers. Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler were the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, while Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks received the nomination of the Democratic party for the same offices. Peter Cooper was the nominee of the Independents or Greenbackers for President. The hard times which began in 1878 had a perceptible effect upon this campaign. The Democratic party, which for some years had been acting on the defensive, when not allied to some other political body, now assumed the aggressive, and under the banner of "Tilden and Reform," forced the Republicans in the defensive. On the part of the Democrats the campaign was boldly conducted, though it cannot be truthfully said that Tilden was the choice of the Democracy of the nation, especially of the Western element of the party. In this State the Greenbackers held two conventions, at the first of which it adopted a platform containing their principal tenets.

The Republicans adopted as a platform substantially the following points: 1, Unity of the nation; 2, Economy in the administration of the Government; 3, A currency convertible with coin; 4, All railway and other corporations to be subject to the law-making power. The Democrats adopted but a single resolution approving the platform of the National Democratic Convention and the nominations of Tilden and Hendricks. For Congress F. W. Burdick was the Republican, Jeffrey M. Griffith the Democratic, and E. S. Gaylord the Greenback candidates. In Clayton the Republicans were successful by small majorities. As usual, personal preferences were shown in the vote for county officers.

In 1877 State tickets were nominated by Democrats, Republicans, Greenbackers and Temperance men. Subsequently a fusion was effected by the Democrats and Greenbackers, and a portion of the nominees on each of their State tickets were chosen as the choice of both parties. The Republicans were again successful. In Clayton there were only three county officers to be elected—clerk of the District Court, recorder and supervisor. Marvin Cook, Republican, was elected by a majority of 1,390; C. L. McConigle,

Democrat, for Recorder, by 675; and George H. Schofield, Democrat, for Supervisor, by 154.

The campaign of 1879 was opened May 12, by the Democracy meeting in convention and nominating a State ticket, headed by H. H. Trimble for Governor. A lengthy platform was adopted. The Greenbackers were next in the field, their ticket being headed by Daniel Campbell for Governor. The Republicans met and nominated John H. Gear for Governor, together with a full State ticket. Lastly, the Temperance people met and placed in nomination George T. Carpenter, of Mahaska, for Governor. Mr. Carpenter declining, D. R. Dungan, of Scott County, was substituted. On the general ticket the Republicans had fair majorities, while on the county tickets some were elected from each party.

The campaign began quite early in 1880, especially among aspirants for office and their friends. The preliminary canvass for the nomination grew quite warm, as both the Republicans and Democrats were alike confident that they would succeed in the national struggle. James A. Garfield received the Republican nomination for President, and associated with him on the ticket was Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President; Winfield S. Hancock was nominated for President by the Democrats, and with him was William H. English for Vice-President; James B. Weaver and General Chambers for President and Vice-President respectively on the National ticket. The canvass was pushed with vigor, the Democratic and Republican parties each using their utmost endeavors to be successful. The National party, under the lead of Weaver, also endeavored to increase its votes, Mr. Weaver making speeches in more than half the States in the Union. The first State Convention held in Iowa this year was by the Republicans, at Des Moines, April 7. The platform adopted consisted of three resolutions, the first demanding that candidates be nominated at Chicago by the National Republican Convention of national reputation for ability; second, that James G. Blaine be the choice of the Republicans of the State; and, third, instructing delegates to the National Convention to vote for Blaine. The Greenbackers met at Des Moines, May 11, and adopted a platform reasserting their demands for the abolition of the national banks, the reduction of the army, the limitation of Chinese immigration, the reduction of salaries, and the payment of the national debt in greenbacks. The Democrats met at Des Moines, Sept. 2, nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform endorsing Hancock and English and the National platform adopted

at Cincinnati. The Republicans, Greenbackers and Democrats had each a county ticket. The Republicans were successful on all their candidates. Six men "showed their faith by their works" in voting the Prohibition ticket.

In 1881 not a great deal of interest was shown in the election. J. M. Leach, for County Auditor, had virtually no opposition. C. E. Floete, for County Treasurer, received a majority of 1,166 out of a total vote of 4,086. On the State ticket, Buren R. Sherman, Republican, for Governor, had a majority of 234.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

The following is the official vote of the greater number of officers voted for at each general election on file in the office of the county auditor.

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1842.			State Auditor.		
<i>Sheriff.</i>			A. J. Stevens, Anti-N.....	695	344
Ambrose Kennedy.....	71	17	J. L. Sharp, dem.....	351	
John Linton.....	54		<i>Attorney-General.</i>		
Thomas P. Parks.....	20		J. W. Sennett, Anti-N.....	647	315
<i>Clerk Commissioners' Court.</i>			D. C. Cloud, dem.....	332	
Robert R. Read.....	133	130	<i>Congress.</i>		
E. B. Cornish.....	3		James Thorington, Anti-N..	694	365
<i>Recorder.</i>			Stephen Hempstead, dem..	329	
Charles E. Bensell.....	80	20	<i>State Senate.</i>		
E. B. Cornish.....	60		W. W. Hamilton, Anti-N..	689	379
<i>Coroner.</i>			D. S. Wilson, dem.....	310	
Robert Campbell.....	59	23	<i>Representative.</i>		
John M. Gillett.....	36		L. Bigelow, Anti-N.....	743	17
William Walker.....	12		Reuben Noble, Anti-N.....	726	
James King.....	31		S. R. Peet, dem.....	340	
<i>Surveyor.</i>			R. R. Read, for Clerk of District Court, and O. F. Stevens, for Prosecuting Attorney, had no opposition.		
H. D. Lee.....	70	5	ELECTION, AUGUST, 1856.		
C. S. Edson	65		<i>Congress.</i>		
<i>Assessor.</i>			Timothy Davis, rep.....	1080	705
Horace D. Brownson.....	107	82	Shepherd Lefler, dem.....	375	
Charles Sawyer.....	25		<i>Secretary of State.</i>		
<i>Treasurer.</i>			Elijah Sells, rep.....	1002	710
H. F. Lander.....	59	23	———Snyder, dem.....	392	
John Downie.....	36		<i>State Senator.</i>		
David Springer.....	20		H. B. Carter, rep.....	1042	621
ELECTION, AUGUST, 1854.			A. S. Cooley, dem.....	421	
<i>Governor.</i>			<i>Representatives.</i>		
James W. Grimes, Anti-N..	687	355	Lafayette Bigelow, rep.....	1022	509
Curtis Bates, dem.....	332		———Rodman, rep.....	985	390
<i>Secretary of State.</i>			———Topper, dem.....	513	
G. W. McCleary, dem.....	320	136	———Ballow, dem.....	595	
R. B. Groff..	184				

Clerk District Court.

Thomas Updegraff, rep.....1138 754
 -----Drips, dem..... 384

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1856.

President.

John C. Fremont, rep.....1520 772
 James Buchanan, dem..... 748
 Millard Fillmore, am..... 67

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1857.

County Judge.

O. W. Crary, rep.....1380 259
 Eliphalet Price, rep.....1121

Recorder.

B. F. Fox, dem.....2123 2112
 A. C. Woodward, rep..... 11

Prosecuting Attorney.

Alpheus Scott, rep.....1209 17
 William Potter, dem.....1192

Sheriff.

James Davis, rep.....1611 745
 R. F. Spaulding, dem..... 866

Surveyor.

Murray E. Smith, rep.....1479 481
 Lewis Brockman, dem..... 998

Coroner.

Nicholas Kriebs, dem.....1351 1335
 E. G. Rolf, rep..... 16

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1857.

Governor.

Ralph P. Lowe, rep..... 949 230
 Ben M. Samuels, dem..... 719
 J. F. Henry..... 11

Lieutenant-Governor.

Oran Faville, rep..... 950 237
 George Gillespie, dem..... 713

ELECTION, APRIL, 1858.

County Seat.

Guttenberg.....2038 332
 Elkader.....1706

County Superintendent.

Alonzo Brown, rep.....1742 1624
 R. R. Read, dem..... 118
 H. C. Martin..... 21

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1858.

Congress.

William Vandever, rep.....1493 355
 W. E. Leffingwell, dem.....1138

Secretary of State.

Elijah Sells, rep.....1493 339
 Samuel Douglas, dem.....1154

State Treasurer.

John W. Jones, rep.....1488 334
 Samuel S. Loras, dem.....1154

District Attorney.

Elijah Odell, rep.....1642 670
 Milo McGlatherry, rep..... 972

District Judge.

William McClintock, dem...1480 330
 E. H. Williams, rep.....1150

Clerk District Court.

Thomas Updegraff, rep....2471 2460
 E. B. Hutchinson, dem..... 11

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1859.

County Judge.

John Garber, rep.....1689 491
 D. Baugh, dem.....1198

Treasurer and Recorder.

Jacob Nicklaus, rep.1851 677
 B. F. Fox, dem.....1174

Sheriff.

Jonathan Kaufman, dem...1566 289
 William S. Scott, rep.....1277
 A. E. Wanzer, dem..... 136
 William Sott, rep..... 45

Surveyor.

Ezra Hurd, dem.....1536 73
 R. J. McClelland, rep.....1463
 R. G. McClelland..... 52

County Superintendent.

Horace Emery, rep.....1211 218
 O. D. Eno, rep..... 993
 J. W. Van Orman, rep. 854

Coroner.

John P. Kriebs, dem..... 1520 30
 F. W. Sherman, rep.....1490

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, rep...1630 206
 Augustus C. Dodge, dem...1424

Lieutenant-Governor.

Nicholas J. Rusch, rep.....1666 270
 S. W. Babbitt, dem.....1394

ELECTION, APRIL, 1860.

County Seat.

Elkader.....2019 639
 Garnavillo,.....1380

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1860.

President.

Abraham Lincoln, rep.....2089 517
 Stephen A. Douglas, dem...1572
 John C. Breckenridge, dem. 14
 John Bell, union..... 5

<i>State Auditor.</i>	
J. W. Cattell, rep.....	1491 340
T. S. Parvin, dem.....	1151

<i>Clerk District Court.</i>	
Henry S. Granger, rep.....	1952 338
O. D. Eno, dem....	1614

<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
Elijah Sells, rep.....	2088 495
John M. Corse, dem....	1593

<i>State Auditor.</i>	
Jonathan W. Cattell, rep....	2087 494
G. W. Maxfield, dem.....	1593

<i>State Treasurer.</i>	
John W. Jones, rep.....	2088 495
J. W. Ellis, dem.....	1593

<i>Attorney General.</i>	
Charles C. Nourse, rep....	2085 492
Daniel B. Miller, dem....	1593

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1861.

<i>County Judge.</i>	
Alvah C. Rogers, rep.....	2142 1955
Alva Rogers, (intended for same)	187
C. A. Dean, rep.....	78
J. W. Potts, dem.....	27

<i>Sheriff.</i>	
John Garber, rep.....	1647 389
Jonathan Kaufman, dem...	1258

<i>Recorder and Treasurer.</i>	
Jacob Nicklaus, rep.....	2432 1984
B. F. Fox, dem.....	448

<i>County Superintendent.</i>	
Horace Emery, rep.....	2432 1897
P. Stockfeldt, dem....	535

<i>Coroner.</i>	
J. Boetcher,.....	2841 2838
J. P. Kriebs,.....	3

<i>Surveyor.</i>	
R. J. McClelland, rep.....	1965 1287
E. Trescott, dem.....	678
E. Hurd, dem.....	60

<i>Jail Tax.</i>	
For Jail Tax,.....	588
Against Jail Tax.....	1421 833

<i>Poor-House Tax.</i>	
For Poor-House Tax.....	681
Against Poor-House Tax...	1389 708

<i>Restraining Sheep and Swine.</i>	
For Restraining.....	1417 613
Against Restraining.....	804

<i>Supreme Judge.</i>	
Ralph P. Lowe, rep.....	1873 1060
M. D. McHenry, dem.....	813
J. M. Elwood, union.....	66

<i>Representative.</i>	
D. W. Chase, rep.....	2761 31
Geo. L. Bass, dem....	2730
S. R. Peet, dem.....	10

<i>Governor.</i>	
S. J. Kirkwood, rep.....	1861 871
D. H. Merritt, dem....	990
Henry C. Dean, dem.....	50

<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>	
J. R. Needham, rep....	1863 906
Laurin Dewey, dem.....	957
N. G. Sales, union.....	49

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1862.

<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
James Wright, rep.....	1491 325
Richard Sylvester, dem....	1166

<i>State Auditor.</i>	
J. W. Cattell, rep.....	1491 310
John Brown, dem.....	1181

<i>State Treasurer.</i>	
W. H. Holmes, rep.....	1492 317
Samuel S. Sorah, dem....	1175

<i>Attorney-General.</i>	
Chas. C. Nourse, rep.....	1491 309
Benton J. Hall, dem.....	1182

<i>Register of State Land Office.</i>	
J. A. Harvey, rep.....	1495 318
Frederick Gottschalls, dem.	1177

<i>Congress.</i>	
William B. Allison, rep....	1511 380
D. A. Mahoney, dem.....	1131
Thomas Updegraff.....	1

<i>District Judge.</i>	
Elias H. Williams, rep....	1544 703
W. W. Potter, dem.....	801
S. Wilson.....	3
William McClintock	12

<i>District Attorney.</i>	
Milo McGlathery, rep.....	1515 1452
J. T. Stoneman, dem.....	63
R. S. S. Andrus.....	9
John H. O'Neil.....	6

<i>Member of Board of Education.</i>	
G. H. Stevens	1486 1485
H. Hill	1

<i>Clerk of District Court.</i>	
Henry S. Granger, rep....	2009 1999
B. T. Rawson, dem.....	10
J. F. Bates.....	6

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1863.		
<i>Governor.</i>		
Wm. M. Stone.....	2022	318
James N. Tuttle.....	1704	
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		
E. W. Eastman.....	2070	1412
John F. Duncombe.....	658	
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>		
J. F. Dillon.....	2064	409
Charles Mason.....	1655	
F. Dillon.....	9	
<i>State Senator.</i>		
B. T. Hunt, rep.....	2387	649
David Hammer, dem.....	1738	
<i>Representative.</i>		
W. J. Gilchrist, rep.....	2427	32
Henry White, rep.....	2395	
Leonard Heinee, dem.....	1757	23
Michael Uriell, dem.....	1734	
<i>County Judge.</i>		
Alvah C. Rogers, rep.....	2383	639
Charles Watkins, dem.....	1744	
<i>Treasurer and Recorder.</i>		
Jacob Nicklaus, rep.....	2590	2521
G. Y. White.....	69	
<i>Sheriff.</i>		
John Garber, rep.....	2406	677
John H. Bowman, dem...	1729	
J. B. Ross.....	3	
<i>County Superintendent.</i>		
J. A. Cramer, rep.....	2151	673
Schuyler R. Peet, dem.....	1478	
I. Briggs, dem.....	486	
<i>Surveyor.</i>		
R. J. McClelland, rep.....	2375	2215
Lindsey Seals, dem.....	160	
<i>Coroner.</i>		
H. D. Brownson, rep.....	2375	629
John P. Kreibs, dem.....	1746	
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1864.		
<i>President.</i>		
Abraham Lincoln, rep.....	2110	468
George B. McClelland, dem.	1642	
<i>Secretary of State.</i>		
James Wright.....	2127	482
J. H. Wallace.....	1645	
<i>State Treasurer.</i>		
William H. Holmes.....	2127	481
John H. Lash.....	1646	
<i>Auditor of State.</i>		
H. Elliot.....	2127	481
E. C. Hendershott.....	1646	

<i>Register of State Land Office.</i>		
Josiah A. Harvey.....	2127	481
E. D. Holbrook.....	1646	
<i>Attorney-General.</i>		
Isaac M. Allen.....	2127	481
Chas. M. Dunbar.....	1646	
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>		
Chester C. Cole.....	2098	451
Thos. M. Munroe.....	1647	
<i>Congress.</i>		
Wm. B. Allison.....	2130	505
B. B. Richards.....	1625	
B. B. Richardson.....	20	
<i>Clerk of District Court.</i>		
H. S. Granger, rep.....	2528	865
S. D. Soyster, dem.....	1663	
<i>Recorder.</i>		
Jonathan Oglesbee, rep....	2544	986
Henry Freese, dem.....	1658	
<i>County Seat.</i>		
Elkader.....	2403	794
McGregor.....	1609	
ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1865.		
<i>Governor.</i>		
William M. Stone.....	1633	104
Thomas H. Benton.....	1529	
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		
B. F. Gue.....	1845	451
W. W. Hamilton.....	1394	
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>		
Oran Faville.....	1849	468
J. W. Sennett.....	1381	
<i>Representatives.</i>		
John Garber, rep.....	1929	
P. P. Olmstead, rep.....	1860	
Dexter H. Hutchins rep....	1649	
Doug. Leffingwell, ind. rep.	1746	
John Hartenbauer, dem....	1410	
D. W. Chase, rep.....	1007	
<i>County Judge.</i>		
Alvah C. Rogers, rep.....	1948	712
Frederick Bierer, dem.....	1236	
<i>Treasurer.</i>		
J. C. Vaupel, rep.....	2032	1117
Thomas G. Drips, dem.....	915	
Joseph G. Drips.....	157	
Thomas Drips.....	29	
Nicklaus.....	6	
<i>Sheriff.</i>		
Elisha Boardman, rep....	3234	3230
<i>Surveyor.</i>		
R. J. McClelland, rep.....	1863	508
Sanford L. Peck, rep.....	1355	

County Superintendent.
George Cook, rep. 1807 365
Jonathan Briggs, dem. 1442

Coroner.
H. D. Brownson, rep. 3228

Building Court-House and Jail.
For Court-House and Jail. 1275
Against Court-House & Jail. 1847 572

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1866.

Congress.
Wm. B. Allison, rep. 2191 576
Reuben Noble, dem. 1615

Secretary of State.
Ed. Wright. 1637 94.
E. D. Wright. 351
Edward Wright. 274
S. G. Van Ander. 1543

State Auditor.
John A. Elliott. 2266 721
R. W. Cross. 1545

Attorney-General.
F. E. Bissell. 2260 712
W. Battinger. 1548

State Treasurer.
Samuel F. Rankin. 2078 534
George A. Stone. 1544
Samuel E. Rankin. 187

Register of State Land Office.
C. C. Carpenter. 2286 744
Linus P. McKinnie. 1542

Clerk of Supreme Court.
C. Linderman. 2264 719
Francis Gottschalk. 1545

Reporter of Supreme Court.
E. H. Styles. 2263 716
A. Stoddard. 1547

District Judge.
Milo McGlathery. 3700

District Attorney.
L. O. Hatch, rep. 2193 713
John T. Clark, rep. 1485

Clerk of District Court.
H. S. Granger, rep. 2109 466
R. L. Freeman, dem. 1643
Henry Granger. 49

Recorder.
W. D. Crooke, rep. 1873 312
Phillip Rideman, dem. 1566
Jonathan Oglesbee, rep. 336

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1867.

State Senator.
Homer E. Newell, rep. 4102

Representative.
Horace Hamilton, rep. 2518
James Newberry, rep. 2122
P. G. Bailey, rep. 2454
J. C. Rounds, dem. 1864
John Van Staden, dem. 1999
Philip Fishil, dem. 1791

Treasurer.
J. C. Vaupel, rep. 3818

Sheriff.
James Davis, rep. 4206

County Judge.
Charles A. Dean, rep. 4059

Surveyor.
M. E. Smith, rep. 2197 75
Carl Kostman, dem. 2122

Coroner.
H. D. Brownson, rep. 4272

County Superintendent.
W. A. Preston, rep. 2180 62
J. Briggs, dem. 2118

County Seat.
Elkader. 2479 713
Garnavillo. 1766

Bridge across Turkey River.
For Bridge. 407
Against Bridge. 2831 2424

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1868.

President.
Ulysses S. Grant, rep. 2784 832
Horatio Seymour, dem. 1952

Secretary of State.
Ed. Wright, rep. 2789 852
D. Hammer, dem. 1937

State Auditor.
J. A. Elliott, rep. 2791 836
H. Dunlavey, dem. 1955

State Treasurer.
S. E. Rankin, rep. 2791 837
L. McCarty, dem. 1954

Register of State Land Office.
C. C. Carpenter, rep. 2791 837
A. D. Anderson, dem. 1954

District Attorney.
H. O'Conner, rep. 2789 834
J. E. Williamson, dem. 1955

Congress.
William B. Allison, rep. 2715 696
William Mills, dem. 2019
L. A. Thomas, dem. 8

Circuit Judge.
B. T. Hunt, rep. 4420



Edwin Roman

Striking "White" from Constitution.

For Amendment.....2514 373
Against Amendment.....2141

District Clerk.

H. S. Granger, rep.....2675 632
A. W. Daugherty, dem.....2043

Recorder.

W. D. Crooke, rep.....2681 663
Paul Stockfield, dem.....2018

Jail Tax.

For Jail Tax.....2335 991
Against Jail Tax.....1344

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1869.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill, rep.....1890 511
George Gillaspay, dem.....1379

Lieutenant-Governor.

Madison M. Walden, rep...1815 367
A. P. Richardson, dem.....1448

Supreme Judge.

John F. Dillon.....1877 479
W. F. Brannan.....1398

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A. S. Kissell.....1875 475
H. O. Dayton.....1400

District Attorney.

C. T. Granger, rep.....1150

Representatives.

H. B. Taylor, rep.1564
Samuel Murdock, rep.....1511
L. R. Gilbert, dem.....1193
R. C. Place, dem.....942
M. O. Brien, dem.....936

Auditor.

M. E. Duff, rep.....2018 872
Philip Redman, dem..1146

Treasurer.

Henry Kellner, rep.....1625 23
Charles Schultz, dem.....1602

Sheriff.

James Davis, rep.....1555 311
T. Hopkins, dem.....1244
James Jack, rep.....467

County Superintendent.

John Everall, dem.....2081 884
William C. McNeil, rep....1197

Surveyor.

S. L. Peck, rep.....1882 437
E. Hurd, dem.....1445

Coroner.

H. D. Brownson, rep.....1929 594
John P. Kreibs, dem.....1335

Bridge on Turkey River.

For Bridge.....631
Against Bridge.....1777 1146

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1870.

Supreme Judge, full term.

Joseph P. Knapp.....1755 214
Chester C. Cole.....1541

Supreme Judge, to fill vacancy.

William E. Miller.....1807
Reuben Noble.....1835 28

Supreme Judge, to fill vacancy.

James G. Day.....1968 320
P. Henry Smith.....1648

Secretary of State.

Ed. Wright.....1984 324
Charles Dorr.....1660

State Auditor.

John Russell.....1990 357
W. W. Garner.....1647

State Treasurer.

Samuel E. Rankin.....1986 339
William C. Yames.....1647

Register of State Land Office.

Aaron Brown.....1990 346
D. F. Ellsworth.....1644

Attorney General.

Henry O'Conner.....1986 343
Hugh M. Martin.....1643

Reporter of Supreme Court.

Edward H. Stiles.....1986 338
Calvin H. Bane.....1648

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Charles Linderman.....1985 337
William McClenan.....1648

Constitutional Convention.

For calling such.....724
Against calling such.....1696 972

Congress.

William G. Donnan, rep....1769
John T. Stoneman, dem....1857 88

District Judge.

Milo McGlathery, rep.....1990 1988
John T. Stoneman, dem....2

District Attorney.

Charles C. Granger, rep...1993

Supervisors.

O. W. Crary, rep.....2076 381
P. P. Olmstead, rep.....1897 231
Michael Uriell, dem.....1770 10
Henry White, rep.....1760
C. P. Goodrick, dem.....1666
J. C. Rounds, dem.....1695

<i>Clerk of District Court.</i>		
H. S. Granger, rep.....	2127	
<i>Recorder.</i>		
Robert L. Freeman, dem....	1971	306
Peter Karberg, rep.....	1665	
<i>Increasing Number Supervisors.</i>		
For Increase.....	913	
Against Increase.....	1868	955
<i>Act Restraining Stock.</i>		
For Act.....	870	
Against Act.....	2225	1355
ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1871.		
<i>Governor.</i>		
C. C. Carpenter.....	1952	319
J. C. Knapp.....	1633	
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		
H. C. Bulis.....	1921	281
M. M. Ham.....	1640	
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>		
James G. Day.....	1937	303
John F. Duncomb.....	1634	
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>		
Alonzo Abernethy.....	1953	324
Edward W. Mumm.....	1629	
<i>State Senator.</i>		
O. W. Crary, rep.....	1845	109
John T. Stoneman, dem...	1736	
<i>Representatives.</i>		
Louis Reuther, rep.....	1745	58
R. B. Flenniken, rep.....	1904	401
J. M. Hagensick, dem.....	1687	
Rufus Richardson, dem....	1503	
R. C. Place, dem.....	250	
<i>Supervisor.</i>		
Gilbert Cooley, rep.....	1801	80
John H. Bowman, dem...	1721	
<i>Auditor.</i>		
Martin Garber, rep.....	1909	259
A. W. Daugherty, dem.....	1650	
<i>Treasurer.</i>		
Henry Kellner, rep.....	1941	
<i>Sheriff</i>		
James Davis, rep.....	1827	81
T. M. Hopkins, dem.....	1746	
<i>County Superintendent.</i>		
O. D. Oathout, rep.....	1512	
John Everall, dem.....	2066	544
<i>Surveyor.</i>		
S. L. Peck, rep.....	1974	371
Ezra Hurd, dem.....	1603	
<i>Coroner.</i>		
H. D. Brownson, rep.....	3571	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1872.		
<i>President.</i>		
Ulysses S. Grant, rep.....	2253	201
Horace Greeley, lib.....	2052	
Charles O'Connor.....	27	
<i>Secretary of State.</i>		
Josiah T. Young.....	2312	179
E. A. Gilbert.....	2133	
Charles Baker.....	24	
M. J. Rohlf's.....	16	
<i>State Auditor.</i>		
John Russell.....	2313	139
J. P. Casaday.....	2174	
<i>State Treasurer.</i>		
William Christy.....	2313	182
M. J. Rohlf's.....	2131	
E. A. Gilbert.....	16	
D. B. Beers.....	25	
<i>Register State Land Office.</i>		
Aaron Brown.....	2311	159
Jacob Butler.....	2152	
David Sherwood.....	25	
<i>Attorney-General.</i>		
M. E. Cutts.....	2314	139
A. J. Case.....	2175	
<i>Attorney-General to Fill a Vacancy.</i>		
M. E. Cutts.....	2157	2110
A. G. Case.....	47	
<i>Congress.</i>		
John T. Stoneman, dem....	2386	285
William G. Donnan, rep...	2101	
<i>Circuit Judge.</i>		
C. T. Granger, rep.....	4462	
<i>Clerk District and Circuit Courts.</i>		
Marvin Cook, rep.....	2320	176
L. A. Mahoney, dem.....	2156	
<i>Recorder.</i>		
Robert L. Freeman, dem...	2300	119
John D. Meyer, rep.....	2181	
<i>Supervisor.</i>		
P. P. Olmstead, rep.....	2357	235
William P. Eno, dem.....	2122	
ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1873.		
<i>Governor.</i>		
J. G. Vale.....	1997	431
Cyrus C. Carpenter.....	1566	
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		
C. E. Whiting.....	1983	399
Joseph Dysart.....	1584	
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>		
J. B. Hall.....	1981	392
J. M. Beck.....	1589	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

D. W. Prindle.....1978 386
Alonzo Abernethy.....1592

District Attorney.

O. J. Clark, rep.....1536

Representative.

A. F. Tipton, rep.....1442
Alexander Bliedung, reb...1675
J. C. Rounds, lib.....2047
B. F. Schroeder, lib.....1878

Auditor.

M. Garber, rep1791 1790
John Partch, dem.... 1

Treasurer.

Henry Kellner, rep2143 736
Adolph Papin, dem.....1407

County Superintendent.

J. F. Thompson, rep.....1762 1736
John Everall, dem..... 26
Jonathan Briggs, dem.. . 16
Melvina Stewart, rep..... 3

Sheriff.

W. A. Benton, lib.....2186 851
J. A. Hysham, rep.....1335

Surveyor.

Ezra Hurd, dem.....1348 112
S. L. Peck, rep.....1736

Coroner.

H. D. Brownson, rep3563

Supervisor.

M. Uriell, dem.....1937 321
J. R. Jarret, rep1616

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1874.

Secretary of State.

D. Morgan.....1953 582
Josiah T. Young.....1371

State Auditor.

J. M. King.....1952 579
Buren R. Sherman... ..1373

State Treasurer.

H. C. Hargis.....1954 582
W. Christy.....1372

Register State Land Office.

R. H. Rodearmel.....1956 585
D. Secor... ..1371

Attorney-General

J. H. Keatley.....1955 586
M. E. Cutts.....1369

Clerk Supreme Court.

G. W. Ball.... ..1955 583
E. J. Holmes.....1372

Reporter Supreme Court.

J. M. Weast.....1955 584
J. S. Runnells.....1371

Congress.

L. L. Ainsworth, dem.....1921 507
C. T. Granger, rep.....1414

District Judge.

R. Noble, dem.....2354 1386
M. McGlathery, rep..... 968

District Attorney.

G. L. Faust, anti-mon.....2109 882
O. J. Clark, rep.....1227

Clerk.

M. Cook, rep.....1843 349
A. C. Rogers, anti-mon.....1494

Recorder.

R. L. Freeman, anti-mon...2043 754
John Crook, rep.....1289

Supervisor.

W. Thoma, rep.....1737 132
C. Mentzel, anti-mon.....1605

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1875.

Governor.

Shepherd Leffler, fusion...2172 333
Samuel J. Kirkwood, rep..1839

Lieutenant-Governor.

E. B. Woodward, fusion....2198 392
Joshua G. Newbold, rep....1806

Supreme Judge

W. J. Knight, fusion.....2176 835
Austin Adams, rep.....1841

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Isaiah Doane2165 317
Alonzo Abernethy1848

State Senator.

John T. Stoneman, dem....2055 113
Oliver W. Crary, rep.....1942

Representative.

Charles Mentzel, lib.....2317
Thomas D. White, lib.....2138
J. L. Hagensick, rep.....1873
James Newberg, rep.....1572

Auditor.

Martin Garber, rep.....2167 326
John Everall, dem.....1841

Treasurer.

Henry Kellner, rep.....2060 133
John M. Hagensick, lib....1927

Sheriff.

Williard A. Benton, dem...2477 953
James Jack, rep.....1524

<i>County Superintendent.</i>		
James F. Thompson, rep...	2015	
<i>Surveyor.</i>		
Emmett Brown, lib.....	2056	97
Sanford L. Peck, rep.....	1959	
<i>Coroner.</i>		
Josiah C. Hoxsie, dem.....	2148	
<i>Supervisor.</i>		
Isaac Otis, dem.....	2100	181
P. P. Olmstead, rep.....	1919	
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1876.		
<i>President.</i>		
Rutherford B. Hayes, rep..	2661	40
Samuel J. Tilden.....	2621	
<i>Secretary of State.</i>		
Josiah T. Young.....	2672	37
John H. Stubenrauch.....	2635	
A. McCready.....	26	
<i>State Auditor.</i>		
Buren R. Sherman.....	2674	41
William Groenweg.....	2633	
Leonard Brown.....	26	
<i>State Treasurer.</i>		
George W. Bemis.....	2673	38
Wesley Jones.....	2635	
George C. Fry.....	26	
<i>Register of State Land Office.</i>		
David Secor.....	2674	41
N. C. Redenow.....	2633	
George M. Walker.....	26	
<i>Attorney-General.</i>		
John T. McJunkin.....	2674	40
J. C. Cook.....	2634	
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>		
C. W. Von Coelln.....	2672	2646
J. A. Nash.....	26	
William Graham.....	33	
<i>Supreme Judge, Full Term.</i>		
Wm. H. Seevers.....	2671	36
Walter I. Hayes.....	2635	
Charles Negus.....	26	
<i>Supreme Judge, to Fill Vacancy.</i>		
James H. Rothrock.....	2671	68
William Graham	2603	
Oliver K. Jones.....	26	
<i>Supreme Judge, to Fill Vacancy.</i>		
Wm. H. Seevers.....	2671	36
Walter I. Hayes.....	2635	
<i>Congress.</i>		
T. W. Burdick, rep.....	2662	15
Jeffrey M. Griffith, dem.....	2647	
E. S. Gaylord, g. b.	19	

<i>Circuit Judge.</i>		
C. T. Granger, rep.....	2676	
<i>Clerk of District and Circuit Courts.</i>		
Marvin Cook, rep.	3004	680
Benjamin P. Ransom, dem..	2324	
<i>Recorder.</i>		
Charles L. McGonigle, dem.	2717	182
H. C. Boardman, rep.....	2535	
R. L. Freeman.....	18	
<i>Surveyor.</i>		
Charles Schecker, rep.....	2877	430
John H. Zearley, dem.....	2447	
<i>Supervisor.</i>		
Andrew Eberhard, dem....	2909	519
O. W. Crary, rep.....	2390	
T. O. Jones, rep.....	25	
<i>Supervisor, to Fill Vacancy.</i>		
P. P. Olmstead, rep.....	2662	46
Richard Humphrey, dem...	2616	
A. T. Lawrence, g. b.....	29	
ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1877.		
<i>Governor.</i>		
John H. Gear, rep.....	1873	103
John P. Irish, dem.....	1770	
Daniel P. Stubbs.....	66	
Elias Jesup.....	167	
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		
Frank T. Campbell.....	2044	253
W. C. James.....	1791	
A. McCready.....	53	
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>		
James G. Day.....	2042	245
H. E. J. Boardman.....	1797	
John Porter.....	49	
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>		
Carl W. Von Coelln.....	2047	491
J. G. Cullison.....	1556	
George W. Cullison.....	241	
S. T. Ballard.....	42	
<i>Representative.</i>		
Thomas Updegraff, rep....	2151	456
Alexander Bliedung, rep....	1949	114
Thomas D. White, dem....	1835	
Charles Mentzel, dem.....	1695	
<i>Sheriff.</i>		
W. A. Benton, dem.....	2138	410
George L. Tremain, rep....	1728	
<i>Treasurer.</i>		
Henry Kellner, rep.....	1947	21
Charles E. Floetze, dem....	1926	
<i>Auditor.</i>		
Martin Garber, rep.....	2268	693
Patrick Regan, dem.....	1575	

<i>County Superintendent.</i>	
P. W. McClelland, rep.	2158 446
W. A. McDonald, dem.	1712
<i>Surveyor.</i>	
Charles Schecker, rep.	2205 534
John Zearly, dem.	1671
<i>Coroner.</i>	
William A. Penfield, rep.	2023 186
J. C. Hoxsie, dem.	1837
<i>Supervisor.</i>	
P. P. Olmstead, rep.	2174 481
James McKinley, dem.	1693
ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1878.	
<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
E. M. Farnsworth, fusion.	2445 17
John A. T. Hull, rep.	2428
<i>State Auditor.</i>	
Joseph Eibœck, fusion.	2551 227
Buren R. Sherman, rep.	2324
<i>State Treasurer.</i>	
M. S. Devin, fusion.	2452 30
Geo. W. Bemis, rep.	2422
<i>Register State Land Office.</i>	
James K. Powers.	2428 56
M. Farrington.	2372
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>	
Joseph C. Knapp.	2466 40
J. H. Rothrock.	2426
<i>Attorney-General.</i>	
John Gibbons.	2464 41
J. F. McJunkin.	2423
<i>Clerk Supreme Court.</i>	
Alex. Runyon.	2451 24
E. J. Holmes.	2427
<i>Reporter Supreme Court.</i>	
John B. Elliott.	2462 34
J. S. Runnells.	2428
<i>Congress.</i>	
T. Updegraff, rep.	2507 808
Fred O'Donnell, dem.	1699
S. T. Spangler, g. b.	668
<i>District Judge.</i>	
Reuben Noble, dem.	3496 2113
O. J. Clark, rep.	1383
<i>District Attorney.</i>	
R. Quigley, rep.	2601 325
C. Wellington, dem.	2276
<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>	
Marvin Cook, rep.	3021 1390
O. L. Emery, dem.	1631

<i>Recorder.</i>	
C. L. McGonigle, dem.	2776 675
T. G. Price, rep.	2101
<i>Supervisor.</i>	
Geo. H. Schofield, dem.	2520 154
O. W. Crary, rep.	2366
<i>Restraining Stock.</i>	
For Restraining.	1618
Against Restraining.	2181 563
ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1879.	
<i>Governor.</i>	
John H. Gear.	2693 474
H. H. Trimble.	2219
Daniel Campbell.	192
D. R. Dungan.	19
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>	
Frank T. Campbell.	2691 485
J. A. Yeoman.	2206
M. H. Moore.	203
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>	
Joseph M. Beck.	2546 152
Reuben Noble.	2394
M. H. Jones.	172
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>	
Carl W. Von Coelln.	2705 499
Erwin Baker.	2206
J. A. Nash.	215
<i>State Senator.</i>	
Martin Garber, rep.	2716 322
John T. Stoneman, dem.	2394
<i>Representatives.</i>	
Gregor McGregor, rep.	2884 381
Eugene Meuth, rep.	2503
John Van Staden, dem.	2592 496
O. B. Blanchard, dem.	2096
<i>Treasurer.</i>	
C. E. Floete, dem.	2494 146
L. F. Carrier, rep.	2348
Adolph Papin, g. b.	248
<i>Auditor.</i>	
J. M. Leach, rep.	2618 138
John Everall, dem.	2480
<i>County Superintendent.</i>	
P. W. McClelland, rep.	2719 385
Jonathan Briggs, dem.	2334
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
L. H. Place, dem.	2795 511
James Schroeder, rep.	2284
<i>Supervisor.</i>	
Helmuth Brandt, rep.	2716 364
James Uriel, dem.	2352

<i>Surveyor.</i>		<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>	
Charles Schecker, rep.....	2769 417	J. F. Thompson, rep.....	3169 816
Ezra Hurd, dem.....	2352	Charles Ruegnitz, dem.....	2353
<i>Coroner.</i>		D. E. Grout, g. b.	90
William A. Penfield, rep...	2685 273	<i>Recorder.</i>	
E. C. Hills, dem.	2412	Charles Schecker, rep.....	2961 392
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1880.		Charles L. McGonigle, dem.	2569
<i>President.</i>		Hezekiah Doolittle, g. b.	78
James A. Garfield, rep....	3098 679	<i>Supervisor.</i>	
Winfield S. Hancock, dem..	2419	A. F. Nichols, rep.....	3104 663
James B. Weaver, g. b.	108	James McKinley, dem.....	2441
Neal Dow.....	6	William P. Eno, g. b.	77
<i>Secretary of State.</i>		<i>Restraining Stock.</i>	
John A. T. Hull	3022 523	For Restraining.....	2033
A. B. Keith.....	2499	Against Restraining.....	2300 267
George M. Walker.....	102	ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1881.	
A. W. Hall.....	6	<i>Governor.</i>	
<i>State Auditor.</i>		Buren R. Sherman.....	2151 234
William V. Lucas.....	3023 525	L. G. Kinne.....	1917
Charles J. Barker.....	2498	D. M. Clark.....	32
G. V. Swearengen.....	102	William Johnston	3
S. E. Starry.....	6	<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>	
<i>State Treasurer.</i>		Orlando H. Manning.....	2098 156
Edwin H. Conger..	3020 521	J. M. Walker.....	1942
Martin Blim.....	2499	James M. Holland.....	31
Matthew Farrington.....	102	John M. Kent	3
J. P. Loomis.....	6	<i>Supreme Court.</i>	
<i>Register of State Land Office.</i>		Austin Adams.	2145 224
James K. Powers.....	3022 525	H. B. Hendershott.....	1921
Daniel Dougherty.....	2497	W. W. Williamson	28
Thomas Hooker....	101	Jacob W. Rogers.....	3
M. S. Downy.....	6	<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>	
<i>Attorney General.</i>		John W. Akers.....	2181 301
Smith McPherson.....	3022 527	Walt. H. Butler....	1880
Charles A. Clark.....	2495	Mrs. A. M. Swain.....	30
W. A. Spurrier.....	102	J. Hammond.	3
William Wolf.....	6	<i>Representatives.</i>	
<i>Circuit Judge.</i>		Gregor McGregor, rep.....	2190
C. T. Granger, rep.....	3116 3002	Eugene Meuth, rep	2027
O. J. Clark, rep.....	114	John Van Staden, dem....	2080
<i>Circuit Judge, to Fill Vacancy.</i>		John H. Bowman, dem... ..	1625
E. C. Cooley, rep.....	2742 55	L. F. Carrier, g. b.	155
Orlando J. Clark, rep.....	2687	G. L. C. Scott, g. b.	169
<i>Congress.</i>		<i>Auditor.</i>	
Thomas Updegraff, rep....	3119 731	J. M. Leach, rep.....	2363 2260
William G. Stewart, dem...	2388	Robert Lindsay.....	103
M. H. Moore, g. b	99	<i>Treasurer.</i>	
<i>Striking "Free White" from Constitu-</i>		C. E. Floete, dem	2626 1166
<i>tion.</i>		Adam Schneider, rep.	1460
For Amendment.....	2201 830	<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Against Amendment.....	1371	L. H. Place, dem.....	2175 385
<i>Constitutional Convention.</i>		Cornelius Morgan, rep.	1840
For Convention.....	1187	David Moody.....	84
Against Convention.....	1826 639	<i>Surveyor.</i>	
		S. L. Peck, rep.....	2287 609
		J. H. Zearley, dem.....	1678

<i>County Superintendent.</i>		<i>Supervisor.</i>	
O. D. Oathout, rep.....	2100	George H. Schofield, dem...1995	153
John Everall, dem.....	2009	George Comstock, rep.....1842	
<i>Coroner.</i>		F. C. Madison.....	48
Wm. A. Penfield, rep.....	2127		
John W. Stahl, dem.....	1754		
George Comstock..	90		
George H. Scofield.....	88		
F. E. Madison.....	34		

<i>Restraining Stock.</i>	
For Restraining.....	1635
Against Restraining.....	2085



CHAPTER XI

NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

The difficulty in collecting data for this chapter can be appreciated only by those who have undertaken to compile a similar one. Many who have served the nation, State or county have passed away; others have removed and their residences are unknown.

CONGRESSIONAL.

William W. Chapman was the first Representative in Congress from the Territory of Iowa, and served in the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth session of Congress. In 1839 Francis Gehon was elected, but declining to serve, Augustus C. Dodge was elected and served in the twenty-seventh, twenty-eight and twenty-ninth Congresses. Gen. Dodge is yet living and has been an active man in the history of the State.

On the formation of the State it was entitled to two Representatives in Congress, the two being elected on a general ticket. The first election was in October, 1846. Shepherd Lefler, of Burlington, and S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, were elected and served in the twenty-ninth Congress. At the session of the Legislature in the winter of 1846-'47, the State was divided into two districts, Clayton County forming a part of the First. William Thompson, of Mt. Pleasant, was awarded the certificate of election, but was unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and the election remanded to the people. At this second election, held Sept. 4, 1850, Daniel F. Miller, of Fort Madison, was elected, and served in the second session.

The districts being changed, Clayton County became part of the Second, and was represented in the thirty-second Congress by Lincoln Clark, of Dubuque, serving from 1851 to 1853. From 1853 to 1855 John P. Cook, of Davenport, was the Representative, and was succeeded in 1855 by James Thorington, of Davenport, who served until 1857, when Timothy Davis, of Elkader, was elected. A sketch of Mr. Davis will be found among the illustrious and prominent dead of the county. Mr. Davis was succeeded by

William Vandever, of Dubuque, who was first elected in 1859 and re-elected in 1861, serving until 1863.

The State having rapidly increased in population, was now entitled to six Representatives in the Congress. In its division into districts Clayton County became a part of the Third. William B. Allison, of Dubuque, was first elected in the new district and took his seat in 1863 and served until 1871, being re-elected three different times. He was succeeded by W. G. Donnan. Mr. Donnan was re-elected in 1872 and served until 1875.

According to the new apportionment Iowa was entitled to ten Representatives in Congress, and in the division of the State, Clayton County was again placed in the Third District. L. L. Ainsworth represented the district from 1875 to 1877, and was succeeded by T. W. Burdick, who served one term. Thomas Updegraff succeeded Mr. Burdick, being elected to the office in 1878 and re-elected in 1880. Mr. Updegraff is now serving the district and his country in an able manner, being one of the most influential members of Congress. A sketch of Mr. Updegraff will be found in the chapter devoted to the bar.

STATE REPRESENTATION.

GOVERNOR.

Col. Samuel Merrill was first elected to the office of Governor of the State in 1867, and was inaugurated in January, 1868. He was re-elected in 1869, and inaugurated January, 1871. He is the only citizen of Clayton County that has filled the gubernatorial chair. His administration was one of continued activity. It was during his administration the first steps were taken to erect a new State House, and in laying the corner-stone, Governor Merrill made the address. In his last public message he said: "I cannot close this, my last message, without expressing to the people of Iowa my most grateful acknowledgment for the great trust they have reposed in me. During the four years of my service to the State, I have received from them a support, a sympathy and an encouragement which have greatly aided me in the discharge of my official duties. While administering the office of Chief Magistrate I have been filled with increasing respect for the institutions of the State. No one so well as he who upon this post of observation has been called to keep constant watch of the whole field, can grasp in thought and feeling the history and growth of our

commonwealth. While discharging my duty, to be diligent in aiding the development of our State, to labor for the success of our schools and charities, and to temper mercy with justice, it has been my privilege to realize the intelligence, justice and humanity of our citizens. In severing my connection with the State Government I cannot close this communication without bearing testimony to the fidelity, zeal and industry of the various officers of the State, and those associated with me in the different agencies of the Government during my administration of its affairs. I shall ever carry with me in my retirement a grateful remembrance of the friendship and courtesy which have always marked our official relations. To have served the State at this time of its greatest prosperity, and to have been permitted to aid in an official position in laying the foundations of her future greatness, may justly be regarded as an honor. But there is an honor, too, of being a private citizen of such a State; and as I pass from one station to the other, permit me to unite with you in dedicating ourselves, our commonwealth and our country anew to freedom and to God."

On his retirement from the office of Governor, Col. Merrill located in Des Moines, where he now resides.

First Legislative Assembly.—Convened at Burlington, Nov. 12, 1838, and adjourned Jan. 25, 1839. Dubuque, Jackson and Clayton composed one Council and Representative District, and in the Council were represented by Warner Lewis and Stephen Hempstead, and in the House of Representatives by Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin. Neither of the Councilmen or Representatives were from Clayton County.

Second Legislative Assembly.—Convened at Burlington, Nov. 4, 1839, and adjourned Jan. 17, 1840. An extra session was held July 13, 1840. Clayton was still annexed to Dubuque and Jackson counties. The following named served in this assembly: Council: Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead; House: Edward Langworthy, Loring Wheeler, James Churchman.

Third Legislative Assembly.—Convened at Burlington, Nov. 2, 1840, and adjourned Jan. 15, 1841. Clayton, with Dubuque, Delaware, Jackson and other unorganized counties comprised a district, and were represented in the Council by M. Bainbridge and Joseph Kirkpatrick; in the House by Edward Langworthy and Timothy Mason.

Fourth Legislative Assembly.—Convened at Iowa City, Dec. 6,

1841, and adjourned Feb. 18, 1842. The same counties composed the district, and were represented by the following named Council: M. Bainbridge, Joseph S. Kirkpatrick; House : Warner Lewis, C. H. Booth.

Fifth Legislative Assembly.—Convened at Iowa City, Dec. 5, 1842, and adjourned Feb. 17, 1843. The county was represented in the Council by Thomas Cox and Francis Gehon; in the House by Thomas Rogers and Frederick Andros, the latter a citizen of Clayton County.

Sixth Legislative Assembly.—Convened at Iowa City, Dec. 4, 1843, and adjourned Feb. 16, 1844. Thomas Cox and Francis Gehon in the Council, and Thomas Rogers and Hardin Nowlin in the House represented the district of which Clayton County formed a part.

Seventh Legislative Assembly.—Convened at Iowa City, May 5, 1845, and adjourned June 11, 1845. The county was represented by the following named Council : Stephen Hempstead, Philip B. Bradley; House : David S. Wilson, Samuel Murdock, the latter being from Clayton County.

Eighth Legislative Assembly.—Convened at Iowa City, Dec. 1, 1845, and adjourned Jan. 19, 1846. The same Councilmen and Representatives served the county as in the Seventh Assembly.

The State Constitution was adopted by the people at an election held Aug. 3, 1846, and the first State Legislature was elected.

First General Assembly.—Convened at Iowa City, Nov. 30, 1846, and adjourned Feb. 25, 1847; convened in extra session Jan. 3, 1848, and adjourned Jan. 25, 1848. Clayton, Dubuque, Delaware, Fayette, Buchanan and Black Hawk were made a Senatorial and Representative District, and were represented by the following named Senate : Theophilus Crawford, Thomas H. Benton, Jr.; House : Samuel B. Olmstead, Michael O'Brien.

Second General Assembly.—Convened at Iowa City, Dec. 4, 1848, and adjourned Jan. 15, 1849. The same counties composed the district and were represented in the Senate by Theophilus Crawford and John G. Shields; in the House by Sidney Wood and James A. Langton.

Third General Assembly.—Convened at Iowa City, Dec. 2, 1850, and adjourned Feb. 5, 1851. Clayton, Dubuque, Delaware Buchanan, Black Hawk, Winneshiek and Allamakee formed a Senatorial District, and were represented by John G. Shields and Warner Lewis. Clayton, Fayette, Winneshiek and Allamakee

formed a Representative District, and were represented by Eliphalet Price, of Clayton.

Fourth General Assembly.—Convened at Iowa City, Dec. 6, 1852, and adjourned Jan. 24, 1853. Many new counties were organized by the last General Assembly, and a re-organization of the districts was effected. In the Senatorial District Clayton County had the company of Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Black Hawk, Grundy, Butler, Bremer, Fayette, Allamakee, Winneshiek, Howard, Mitchell, Floyd and Chickasaw. They were represented by John G. Shields, Warner Lewis and Maturin L. Fisher, the last being a citizen of Clayton. The Representative District was composed of Clayton, Fayette, Allamakee, Winneshiek, Howard, Mitchell, Floyd and Chickasaw. Edwin Montgomery and John Garber were the Representatives.

Fifth General Assembly.—The Senatorial District remained the same, with William W. Hamilton, Maturin L. Fisher and John G. Shields, Senators. Clayton County alone was made the Second Representative District, and was represented by Reuben Noble and Lafayette Bigelow. The Assembly met at Iowa City, Dec. 4, 1854 and adjourned Jan. 26, 1855; convened in extra session July 2, 1856, and adjourned July 16, 1856.

Sixth General Assembly.—Convened at Iowa City, Dec. 1, 1856, and adjourned Jan. 29, 1857. Clayton County was now the Thirty-second Senatorial District, and represented by Henry B. Carter; and the Forty-third Representative District, having Lafayette Bigelow and Francis Rodman as Representatives.

Seventh General Assembly.—Convened at Des Moines, the new capital, Jan. 11, 1858, and adjourned March 23, 1858. Clayton was still the Thirty-second Senatorial District, with Henry B. Carter as Senator. Alone it composed the Fourth Representative District with L. G. Collins and W. H. Sterns as Representatives; with Dubuque and Jones it formed the Ninth District, represented by W. S. Johnson.

Eighth General Assembly.—Convened at Des Moines, Jan. 8, 1860, and adjourned April 3, 1860; convened in extra session, May 15, 1861, and adjourned May 29, 1861. Clayton County was now the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District, with David Hammer as Senator, and the Fifty-second Representative District, with S. R. Peet and Samuel Merrill as Representatives.

Ninth General Assembly.—Convened at Des Moines, Jan. 13, 1862, and adjourned April 8, 1862; convened in extra session Sept.

3, 1862, and adjourned Sept. 11, 1862. D. Hammer was Senator. The Representative districts were changed, and Clayton County was now the Forty-seventh, with George L. Bass and D. W. Chase as Representatives.

Dwight W. Chase, M. D., is a native of New York, and came to Iowa in 1855, locating in the Yankee Settlement, now Edgewood, Clayton County, and resumed the practice of medicine, in which he had engaged for some years in his native State. In Edgewood and vicinity he soon secured an extensive and remunerative practice, but the educational privileges in that district not being good, in 1866 he removed to Elkader, the county seat. He was President of the Board of Supervisors in 1859 and 1860, and was then elected a member of the Ninth General Assembly. As a member of the Legislature he was very active on two committees, Charitable Institutions and Schools. He was offered the chairmanship of either of these committees, but being a new and inexperienced member he declined. During the second year of the Rebellion he was offered the position of Surgeon of some Iowa regiment, Governor Kirkwood giving him a choice of four regiments, but being then a member of the Legislature, he deferred the matter until December, 1864, when he was appointed to the Twenty-first Infantry. He served until June, 1865.

Tenth General Assembly.—Convened at Des Moines, Jan. 11, 1864, and adjourned March 29, 1864. Clayton County was changed to the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District, with Benjamin T. Hunt, as Senator, and to the Forty-sixth Representative District with William J. Gilchrist and Henry White as Representatives.

Eleventh General Assembly.—Convened at Des Moines, Jan. 8, 1866, and adjourned April 3, 1866. Benjamin T. Hunt was still in the Senate, and John Garber, P. P. Olmstead and Douglas Leffingwell in the House. Douglas Leffingwell, a former resident of McGregor, was born on a farm near the village of Ellsworth, Mahoning County, O. At the age of eighteen, with a fair academic education, he went South with the intention of applying for a situation as tutor in some wealthy family, taking with him letters of introduction to the Hon. Henry Clay, of Lexington, Ky., and Hon. John Bell, of Nashville, Tenn. Through the instrumentality of the former gentleman, he secured the Mt. Vernon school in Rock Castle County, which he had charge of two terms, then traveled over the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. In the latter State Mr. Bell interested himself in Mr. Leffingwell's behalf, and

secured for him the school at Savannah, a village on the Tennessee River. He remained there six months, then returned to Kentucky and entered the Freshman class of Centre College, Danville. After passing through the Sophomore year, he left college and went to New York City, with a view of engaging in the mercantile business, remaining in New York six years, three of which was spent in the employ of Messrs. Bowen & McNamee, silk dealers, Mr. Bowen at that time being the most prominent member of Henry Ward Beecher's church, and is now the editor and proprietor of the New York *Independent*. While in that city Mr. Leffingwell became interested in the Mercantile Library Association, was chairman of its Board of Directors, also of its lecture committee, and secretary of Library Association. He was also elected President of the New York City Literary Union, which was composed of eleven literary and debating societies, located in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Harlem. On account of this prominence, he was nominated by the mercantile interests as their candidate for the office of Clerk of the city and county of New York, the office being worth \$50,000 a year. Dick Conolly, the Democratic nominee, received a plurality of the votes cast, and was elected. He (Conolly) afterward became notorious as being one of the Tweed ring, and disappeared with some million of dollars. Mr. Leffingwell received an independent vote of about 11,000, having the support of such men as A. T. Stewart, William H. Vanderbilt and others, representing large real estate interests. In November, 1852, he left New York for Cleveland, O., where his father then resided, and entered the law office of Messrs. Griswold & Castle, and in January, 1858, he was admitted to the bar. He came to McGregor, Ia., in June of that year, and entered into a law partnership with C. F. Rennick. In 1861 he assisted in organizing the first company sent into the field from Clayton County, going out as its First Lieutenant, and was afterward promoted to the captaincy. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh. He was four times Mayor of McGregor, and represented Clayton County one term in the Legislature. He was editor of the McGregor *News* from 1870 to 1873, and in January, 1881, his history was published in the *North Iowa Times*. He is now a resident of Mitchell, Dakota Territory.

Twelfth General Assembly.—Clayton County was represented in the Senate by Henry E. Newell, and in the House by Horace Hamilton, James Newberry, P. G. Bailey.

Thirteenth General Assembly.—Henry E. Newell was still a member of the Senate. Clayton County by the new apportionment was only entitled to two Representatives, and was represented in the House by H. B. Taylor and Samuel Murdock.

Fourteenth General Assembly.—O. W. Crary was the Senator from Clayton County, and Lewis Reuthes and R. B. Fllemiken members of the House of Representatives.

Fifteenth General Assembly.—O. W. Crary in the Senate, and J. C. Rounds and B. F. Schroeder in the House, the two latter elected on the Liberal ticket.

Sixteenth General Assembly.—John T. Stoneman served the county in the Senate, while Charles Mentzel and Thomas D. White were members of the House.

Seventeenth General Assembly.—Mr. Stoneman held over, while Thomas Updegraff and Alexander Bliedung were representing the county in the House.

Eighteenth General Assembly.—Martin Garber now occupied a seat in the Senate, and in the House were Gregor McGregor and Eugene Murth representing Clayton County.

Nineteenth General Assembly.—Martin Garber was still a member of the Senate, while Gregor McGregor and John Van Staden were in the House.

Hon. John Van Staden.—Among the early settlers of Clayton County, in the year 1857, may be found the name of John Van Staden, now one of her most affluent citizens, enjoying the memories of the past, as well as the substantial results of a successful life, after a long period of patient toil, firm perseverance and restless activity of thought. These conjoined with prudence and good management, added to quickness of perception and promptitude of action, have produced the usual result—success. He was born in Hanover, Germany, Nov. 6, 1828, and in 1843, accompanied by his parents, he emigrated to America, locating in New York City. He accepted a situation as clerk in a mercantile store in that city, a position he held five years, afterward engaging in the business for himself. In 1856 he visited his native country, France and England, and the following year came to Guttenberg, Ia. He engaged in the brewery and wholesale mercantile business there a short time, then came to McGregor and built the White Spring Brewery, which he owned and operated until 1879. Being eminently fitted to hold public positions of trust and an active politician, in the fall

of 1879 he was elected Representative to the State Legislature. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was at one time commissioned as Captain of a company of militia.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The second Constitutional Convention convened at Iowa City May 4, 1846, and adjourned May 19, 1846. Clayton County was represented by David Olmstead. The Constitution adopted by this convention was sanctioned by the people at an election held on the 3d day of August, 1846, there being 9,492 votes cast "for the Constitution," and 9,036 "against the Constitution." This Constitution was presented to Congress in December, 1846, and on the 28th of the same month an act was passed for the admission of Iowa into the Union.

The third Constitutional Convention convened at Iowa City, Jan. 19, 1857, and adjourned March 5, 1857. Alpheus Scott represented Clayton County. The Constitution adopted by the convention was sanctioned by the people at an election held on the 3d day of August, 1857, there being 40,311 votes cast "for the Constitution," and 38,681 votes cast "against the Constitution."

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

John Garber served four years as a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Agricultural College and Model Farm, from 1866 to 1870.

COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

This office was created on the organization of the Territory and continued under the State organization. It is an office of considerable importance, requiring the careful attention of its incumbent, who can do much to forward the business of the courts. The duties of the office require its possessor to keep a record of all the transactions of the District Court and matter pertaining there unto; since 1868 a record of all Circuit Court matters, the issuing of marriage licenses, records of births and deaths. The county has been extremely fortunate in its selection for this office, as, with the exception of Mr. McClellan, each person holding the office has been well qualified to hold it.

The first Clerk of the District Court was Frederick Andros, who received his appointment from the District Judge on the organization of the county. He served from 1838 to 1847, and again from 1848 to 1852. Frederick Andros was born in Berkeley, Mass., Sept. 14, 1804. His early life was spent in his native place, where, under the tuition of his father, Rev. Thomas Andros, he prepared for college, entering Brown University when in the fourteenth year of his age, being the youngest student in the institution, and graduating in 1822—from the Medical Department in 1826. Thus he finished his literary college course at eighteen, and received his medical diploma at the age of twenty-two.

In 1833 he came to the Territory of Michigan, which at that time embraced Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Territory of Dakota, and indeed all the Northwest to the Rocky Mountains and the British Possessions. Dubuque was the only point settled in Iowa. Here Dr. Andros made his first stand, opening an office for the practice of medicine in the fall of 1833 and continuing till 1837.

At this period, in consequence of ill-health, he removed to Clayton County and engaged in farming. His nearest neighbor at that time was Robert Hatfield, who lived thirteen miles distant. He continued farming till 1845, when he removed to Fort Atkinson, then the military outpost of Iowa, under command of Captain Sumner, having received the appointment of Surgeon at the fort, and also of Physician to the Winnebago Agency. Here he remained in the discharge of his duties till the Indians were removed and the fort vacated in 1848, going thence with the command to Long Prairie, Minn. He resigned at Blue Earth, Minn., in 1854, and during that winter was a member of the Minnesota Legislature.

In 1861 he settled at McGregor, where he remained in the practice of medicine till the fall of 1874, when the river location proving unfavorable to his health, he removed to Decorah.

James A. McClellan succeeded Dr. Andros in 1847, and served one year. Mr. McClellan was a native of Uniontown, Pa., and became a citizen of Clayton County in 1838. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, with the rank of Captain, and served under General Harrison in the battle of Tippecanoe and Fort Meigs, as well as in other engagements. He was a noble-hearted man, with a quick temper and a great deal of pride. He lived on a farm near Garnavillo, where he died about 1850.

Dr. Andros was re-appointed Clerk in 1848, and served until 1852.

Robert R. Read next served in the capacity of Clerk, having been elected to the office in 1852, and serving for six years. He was a very popular officer.

Thomas Updegraff came into the office in 1858, and served two years. Mr. Updegraff has always been popular in Clayton County. He is now the Representative in Congress.

Henry S. Granger was elected in 1860 to succeed Mr. Updegraff, and was re-elected five times, serving twelve successive years. He was a good, faithful officer. A sketch of Mr. Granger will be found in that chapter containing a history of the bar.

Marvin Cook came in 1872, and was very popular and a most efficient officer. He served until 1880. Mr. Cook is an honored member of the Clayton County bar, and a sketch of him may be found in that connection.

J. F. Thompson, the incumbent, succeeded Mr. Cook in 1880.

J. F. Thompson, Clerk of the District and Circuit Courts of Clayton County, was born May 29, 1844, at Union Mills, Erie County, Pa., and is a son of Josiah and Cementia A. (Darrow) Thompson, the former of Pennsylvania and the latter a native of New York. Our subject was one of a family of five children. He attended the common schools of Pennsylvania until twelve years of age, when his father removed to Grant County, Wis. He attended here the district schools and Tafton Collegiate Seminary, finishing his education in the Alleghany College of Pennsylvania. His father was a mechanic, and during vacation our subject learned the trade of carpenter. When sixteen years of age he taught a district school in Wisconsin. In February, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, with headquarters at Milwaukee. After spending the winter in camp here the regiment was ordered south, but owing to illness he was discharged as being physically unfit for service. During 1865 and 1866 he was principal of the graded schools in Cassville, Wis., and until 1870 principal of the Lone Rock schools. In the fall of 1870 he removed to Monona, Clayton County, and engaged as principal of the schools there for two years. He then took charge of the schools of Elkader, and in the fall of 1873, while holding this position, was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Clayton County. In May, 1874, he resigned the position of principal of the Elkader schools, and devoted his entire time to the duties of the office of

County Superintendent, which he held two terms, resigning in the fall of 1877 to again take charge of the Elkader schools. This position he held until the spring of 1880, when he resigned to assume editorial charge of the *Clayton County Journal*, in which he had purchased an interest the previous January. The position of editor he filled in a worthy manner, contributing no little to the success of the Republican ticket that year. The County Republican Convention in 1880 placed him in nomination for the office of Clerk of the District and Circuit Courts, and he was triumphantly elected, entering upon the discharge of his duties in January, 1881. Mr. Thompson was united in marriage Aug. 14, 1864, with Minerva J. Drake, at Tafton, Wis. Her father, Charles C. Drake, was one of the pioneers of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have had four children—Ella L., born Oct. 7, 1865; Cora A., born Dec. 30, 1867; Charles F., born Dec. 7, 1869; Minnie M., born May 3, 1875. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is advanced to the position of Royal Arch Mason and Councilman. He belongs also to the Odd Fellows Lodge and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a Republican in politics, and has taken an active interest in educational and political matters, and is thoroughly identified with its growth and prosperity.

SHERIFF.

The office of sheriff is one requiring cool and undaunted courage, with detective abilities. The office is one known in all civilized communities, and in Iowa came in with the organization of the Territory.

John W. Griffith was the first Sheriff of Clayton County, and was appointed on the organization of the county and continued in office by the vote of the people at its first election. Mr. Griffith was one of the first settlers of the county, and as Sheriff took its first census. He served until 1841.

Henry Holtzbecker succeeded Mr. Griffith, and served one year. Mr. Holtzbecker came to the county in 1836. He was of German descent, but a native of Baltimore, Maryland. He was a well-educated man, of gentlemanly appearance, but of exceedingly high temper, which eventually proved his ruin. While holding the office of Sheriff, he got into a quarrel with James A. McClellan, and while intent on taking McClellan's life was shot and killed by the latter, an account of which will be found in the chapter of "Dark Deeds."

Ambrose Kennedy succeeded Mr. Holtzbecker, and served four years.

Charles E. Bansell came next, in 1846, and served eight years.

Thomas G. Drips succeeded Mr. Bensell in 1853 and served two years. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was the son of William and Martha A. (Clark) Drips, natives of the same State. His parents came to Clayton County in 1850, where his mother died in 1850 and father in 1881. Thomas G. was born Oct. 20, 1820, and in early life learned the trade of carpenter. In the spring of 1849 he came to Clayton County, and in May, 1850, he married Ann, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Lambert) Bull, natives of England. Six children were born unto them—L. Irene, now the wife of Fred King, living in Sac County, Ia.; Francis William, deceased; Eva, deceased; Madge, now the wife of H. H. Barnard; Lilly, Anna F. After serving out his term of Sheriff Mr. Drips engaged in farming. He was a thoroughly patriotic man. When the war with Mexico broke out he enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment, served during the war and was in most of the battles. He was at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Jalapa, Perote and Pueblo, in the latter of which the Mexicans occupied the one side of the plaza and the American army the other and behind the building, through which they had to cut their way to save life, as Mexican cannons were planted on all the streets. Here Mr. Drips displayed much bravery, and was one of the first who came through the houses and attacked the enemy. He was also at the storming of Cherubusco and Contreras, and entered the City of Mexico with the victorious army. When rebel hands were arrayed against the General Government Mr. Drips enlisted in a company of the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry and was elected Captain. He served two and a half years, and on account of continued ill health was compelled to resign. His record in this war was honorable indeed, and his bravery unquestioned. After coming home from the war, he engaged in hotel keeping, and also as a dealer in agricultural implements in Clayton. He died Dec. 27, 1868, beloved of all.

James Davis was for ten years Sheriff of Clayton County. He dates his birth on the 6th of October, 1819, his parents being Nathaniel and Martha (Doty) Davis. His maternal grandfather, Peter Doty, was in the battle of Monmouth and other revolutionary contests, serving four years. Nathaniel Davis was at the battle of Fort Meigs and with General Hull when he surrendered. James received only a common-school education. After reaching the age

of twenty-two, he spent three years as assistant keeper in the Ohio penitentiary, Columbus; went to Jefferson City, Missouri, and ran a lumber yard for St. Louis parties about two years; spent the autumn and winter of 1846 in Dubuque and in Clayton County, Iowa; in the spring of 1847 went to Moline, Ill., and ran a saw-mill one season, and in 1848 returned to Clayton County. Here he took up land and improved it, his home being at Garnavillo. He also dealt in cattle until 1855, when he was elected Sheriff, holding the office by re-election four years. After an interim of eight years, during which time he was engaged in various speculations, he again found himself in the Sheriff's office, holding it three more terms consecutively. He made an excellent officer, and as a detective he had marked success. On retiring from the office Mr. Davis moved to Audubon County, where he now resides. Mr. Davis was a Whig in his younger days, and was a member of the first Anti-Nebraska, or Republican, Convention held in Clayton County. He is a sincere, conscientious man, believing he serves his country best while proving true to his political instincts.

Jonathan Kauffman was the successor of Mr. Davis, in 1859. He served two years. Mr. Kauffman was a native of Pennsylvania, who came to the county during the second decade of the county's existence, and settled on a farm. After the expiration of his term of office, he went to California, where he lived some years, and subsequently returned, and died here.

John Garber succeeded Mr. Kauffman, and served four years. A sketch of Mr. Garber will be found under the head of County Courts.

Elisha Boardman, Jr., was the next incumbent of the office. Captain Elisha Boardman was born in Grand Isle, Vt., Jan. 22, 1827, the son of Harry and Amy (Boardman) Boardman, both natives of Vermont. Elisha passed his early life in school, and after completing the course in the public schools, he went to college. He was married May 1, 1848, to Julia Grannis, a native of Vermont, and daughter of Charles W. and Nancy (Bean) Grannis. About two years after his marriage he came to Clayton County to take care of Elisha Boardman, Sr., the pioneer of Boardman Township. Shortly afterward he went back to Vermont and brought his wife out. He followed various occupations, and among them he worked a farm and ran a hotel. In 1863 he was commissioned Captain of Company D, Twenty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry. After a brave service in the Rebellion he was compelled, by consumption, to

return home to Elkader. Soon after his return he was elected Sheriff, with little or no opposition. While serving his fellow-citizens in this capacity, he died in Elkader, after a lingering illness. This event occurred Dec. 16, 1866, and he was accordingly nearly forty years old at the time of his death. Captain Boardman was one of the many thousands of victims of the slaveholders' Rebellion; for it was in the swamps at Vicksburg where he contracted the seeds of the disease which cut him down in the prime of life. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him, and there was a large concourse of friends in attendance at the funeral to pay the last sad respects due to a patriot, a heroic soldier and an honest man. Many who listened to the eloquent funeral sermon had seen the gallant Captain perform deeds of valor on the field of battle—heedless of himself, only caring for those under him—yet, never rash, always cool and collected. He was the subject of more than one commendation from his superior officers. Where the Twenty-first Iowa was known, there Captain Boardman's fame extended. In civil life he had many friends and but few enemies, and those only political ones. The fact of his election to the responsible office of Sheriff without opposition proves in a measure his extreme popularity as a man and as a citizen.

W. A. Benton succeeded James Davis in 1873, and served three terms.

Captain W. A. Benton, of McGregor, was born in the town of Afton, Chenango County, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1829; his parents were Orange and Margaret (Johnson) Benton. His father was a farmer, a native of Connecticut; his mother of New York. They had a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters; seven are living. Captain Benton was the sixth child and fourth son. He attended school until twelve, when he learned the tanner and currier's trade; he mined in the gold mines of California one year, then went to Australia, landed at Sidney; from there went to the other side of the island to Melbourne, and into the gold mines, where he mined ten months, then went to Peru; remained in Lima a few weeks, and then went to the capital of Ecuador, thence via Panama to San Francisco, Cal., where he remained one year; started home on the steamship, "Yankee Blade," and was shipwrecked twenty-three hours out of San Francisco, on a reef off Point Aguilla—there were 1,200 passengers aboard, and nearly 200 lives were lost; he was taken off by the steamship "Goliah," who accidentally ran near enough to them to find and save most of the passen-

gers, went on her way to San Diego, when he returned to San Francisco, and remained another year; then returned to Afton, N. Y., and opened a butcher shop with his brother. He came to Dubuque in 1856, went to Howard County, Iowa, and took up a farm of 500 acres; in eighteen months sold out and came to McGregor and ran a market garden two years, when he was appointed Postmaster of McGregor, and held that office from 1860 to 1869. During this time, in August, 1863, he raised Company G., Twenty-first Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and was elected its Captain. He remained in the service until June, 1864, when he resigned on account of sickness, caused by bad water, and from which he has never recovered. He returned to McGregor and took a contract for furnishing ties for the narrow gauge railroad. In 1873, he was elected Sheriff of the county, and held that position six years, and never failed to take his man; never let one get away. He took the celebrated Patree Fury, whom he had to shoot in the hips. In 1879 he came to McGregor, where he has remained ever since, farming and dealing in wood. Mr. Benton married Miss Anna M. Buck, Aug. 26, 1857, at Afton, N. Y. She was born at Afton, N. Y., and was a daughter of Noble Buck and Sarah (Kelsey) Buck. Mr. and Mrs. Captain Benton, have one son, viz: Elmer E. Benton, born June 2, 1861. He is residing in McGregor. Mrs. Benton is a member of the Universalist church. Captain is a Mason and member of Bizer Lodge, No. 135; Clayton, Chapter 28; Honoias, Chapter No. 8; A. O. U. W., Elkader Lodge. The Captain is one of the old settlers and enterprising representative men of Clayton County, where he has been identified since the spring of 1856. In politics rather independent. He is of Holland, Irish and English descent.

Lucius H. Place was born in Franklin Co., Ill., Feb. 11, 1841. He was the son of Edward G. and Rowena Steinhower, natives of Vermont. His father still lives in Vermont, a farmer by occupation. Our subject passed his early life on his father's farm, attending the common schools until nineteen years of age. He pursued various occupations until 1864, when he came to Clayton County, and located in Elkader. Here he followed the stock business until 1873, when he was appointed Deputy Sheriff by Captain Benton, then Sheriff of the county. He served in this capacity six years, and in the fall of 1879 he was elected Sheriff. In 1881 he was re-elected to this position. Mr. Place is unmarried. Politically he is a Democrat.

RECORDERS.

The duty of this officer is to keep a record of all deeds for land transferred in this county which are placed on file in his office, including warranty, quit claim and mortgage deeds.

Frederick Andros was the first Recorder and was succeeded in a short time by L. B. Tompkins.

Charles E. Bensill was the third incumbent and served two years. Mr. Bensill was a native of Philadelphia, Penn., who came to this county about 1838, and located about five miles south of Garnavillo. Previous to coming to the county he studied medicine, but never practiced his profession here. He was a good man of more than ordinary ability. On the discovery of gold in California he was one of the first to emigrate to that new Eldorado, where he has since continued to reside.

Robert R. Read succeeded Mr. Benson and served nine years.

Sanford L. Peck, an old citizen of the county, was the successor of Mr. Read. He served two years.

B. F. Fox was first elected to the office in 1855 and re-elected in 1857, serving two terms.

Jacob Nicklaus was Mr. Fox's successor and served two terms, from 1859 to 1863. He was a German by birth and resided for many years at Guttenberg.

Jonathan Oglesbee was elected in 1863 and served until succeeded by Mr. Crook. A sketch of Mr. Oglesbee will be found in the chapter on Elkader.

W. D. Crook was elected in 1866 and served four years.

Robert L. Freeman came next, in 1870, and served until January, 1877. Mr. Freeman was a native of Ohio, and came to Clayton County about the third decade, and clerked in Freeman & Lyon's store, in Elkader. He there made the acquaintance of many of the citizens of the county, who admired his ability and elected him to the office. The year after he retired from the office he went to Oakland, Cal., where he now resides.

Charles L. McGonigle was elected to the office of County Recorder in 1876, and took possession of the office Jan. 1, 1877. He was re-elected in 1878, and served in all four years. A sketch of Mr. McGonigle will be found in the chapter on Monona.

Charles Schecker was elected in 1880, and began the duties of the office in January, 1881.

Charles Schecker was born Jan. 2, 1826, at Juergensdort,

Mecklenburg-Schwerin. His parents were John Frederick and Maria Schecker. His father was overseer on a plantation, and our subject was brought up on the farm to the occupation of overseer. He served as overseer four years, and in 1851 he emigrated to America. Previous to this time, in 1849, he was married to Frederika Blanchaine. In 1850 he served three months in the Schleswig-Holstein war. Arrived in the United States he at once proceeded West and joined the "Liberty Colony," in Volga Township, Clayton County. He was connected with this colony until it dissolved, in the spring of 1852. He then rented a farm of Michael Stence, in Boardman Township, and worked this for two years. He followed farming for a number of years, and in 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Infantry. While in the service he was promoted to Sergeant of Company D, and in this rank he was serving when discharged in 1865. Mrs. Schecker died in March, 1868. Mr. Schecker was again married, to Magdalena Schnepf, in 1868. Mr. Schecker was appointed Deputy Surveyor in 1870, by S. L. Peck, County Surveyor, and served in that capacity seven years. In 1876 he was elected County Surveyor, and served in that position four years. During his eleven years as Surveyor, Mr. Schecker became well known throughout the county, and in 1880 his friends elected him Recorder, in which capacity he has given great satisfaction.

TREASURERS.

Ambrose Kennedy was the first Treasurer of the county, serving from 1838 to 1842. He was succeeded by H. F. Lander, who in turn was succeeded by R. R. Read. In 1851 the office was united with that of recorder, and in 1864 again made a separate office. J. C. Vaupel was the first to serve after that time. He was succeeded by Henry Kellner in 1869.

Henry Kellner was born in Nordhausen, Germany, on the 23d day of March, 1828. He was educated in his native country and is a graduate of the Gymnasium of that place. After leaving school he followed surveying for the Prussian Government a number of years. In 1855 he took a trip to England, where he remained one year visiting and sight-seeing and learning the language. In the meantime visited Gibraltar and Constantinople. In the spring of 1856 he came to the United States, locating in Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained one year, and in 1857 came

to Clayton County and settled in Guttenberg, where he was employed as a clerk in a steam mill owned by Fleck & Bro., until 1869, when he was nominated and elected to the office of County Treasurer, which he filled with honor for ten years. He has made two trips to his native country, one in 1868 and one in 1880, since which time he has been attending to his private business.

C. E. Floete was elected in 1878 to succeed Mr. Kellner. He was re-elected in 1880 and has served in an acceptable manner.

SURVEYORS.

C. S. Edson was the first Surveyor for Clayton County, serving from 1838 to 1842. He was a native of New York and came to this county in 1836, first locating near Millville, and subsequently purchasing and improving a large farm in Giard Township. He was an industrious as well as a careful business man. He died on his farm in 1847.

H. D. Lee succeeded Mr. Edson in 1842. Mr. Lee was from the East and located in Farmersburg Township, where he lived some years, and from whence he moved some years since to Minnesota.

John M. Gay was the successor of Mr. Lee. He moved some years ago to Wisconsin, where he has since died.

Ezra Hurd, the next incumbent, was from Illinois. He lived for some years in Read Township, from whence he emigrated to Beuna Vista County, Iowa.

Murray E. Smith was first elected Surveyor in 1857. Of what State he was a native is not known by any with whom the historian has conversed. He was a citizen of Sperry Township for some years, was a good, industrious man, and a good surveyor. He left the county some years ago.

Ezra Hurd again served one term, from 1859 to 1861.

R. J. McClellan served from 1861 to 1867, and was succeeded by Murray E. Smith for the second time.

Sanford L. Peck succeeded Mr. Smith in 1869 and served until 1876.

Charles Schecker was the successor of Mr. Peck, and served four years.

Sanford L. Peck was again elected in 1880, and is now the Surveyor of the county.

Sanford L. Peck, was born July 13, 1832, at Westminster, Vt., and was the son of Shubel and T. K. (Wheeler) Peck. His father was a farmer by occupation, and on the farm was the early life of

our subject passed. At the age of twenty-one he entered the law office of John Kimball, at Putney, Vt. He remained there eighteen months and then went into the office of G. W. Roberts, at Sutton, Vt. He was admitted to the bar at Danville, Vt., but did not practice law until he came to Clayton County, which was in 1849. He practiced law in Elkader for a short time, and was employed for two years on Government surveys. In 1853 he was elected County Treasurer, serving a term of two years. He then went into partnership with Judge E. H. Williams, at McGregor, in the practice of law. They practiced together until 1859, and then dissolved. Mr. Peck then followed surveying for a year and then farmed until 1869. In this year he was elected County Surveyor, in which capacity, or in that of Deputy Surveyor, he has served ever since. He was married Sept. 12, 1849, to Mary Stoddart, of Vermont. She died June 25, 1850. He was again married, July 1, 1855, to Sarah Sanford, of Ohio. They have had five children, of whom two are living—Sanford K., born Jan. 18, 1857, now a farmer of Sperry Township, and Seth B., born Dec. 6, 1865, who is at home.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

As sketches of the Superintendents of the Public Schools for Clayton County are found in the "Educational" chapter, the names and date of service of each are only given in this connection: Alonzo Brown, 1858 to 1859; Horace Emery, 1859 to 1863; J. A. Cramer, 1863 to 1865; George Cook, 1865 to 1867; William A. Preston, 1867 to 1869; John Everall, 1869 to 1873; J. F. Thompson, 1873 to 1877; P. W. McClelland, 1877 to 1881; O. D. Oathout, 1881, and still serving.

CORONERS.

Joseph B. Quigley was elected to the office of Coroner in 1838, on the organization of the county. He served some years and was succeeded by Robert Campbell. Nicholas Krieb became Coroner in 1857, and was succeeded by John P. Krieb in 1859; by J. Boetchor in 1861; by Horace D. Brownson in 1863; by Josiah C. Hoxie in 1875; by William D. Penfield in 1879. Mr. Penfield has been twice re-elected, and is the present Coroner.

CLERKS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURTS.

Frederick Andros was the first Clerk of this court and was suc-

ceeded by Charles E. Bensill, who in turn was succeeded by Robert R. Reed. After this the clerk of the District Court performed the duties of the office until it was abolished by law.

CLERKS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The clerk of the District Court was also clerk of the Board until 1868, when the duties of the office was transferred to the auditor.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

This office was established Jan. 1, 1869, and M. E. Duff was the first incumbent. He was succeeded in 1871 by Martin Garber, who held the office four terms. J. M. Leach was the successor of Mr. Garber and is the incumbent.

SCHOOL - FUND COMMISSIONER.

This office was established on the formation of the State and Eliphalet Price was first elected. Mr. Price was succeeded by Samuel Murdock. Under Mr. Murdock's administration Clayton County's proportion of the 500,000 acres of school land donated to the State by the General Government was sold. The office was abolished in 1858.



CHAPTER XII.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The institution of slavery was always a source of trouble between the free and slave-holding States. The latter were always troubled with the thought that the former would encroach upon their rights, and nothing could be done to shake this belief. Compromise measures were adopted from time to time to settle the vexed question of slavery, but the fears of the slaveholders were only allayed for a short time. Threats of secession were often made by the slave-holding States, but as some measures of a conciliatory character were passed, no attempt was made to carry their threats into execution. Finally came the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the adoption of a measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This bill opened certain Territory to slavery which under the former act was forever to be free. About the time of the passage of this act, the Whig party was in a state of dissolution, and the great body of that party, together with certain Democrats who were opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, united, thus forming a new party, to which was given the name of Republican, having for its object the prevention of the further extension of slavery. The people of the South imagined they saw in this new party not only an organized effort to prevent the extension of slavery, but one that would eventually be used to destroy slavery in those States in which it already existed.

In 1860 four Presidential tickets were in the field. Abraham Lincoln was the candidate of the Republicans, Stephen A. Douglas of the National Democrat, John C. Breckenridge of the Pro-Slavery interests, and John Bell of the Union. The Union party was composed principally of those who had previously affiliated with the American or Know-Nothing party. Early in the campaign there were threats of secession and disunion in case of the election of Abraham Lincoln, but the people were so accustomed to Southern bravado that little heed was given to the bluster.

On the 20th of December, 1860, South Carolina, by a convention of delegates, declared "That the Union now existing between

South Carolina and the other States of North America is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the earth as a free, sovereign and independent State, with full power to levy war and conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do."

On the 24th, Governor Pickens issued a proclamation declaring that "South Carolina is, and has a right to be, a free and independent State, and as such has a right to levy war, conclude peace, negotiate treaties, leagues and covenants, and do all acts whatever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State."

On the 26th, Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie and occupied Fort Sumter. Two days previously he wrote President Buchanan's Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, as follows: "When I inform you that my garrison consists of only sixty effective men, and that we are in very indifferent works, the walls of which are only fourteen feet high, and that we have within 160 yards of our walls sand hills which command our works, and which afford admirable sites for batteries and the finest coverts for sharpshooters, and that besides this there are numerous houses, some of them within pistol shot, you will at once see that, if attacked in force, headed by any one but a simpleton, there is scarcely a possibility of our being able to hold out long enough for our friends to come to our succor." His appeals for re-inforcement were seconded by Gen. Scott, but unheeded by President Buchanan, and entirely ignored by John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

On the 28th, South Carolina troops occupied Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and hoisted the palmetto flag on the ramparts. On the 29th John B. Floyd resigned his place in Buchanan's Cabinet, charging that the President, in refusing to remove Major Anderson from Charleston Harbor, designed to plunge the country into civil war, and added: "I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity." On the same day the South Carolina Commissioners presented their official credentials at Washington, which, on the next day, were declined.

On the second day of January, 1861, Georgia declared for secession, and Georgia troops took possession of the United States arsenal in Augusta and Forts Pulaski and Jackson. Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, seized the forts at Beaufort and Wilmington, and the arsenal at Fayetteville. On the evening of the

4th the Alabama and Mississippi delegations in Congress telegraphed the conventions of their respective States to secede, telling them there was no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. On the 7th the conventions of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, met in secession conclave. On the 9th Secretary Thompson resigned his seat in the Cabinet on the ground that, contrary to promises, troops had been sent to Major Anderson. On the 9th the "Star of the West," carrying supplies and reinforcements to Major Anderson, was fired into from Morris Island, and turned homeward, leaving Fort Sumter and its gallant little band to the mercy of the rebels. On the same day, the ordinance of secession passed the Mississippi Convention. Florida adopted an ordinance of secession on the 10th and Alabama on the 11th. The same day (the 11th) Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned, and the rebels seized the arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Forts Jackson and Philip, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and Fort Pike at the Lake Pontchartrain entrance. Pensacola navy yard and Fort Barrancas were surrendered to rebel troops by Colonel Armstrong on the 13th. Lieutenant Slemmer, who had withdrawn his command from Fort McRae to Fort Pickens, defied Armstrong's orders, and announced his intention to "hold the fort" at all hazards. The Georgia Convention adopted an ordinance of secession on the 19th. On the 20th, Lieutenant Slemmer was besieged by a thousand "allied troops" at Fort Pickens. Louisiana adopted an ordinance of secession on the 25th. On the 1st of February the rebels seized the United States mint and custom-house at New Orleans. The Peace Convention assembled at Washington on the 4th, but adjourned without doing anything to quiet the disturbed elements. On the 9th a provisional constitution was adopted at Montgomery, Ala., it being the Constitution of the United States "reconstructed" to suit their purpose. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President of the "Confederate States of North America." Jeff Davis was inaugurated on the 18th, and on the 25th it was learned that General Twiggs, commanding the Department of Texas, had basely betrayed his trust, and that he had surrendered all the military posts, munitions and arms to the authorities of Texas.

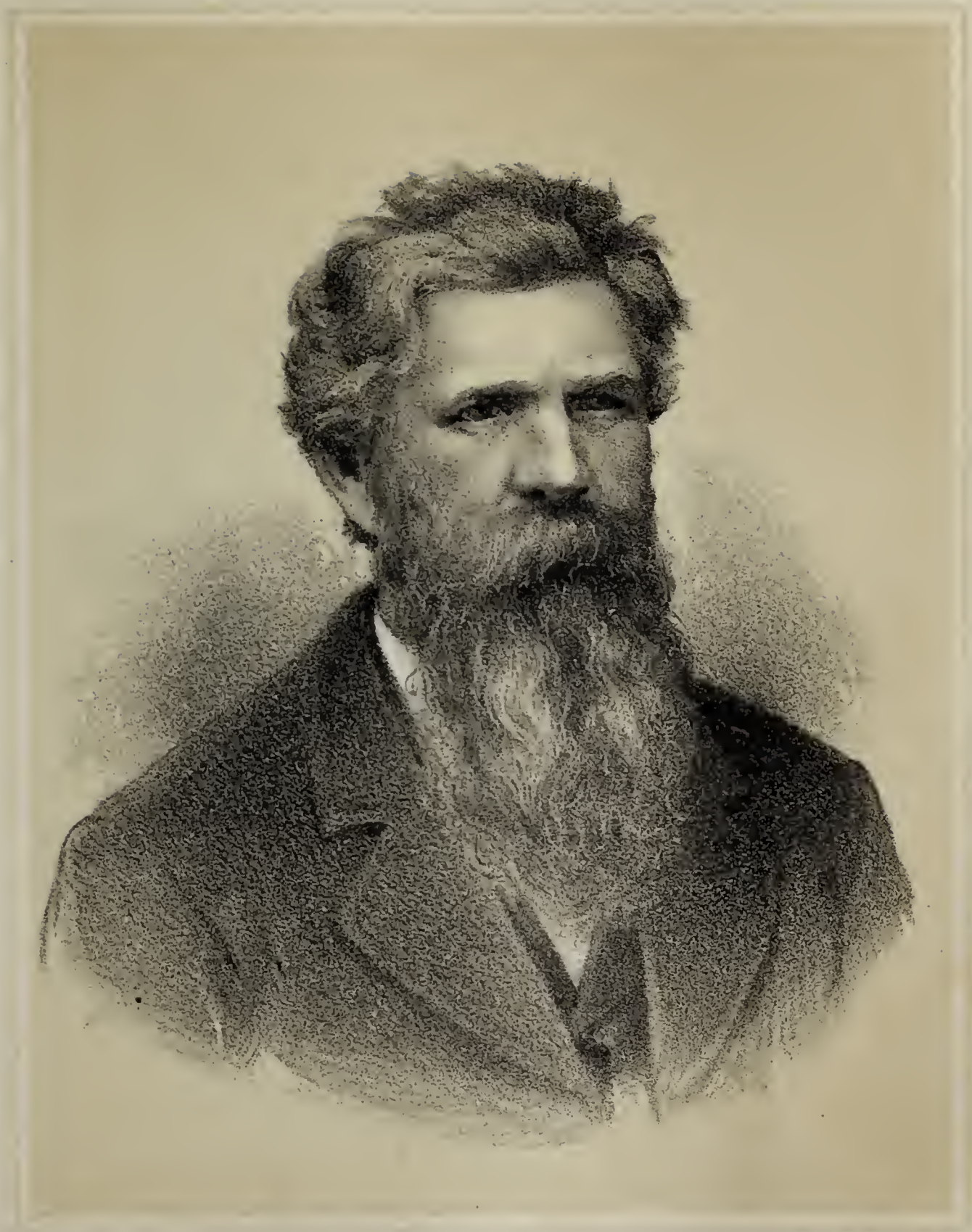
Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861, in front of the capitol, the inauguration ceremonies being witnessed by a vast concourse of people. Before taking the oath, Mr. Lincoln pronounced

in a clear, ringing voice, his inaugural address, to hear which there was an almost painful solicitude, to read which the whole American people and the civilized world awaited with irrepressible anxiety. With that address and the administration of the oath of office, the people were assured. All doubt, if any had previously existed, was removed. In the hands of Abraham Lincoln, the people's President, and himself of the people, the Government was safe.

Traitors were still busy plotting and planning. Troops were mustering in all the seceded States. On Friday, April 12, the surrender of Fort Sumter, with its garrison of sixty effective men, was demanded and bravely refused by the gallant Major Anderson. Fire was at once opened upon the helpless garrison by the rebel forces, numbered by thousands. Resistance was useless, and at last the national colors were hauled down, and by traitor hands were trailed in the dust. On Sunday morning, the 14th, the news of the surrender was received in all the principal cities of the Union. That was all, but that was enough. A day later, when the news was confirmed and spread through the country, the patriotic people of the North were startled from their dreams of the future—from undertakings half completed—and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep, and well-organized purpose to destroy the Government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black. Their dreams of the future—their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy—were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment.

The citizens of Clayton County were not indifferent spectators to the scenes transpiring in the South. They were loyal people, and a love for the Union beat in every heart, and they would not see it dismembered without at least a vigorous protest.

During the session of the District Court, held at Elkader, January, 1861, a meeting was held to express the sentiments of the people of the county on the existing difficulties between the North and the South. Mr. Potter opened the meeting in a speech, giving his views in regard to the causes that led to the distracted state of national affairs. He was followed by Judges Murdock, Noble, Baugh, James Davis, and John T. Stoneman. The following resolutions were adopted:



A T Lawrence



“*Resolved*, That we will support the Government in every attempt to enforce the laws and maintain the Union.

“*Resolved*, That we approve the patriotic conduct of Major Anderson in protecting the public property of the United States.

“*Resolved*, That the Union must and shall be preserved.

“*Resolved*, That we will work together to maintain the integrity of our Union, without cultivating party-bitterness or sectional animosities.

“*Resolved*, That we are ready to meet honorable propositions, come from what quarter or party they may, to settle our national difficulties, and as honorable men we will go as far as honor will permit to preserve the integrity of the Union.

“*Resolved*, That we will not compromise away our honor or our principles, but are ready to concede every right and act in a spirit of brotherly good will to promote peace and harmony throughout our whole country, irrespective of party predilections.”

When the news came that the Rebels had fired upon Fort Sumter, indignation was aroused and a desire to see the wrong avenged sprang up in every heart. Meetings were held in almost every part of the county, and resolutions passed expressive of the feelings of those assembled.

A meeting was held Friday evening, April 19, at Concert Hall, McGregor. Mayor Hobart was called to the chair, and Douglas Leffingwell made Secretary; a committee, consisting of Messrs. Scott, Calkins, Drummond, Stoneman and Seals were appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting. The following were adopted:

“*Resolved*, That we, the citizens of McGregor, will recognize among ourselves no party but the friends of the Union, and we pledge our united efforts to aid the administration, national and State, in the execution and enforcement of the laws, and we expect the General Government to use all its powers to preserve the Union intact and defend it from enemies without and traitors within.

“*Resolved*, That discarding all political or partisan considerations in this hour of our country's danger, we mutually pledge to each other as American citizens for the common defense, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.”

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Bass, Hand, Baugh, Drummond, Stoneman, Remick, Leffingwell, Felt, Peck, Barron, Updegraff, Calkins, Douglas and Hobart. The patriotism mani-

festated by the speakers was creditable to themselves and the loyal community they represented.

The American flag never waved from so many house-tops in McGregor's history at any one time as at this time when the country was in danger; everybody was patriotic. The Common Council met and appropriated \$1,000 for the immediate use of the volunteers.

Steps were at once taken to secure enlistments under the first call of the President for volunteers, and the Board of Supervisors took prompt action at different times to encourage the raising and equipment of recruits.

At a session of the board, held June 4, 1861, a special committee on military claims reported the following:

"Your special committee to whom was referred the claims for military purposes would especially report that after due consideration of the matter before them they recommend that there be allowed to each company of 100 men which have been or which may hereafter be raised within this county and accepted by the Governor of this State for actual service, the sum of \$800, or in other words \$8 per man, for the purpose of procuring uniforms for such companies."

This report was accepted, and, with the amendment inserting "thirteen" in place of "eight," adopted.

The patriotic course of Stephen A. Douglas won the admiration of all, and upon the receipt of the news of his death the board fittingly expressed its sorrow by the following preamble and resolutions:

"**WHEREAS:** We have since assembling heard with unfeigned regret of the death of one of our most brilliant statesmen and acting Senator Stephen A. Douglas, at his residence in the city of Chicago, which sad event occurred the 3d inst.,—deeply deploring, as we do, this providential bereavement at this time in our country's history, therefore be it

Resolved, That the chair appoint a select committee of three to report resolutions to this board, expressive of our feelings in view of the great national loss which we sustain in the death of our deceased friend."

The chair appointed R. Grant, M. Garber and F. Smith, who reported the following, June 5, 1861:

WHEREAS, The telegraphic wires have announced to us that it has pleased the Dispenser of all events to remove by death the

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, who departed this life at his home in the city of Chicago on the 3d inst.; and

WHEREAS, During a long residence in the Northwest, mostly occupied in duties of eminent trust, the deceased became endeared to us by his honorable deportment, his fidelity to duty, and his high appreciation and love of our institutions; therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply deplore his death; and that in the death of Mr. Douglas the Northwest has lost a worthy and valuable citizen and the Senate of the United States a valuable and useful member;

“*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved mother, widow and family of the deceased in the irreparable loss they have sustained; and

“*Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered upon the journal of this board, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning during the present session.”

The question of providing for the comfort of their families was the thought of many willing hearts. If assured that those they loved would be kept free from want they were willing to imperil their lives in the defense of their country. The board early took this question into consideration, and on the 6th day of June passed the following resolution:

“*Resolved*, That for the purpose of subsistence of the families of members of volunteer companies from this county, accepted by the State or General Government, the sum of \$1.00 per week for the wife and 50c. per week for each child be allowed by the county to all families of volunteers who need aid, from the date of the acceptance of the company to which the volunteer may belong.”

The clerk of the board was authorized to draw quarterly warrants for such purpose upon the treasurer.

At the October term of the board, \$25.00 was appropriated to aid the family of V. B. Truax in removing from the State. At the same term the order for the purpose of aiding needy families of volunteers was so amended as to include the families of volunteers in the service of the United States residing in this county at the time of enlistment. This order and amendment were attempted to be extended still further to relatives of volunteers at the January term succeeding, but the effort failed. The board believed that aid should not be indiscriminate, or unwisely large. It was, however, resolved that such aid might be extended to families

of soldiers in the regular as well as volunteer service of the United States.

June 4, 1862, the committee on military matters reported that there had been expended in relief of the families of volunteers the sum of \$3,794. The wisdom of aid given in this manner cannot be questioned. Had large bounties been given, the expense to the county would have been much more, while the benefits conferred would not have been so general. At the same time enlistments were greatly encouraged by this action of the board. At the same term of the board the aid given under this famous "Order No. 316" was extended to the widows and children of those who have died or may die in the regular or volunteer service of the country. This was by a unanimous vote of the board.

Aug. 8, 1862, the board resolved, "That the sum of \$60 be appropriated out of the county treasury to each man who shall voluntarily enlist into any company to be organized in the County of Clayton under the call of President Lincoln, dated July 2, 1862, for 300,000 men."

In order to induce still more to enlist, the board adopted an order Sept. 2, directing that Order No. 316 and all subsequent amendments and extensions of it be published in each newspaper published in Clayton County once a week for two weeks. At the same time a resolution was adopted directing the payment of the bounty of \$60 to all who enlisted between July 1 and Sept. 1, 1862, to those who enlisted in old regiments as well as to those who enlisted in new ones formed under the call of July 2.

June 3, 1863, the board adopted the following: "*Resolved*, That the temporary removal of the wife and children of a volunteer from Clayton County entitled to aid under Order 316 of this board, does not deprive them of the right to such aid." This was adopted by a vote of seven to three.

June 9, 1864, the board again displayed its patriotism by the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That Resolution No. 316, passed at the June term, 1861, of the board, as amended at the January term, 1862, as amended at the June term, 1862, and as amended at the June term, 1863, be so amended as to grant subsistence to the families of all except those of commissioned officers, who may be now or hereafter accepted in the regular or volunteer service of the General Government, if accredited to Clayton County, without regard to their place of residence at the time of enlistment. This resolution to be in force from and after this date."

The following is a statement of the amount of warrants issued each year as bounty to soldiers and aid to soldiers' families. It will thus be seen the direct cost of the war in money was \$149,-328.41. The amount may seem large, but it is far less than many counties throughout the Union paid that waited until the order for a draft was imperative, and were compelled to pay bounties amounting from \$500 to \$1,000 per man :

	BOUNTY TO VOL- UNTEERS.	AID TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.
1861.....	\$ 2,654 89	\$ 1,059 00
1862.....	30,875 00	9,585 14
1863.....	780 00	23,562 02
1864.....	.....	33,849 09
1865.....	8,860 00	31,973 89
1866.....	60 00	5,020 23
1867.....	.....	917 15
1868....	.....	132 00
Total.....	\$43,229 89	\$106,098 52

In August, 1862, there was an impetus given to enlistments. War meetings were held in every township and in almost every school district, and within ten days over 400 men answered the call of the President for "300,000 more." Beuna Vista, a town which polled about thirty votes, and with the same number of men liable for military duty, furnished twenty-two volunteers in that time for three years, or during the war.

The patriotic zeal of the people was kept up to the end, and Clayton County has reason to be proud of its war record. About 2,700 as brave men as ever left homes to battle for their country answered the call for men. But all things must have an end. The war could not last forever. Slowly but surely as time passed the Rebellion was being crushed. Victory after victory for the army of the Union was flashed over the wires early in the year 1865. The news of the fall of Richmond was received with great joy by every loyal citizen of the county. It was looked upon as a harbinger of peace. But joy was soon succeeded by sorrow. On the morning of the 15th of April news was received of the assassination of President Lincoln, and grief overspread the face of every one. Business houses were closed and appropriately draped in mourning. Church bells tolled forth the sad intelligence that by the hands of

a cowardly assassin the great and good Abraham Lincoln had been stricken down. In squads of two or three, people wandered listlessly about, or retired to the privacy of their own closets to commune with the Almighty Father, and pray that no further calamity might befall our country. On the following Sabbath every church was draped in mourning, and services appropriate to the occasion were held.

Time passed, and the Rebellion was brought to an end, and peace was proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land. All throughout the country the shouts went up from loyal hearts, and as the "brave boys in blue" returned the joy was increased. The war over, the sacrifice made, and the Union saved! That Clayton County men nobly did their duty in this great cause the records of Pea Ridge, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and a hundred other battle-fields will duly testify. But now those that are left are gathered at home, and occasionally they recount the scenes of those terrible times, and the hearts of their hearers almost cease to beat as they describe the battles in which Clayton County men formed no unimportant part, and tell how, where the strife raged the fiercest, there fell so many of their brave comrades; or how, one by one, in the dreary prison pens of the South, or in hospitals, passed from earth those who but a short time previous were so full of health and hope. But how sad to see in so many households the vacant chair and witness the longing look of some loved ones there, who expect that which can never come to pass upon this side the Jordan of death—the re-union of those who are gone before with those that are left. But amid all this we have a country saved, and the Great Father of all should be thanked that it was in the power of the people to make the sacrifice by which it was accomplished.

IN THE FIELD.

From the Adjutant General's report has been carefully compiled a complete list of those who served during the war who are credited to Clayton County, and from a book entitled "Iowa and the Rebellion," by L. D. Ingersoll; historical sketches of those regiments which were well represented by Clayton county troops. It is hoped the record will be of interest to every reader of this work and that the noble deeds of those who imperilled their lives in this holy cause will never be forgotten.

THIRD INFANTRY.

<i>Sergeant-Major.</i>	Carmack, Sylvanus	Mack, John
Wm. M. Morris.	Craig, John C.	McLoon, Barney
<i>COMPANY C.</i>	Dennison, Wm. H.	Norris, Wm. E.
<i>Captain.</i>	Drone, Herman	Phillips, Wm. H.
Sidney B. Sladden.	Dunavan, Dennis	Peters, Horace N.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>	Douding, James	Peters, Myron D.
Douglas Leffingwell.	Dowhower, Chris.	Pleitgen, Joseph
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>	Dickinson, Eran C.	Richards, Joseph
James Call.	Enders, Jesse	Rippey, Thomas
<i>Sergeants.</i>	Eckert, Wm. M.	Resa, Frederick
John Schroeder.	Fulton, James	Reuter, Peter
Wm. Hooper.	Fulton, Hugh	Styles, Thos.
John K. Saunders.	Fordney, Hiram	Scott, Dewitt
David B. Moe.	Foose, Andrew	Sparks, Henry
Wm. Gibby.	Fairchild, Joel	Squires, Lester
<i>Corporals.</i>	Goldtrip, John K.	Stephenson, Wm. C.
James C. Murry.	Henry, John	Stamn, John
Wm. Bates.	Hutchinson, Wm.	Tubbs, Reuben
Benjamin Hunting.	Hart, Alvin	Tracy, Patrick
Hervey Dix.	Hazen, Wm. C.	Todd, George H.
Allen Sparks.	Hays, Simon	Thein, Adam
Alfred Mitchell.	Hoffman, Philip	Vandyke, Daniel
<i>Musician.</i>	Irish, Sidney	Verhei, Jacob
Joshua McGinnis.	Johnson, Ole	✓ Whipple, Wm.
<i>Wagoners.</i>	Jones, Wm. S.	Wentz, George
John Mack.	James, Charles	Williams, Frank
<i>Privates.</i>	Kortman, Carl	Weisencee, Jacob
Bell, Jas. T.	Leighty, John	Wakefield, Lorenzo
Call, Jas. W.	Lyons, John	<i>Additional Enlistments.</i>
Call, George	Meador, Charles	Tappan, James
	Madden, John B. W.	
	Minnick, Levi	VETERANS.
	Morril, James	COMPANY C.
	Maddox, John	<i>Privates.</i>
	McCoy, Chauncy D.	Ball, Artemus E.
	Merril, Charles	Ecker, William
	Merrit, David F.	

Company F contained privates Addison, Bullock, Allen, Mulenix, Jr., Henry C. Pooler and Stephen D. Conley.

The following promotions were made: Company C,—Douglas Leffingwell, First Lieutenant to Captain; Carl Kortman, private to First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain; John Schroeder, First Sergeant to Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant; Joseph Richards, private to Seventh Corporal, First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant; David B. Moe, Fourth Sergeant to First Sergeant and Second Lieutenant.

The Third Infantry contained men from all portions of the State, and a few from other States, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri being represented in its ranks. It numbered 970, and was sworn into the service of the United States at Keokuk, the 8th and 10th of June, 1861. Nelson G. Williams receiving the majority of the votes of the regiment, was appointed Colonel by

Governor Kirkwood. Proceeding by steamer to Hannibal, the regiment traveled by rail to the interior of Missouri, then infested by roving bands of irregulars called "guerillas." Not until August 4th, however, were the men supplied with guns and ammunition. The regiment was actively engaged in marching, drilling and maneuvering until Sept. 17, when it was engaged for the first time in a real battle. This was fought at Blue Mills Landing, and both officers and men behaved most creditably throughout the engagement. The moral effect, too, of the fight upon the regiment was most salutary.

The following winter was spent in guarding a portion of the North Missouri Railroad, under command of Major Stone. Colonel Williams had been put under arrest by order of General Pope, and the troops were led by Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, in the battle of Blue Mills Landing. The Colonel, however, was acquitted of the charge preferred against him of neglect of duty, and rejoined his regiment near the close of February. He had been up to this time decidedly unpopular; but he now vigorously reformed certain abuses prevailing, and at once began to grow in favor with the officers and men.

Orders being received to join General Grant in Tennessee, the command started for St. Louis, March 3, 1862, thence proceeding by steamer to Pittsburg Landing, on the west bank of the Tennessee River, which place was reached March 17. The Third was here assigned to the division [commanded by General Hurlbut, one of the six under General Grant, whose army numbered 40,000 men. The army was here surprised April 6 by the rebels under experienced leaders, and the great battle of Shiloh was fought, lasting two days. The Union forces, it is well known, were severely treated the first day, but the second day resulted most gloriously for our cause. The Third Iowa behaved with the utmost gallantry both days. Colonel Williams' commanding brigade was disabled; Major Stone was captured; one Captain, Albert Hobbs, was mortally wounded, and six Captains and eight Lieutenants were all more or less severely wounded, while the loss of the men gave ample attestation to their valor.

The command then took part in the march upon Corinth, and the operations around that place. It added fresh laurels to its record by its behavior in the battle of the Hatchie. The remainder of the year was spent in minor movements, working on fortifications, and guard duty. Then going into camp for two months, the Third

embarked on the steamer "Crescent City" for Vicksburg. Here it took an active part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg in May and June, 1863, and in the campaign against Joe Johnson which immediately followed.

The shattered regiment then spent several months at Natchez, Miss., resting. Here over 200 men of the regiment re-enlisted for three years as veteran volunteers. These veterans went home in March, 1864, on furlough, while the non-veterans took part in the disastrous Red River expedition, and were then discharged, their term of service having expired. The veterans fought so fiercely and obstinately at Atlanta, after their return from their furlough, that there were not enough of them to warrant a separate organization, and the remnant was consolidated with the Second Iowa Infantry.

The history of the Third is most interesting, in several points of view, particularly in regard to the material composing it. Its first Major, William M. Stone, who commanded the regiment during the greatest pitched battle in which it was engaged, was afterward Colonel of the Twenty-second, and then Governor of the State of Iowa. It also furnished for other regiments three Colonels, five Lieutenant-Colonels, and other line officers.

NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.	Ballou, Almon C.	McLavy, Allen
<i>Captain.</i>	Bakeman, Louis	Howard, John L.
Alva Bevins.	Chapman, James M.	Eibœck, Joseph
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>	Crane, Edgar	Dorland, Clement
DeWitt C. Baker	Fobes, Warren S.	Bachtell, John C.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>	Garretson, John H.	Corbin, Levi M.
Andrew F. Hofer.	Green, George	Gragg, Thos. J.
<i>Sergeants.</i>	Hall, Perry	Greeley, Albert
Elisha A. Crary	Hathaway, Louis H.	Allen, Chas.
Robert L. Freeman	Hughs, Hezekiah R.	Barnhouse, John M.
James Flannagan	Hendricks, Levi	Barnhouse, James M.
<i>Corporals.</i>	Kaiser, Christian	Hughs, Francis M.
Joseph Lampert	Morrison, John	VETERANS.
Lyman Sargeant	Rossman, Noyes	COMPANY E.
Wm. McCabe	Reichart, John	<i>Captain.</i>
Joseph Garretson	Rice, Alexander	Elisha A. Crary
Wm. Bishop	Seeber, Timothy	<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>
Wm. Doty	Smith, Fred	Josiah L. Wragg
<i>Wagoner.</i>	Stevens, Henry	<i>Sergeants.</i>
Laverne W. Burdick	Truman, Cyrus L.	Almon C. Ballou
<i>Privates.</i>	Wragg, Josiah L.	Joseph Garretson
Bishop, Thompson	Weseman, Charles	John H. Garretson
Bradshaw, Joseph	Weber, Frank.	<i>Privates.</i>
	<i>Additional Enlistments.</i>	Bartholomew, A. J.
	Bartholomew, Wm.	Ewing, Joseph
	Bartholomew, A. J.	
	Carpenter, Geo.	

Fisher, Thomas	Menke, Gottlieb	COMPANY G.
Fuller, Eleazer	Partch, Wilbur	<i>Privates.</i>
Gannon, Thomas	Strunk, Albert D.	Dempsey, Thomas
Hill, Darwin	Shaffer, Timothy	Dunton, John
King, Wilder B.	Wilson, James	
Long, William	Wright, Joseph M.	
Meisner, Fred	COMPANY F.	COMPANY I.
Putnam, Henry	<i>Privates.</i>	<i>Sergeant.</i>
McCabe, William	Merry, Jeremiah	John S. Mather
Perry, John	Snow, Grimes	

In Company G was private James M. Gibson; in Company I was John Gemmill, private; and unassigned were privates David C. Fuller, Edwin Morgan, Wm. Oxley, Martin Alexander, John H. Bloodsworth, John Burns and David Lightly.

The following promotions were made in the Ninth: Co. E—DeWitt C. Baker, First Lieutenant to Captain; Elisha A. Crary, Second Sergeant to Second Lieutenant and Captain; John H. Garretson, private to Second Corporal and First Lieutenant; Josiah L. Wragg, private to Fifth Corporal and Second Lieutenant.

The Ninth Infantry was recruited and organized by Hon. William Vandever, Representative in Congress from the Second District of Iowa, and was mustered in Sept. 24, 1861. It proceeded at once to Missouri, where at Benton Barracks and other places it passed several months in camps of instruction. During this period all the Western armies were preparing themselves for that grand forward movement which swept with irresistible force, not often long retarded, over the whole domain claimed by traitors, and at last hurled them to destruction, many of the Union troops engaged in the glorious work having in aid of its accomplishment marched, skirmished and fought the entire circuit of the Confederacy. Among these was the Ninth Iowa Volunteers.

Jan. 22, 1862, the regiment joined the army of the Southwest, concentrating at Rolla, under Brigadier-General Samuel R. Curtis. This army was in four divisions, in the last of which were two brigades. Colonel Vandever was in command of the Second Brigade, consisting of the Ninth Iowa, Twenty-Fifth Missouri, Third Illinois Cavalry and the Third Iowa Battery. The army pursued Price into Arkansas, and at Pea Ridge awaited an engagement with the rebels, now greatly re-enforced. This attack came March 7. Colonel Vandever, with a picked body in which was a large detachment of the Ninth, had marched on the 4th and 5th to Huntsville, from which place he was obliged to march forty-one miles to reach the main army, having to avoid the rebels on the way. This long march was begun the morning of the 6th, and

completed in fourteen hours. The same troops then fought throughout a pitched battle of two days' continuance. This was the famous battle of Pea Ridge. The Iowa regiments stood much of the brunt of the battle, and suffered greatly. At the end of the first long day the Fourth and Ninth had each lost 200 men, and the Ninth had not a single field officer fit for duty. Its Colonel was commanding a brigade, its Lieutenant-Colonel was made prisoner while gallantly cheering his men, after losing a horse and receiving a severe wound, and its Major and Adjutant were disabled and in the hospital. The second day's fighting resulted in a complete and glorious victory for the Union cause, which was shared by the troops of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri. Iowa's part was most conspicuous, and General Curtis, in his official report of the battle, said: "The Fourth and the Ninth Iowa won imperishable honors." Having buried the dead, and cared for the wounded, the regiment marched to Helena, Ark., where it had its first and last permanent encampment. The regiment was here encamped for five months, and improved the time in drilling, something it had suffered for the lack of.

While at Helena the regiment received a most gratifying evidence of their good name and fame in the shape of a stand of beautiful silk colors, elaborately embroidered in gold, which were presented by Miss Phœbe Adams, in behalf of a committee of ladies of Boston, Mass. After these colors had been borne many long miles, and on many a proud field, riddled and torn and covered with scars, they were presented by the unanimous voice of the regiment, one to the original donors, and the other to Brevet Major-General Vandever, the old commander of the regiment, whom the men of his original command never ceased to hold in the warmest esteem.

The regiment, being assigned to Thayer's Brigade of Steele's Division, joined the army under Sherman, which moved down the Mississippi to attack Vicksburg. In the battle of Chickasaw Bayou the regiment was under fire, but was not itself actively engaged. The army then proceeded to Milliken's Bend, where Major-General McClelland assumed command. During the year just closed the regiment had lost by death, discharge and otherwise 325 men, and gained by enlistment and appointment during the same period fifty-six.

The new year commenced with the capture of Arkansas Post, when the Ninth was stationed in the reserve. Then the army

moved down the Mississippi and for many long and weary weeks was encamped near Young's Point, La., in full view of Vicksburg, across the river. This was a swampy, unhealthy place, and the whole army lost heavily from sickness and death. About this time Colonel Vandever was promoted a Brigadier-General, and Captain David Carskaddon was elected and commissioned in his place. April was spent with the expedition of General Steele into Central Mississippi. May 2 the regiment began its work in the brilliant campaign of Vicksburg, in which its total loss in killed and wounded was 121. Then followed a long period of rest, which, with some unimportant movements and skirmishes, lasted until Sept. 22. It then moved northward, and Nov. 24 it was fighting in the "battle above the clouds," under the dashing General Hooker.

New Year's day following was spent in re-enlisting. About 300 re-enlisted and the Ninth became a veteran regiment. It spent the usual veteran furlough at home, and then, in May, 1864, began active operations again. For the ensuing four months the regiment was in the campaign at Atlanta, taking honorable part in the engagements of Resaca, Dallas, New Hope, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Decatur, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy. In two of the severest of these conflicts it had the rare pleasure of fighting behind entrenchments, suffering but little loss itself, while inflicting terrible punishment upon the enemy. It then participated in the northward march through the Carolinas and in the grand review at Washington.

The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, then numbering 595, and paid off and disbanded at Clinton, Iowa. It brought home four flags, of which two, the national colors and the regimental blue, were placed in the office of the Adjutant General. One, bearing the names of the principal engagements in which the regiment had taken part, from Pea Ridge to Bentonville, some twenty-five in number, was deposited with the State Historical Society. The fourth was retained by the regimental association formed after the disbandment of the command. The Ninth had marched over 4,000 miles, been transported by rail and steamer more than 6,000 miles, traversed every State ever claimed by the Confederacy except Texas and Florida, and by their brave service earned as proud a record as any which has been accorded to any volunteer regiment.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.	<i>Corporals.</i>	Smith, Thomas
<i>Sergeant..</i>	Bernard D. Campbell.	Light, Joseph A.
Rodney W. Tirril	James F. Mosely.	Winch, Edward
<i>Corporal.</i>	<i>Privates.</i>	Walker, William
Parsons F. Haskell.	Bendict, John W.	COMPANY I.
<i>Privates.</i>	Barber, Sylvester	<i>Sergeant.</i>
Brown, Alonzo E.	Claussen, Willard	Ewen B. Campbell.
Eldridge, Joseph E.	Culver, Richard W.	<i>Corporal.</i>
Hinkle, Thomas	Crist, Jacob B.	Patrick McManus.
Lazelle, Marshall	Douglas, George S.	<i>Privates.</i>
Scoville, Orrin	Flenniken, James M.	Brown, James
Wooldridge, George W.	Flenniken, John B.	Brown, Robert P.
COMPANY H.	Felter, George W.	Gordon, Samuel
<i>Sergeant.</i>	Gilmore, Abel C.	Markham, Will H.
Valma V. Price.	Newman, John G.	
	Presho, Alexander	
	Royce, William	
	Smith, Chas. W.	

In Company C was Sergeant George W. Cook, afterward Captain ; Company D, private James D. Brown ; Company G, privates Jeremiah Maloney and Aminon Oleson.

The Twelfth Infantry was recruited under a call of the President made just after the battle of Bull Run and was mustered into service at Dubuque in the fall of 1861. The regiment proceeded at first by rail to St. Louis, and went into quarters at Benton Barracks for drill and discipline. During the following winter, while at Benton Barracks, the regiment suffered greatly from disease. Half the regiment were sick at one time, and about seventy-five died. Early in 1862 it joined General Grant, and participated in the siege and capture of Fort Donelson, in February. In April it bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Shiloh, and was one of the three regiments which held back ten times their force of rebels, long after all support had fallen away from their right and their left, fighting after the last hope of saving themselves had gone, and by sacrificing themselves, saving the army of the Union till Buell and night had come. As the sun was setting on the army they had saved, these gallant men threw down their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. About 150 who had been in hospital, or for other cause were not present at the battle of Shiloh, served during the eight months imprisonment of the principal part of the command in what was known as the Union Brigade. In April, 1863, the men being exchanged, the regiment was reorganized.

The regiment next took part in the campaign of Vicksburg, and other movements requiring great activity and hard service. Jan. 4

following the regiment mustered as a veteran organization, a larger proportion re-enlisting than from any other regiment from the State.

After the usual veteran furlough the Twelfth resumed active operations, fighting several skirmishes and a battle near Tupelo, Miss. Two companies of the regiment defeated 400 rebels at the mouth of White River, Ark. Then followed an active campaign in Missouri against Price, which, however, failed of its object. It closed its brave career by adding to its achievements a good share of the honors of the Mobile Campaign. It was mustered out in the early part of 1866.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

<i>Colonel.</i>	Bettys, Mason D.	Penny, Calvin
Samuel Merrill.	Baade, John George	Perkins, Wm.
<i>Surgeon.</i>	Bethard, James	Presho, John
Wm. A. Hyde.	Barnes, Frederick	Poole, Robert J.
<i>Chaplain.</i>	Crook, George	Purdy, Geo. A.
Samuel P. Sloan	Carrier, Henry C.	Preschl, Carl
COMPANY B.	Carpenter, John J.	Roberts, Elisha R.
<i>Captain.</i>	Casey, W. H.	Robbins, Wm.
Wm. D. Crooke.	Cole, Alonzo	Robbins, Chas. H.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>	Crop, John S.	Rice, James M.
Chas. P. Heath.	Chiles, James R.	Rogman, John
<i>Sergeants.</i>	Crop, George S.	Scoville, Chris C.
Barney W. Phelps,	Dalton, Milo	Stringham, Gleason
Wm. W. Lyons,	Dunn, George T.	Shuck, David W.
Norman W. Scofield,	Eno, Lewis	Tredwell, Abram
David Drummond,	Farrand, James F.	Talcott, Horace P.
Edwin M. Clark.	Follion, Orion S.	Townsend, Edson D.
<i>Corporals.</i>	Farrand, John H.	Warner, Jehiel G.
Daniel G. Eldridge,	Goodman, George	Whipple, Darwin
Willard Adams,	Gerard, Theophilus	Watkins, David L.
Perry C. Dewey,	Grutcheck, John	Wing, David B.
James J. Scoville,	Hewett, Corydon	Whitman, Carol E.
Jabez S. Rogers,	Hall, Wm. S.	Wright, Richard
David J. Maxson,	Hallock, Herbert T.	Reeves, Charles
Henry Chiles.	Hilton, John S.	<i>Additional Enlistment.</i>
<i>Musician.</i>	Hinds, Chas. B.	Hughes, Andrew
Seymore Chipman.	Hall, Alfred E.	COMPANY D.
<i>Wagoner.</i>	Hayes, Wm. T.	<i>Captain.</i>
Geo. A. Smith.	Jones, Albert.	Elisha Boardman.
<i>Privates.</i>	Knight, Myron E.	<i>First Lieutenant.</i>
Appleton, Wm. H.	Kepler, Othmar	Wm. Grannis.
Alloway, Wm. H.	Libby, Hiram	<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>
Adams, James.	Loomis, George W.	Homer Butler.
Braman, E. Warren	Matber, John H.	<i>Sergeants.</i>
Boynton, Wm. C.	Moore, John W.	Gilbert Cooley,
	Malony, Jerry	Wm. W. Powell,
	Martin, John E.	James W. Hardy,
	Maxson, Christian S.	Solomon Bush
	Meyer, John	David Jewell.
	Merriam, Alvin	
	Noble, Dwight	
	Odell, Benjamin F.	

Corporals.

Samuel W. Moore,
R. M. Cunningham,
Joseph A. Hewlet,
Eber, Golden,
Truman W. Hazelton,
Charles H. Paize,
Lewellen A. Mahoney,
Ebenezer Still.

Musicians.

J. K. P. Thompson,
F. M. Thompson.

Wagoner.

John W. Lowe.

Privates.

Aldrich, Rule
Abernethy, Samuel
Allen, Otis
Abernethy, Wm. J.
Burdine, John
Brown, Wm. S.
Bird, Wm.
Bishop, Harrison
Baker, Joseph W.
Coal, Ira
Chapman, Ira
Chapman, George W.
Connor, Aaron
Curtis, James M.
Cooper, Thomas
Engebertson, Gunder
Farrington, Horace
Fuller, Alonzo W.
Fobes, Wm. H.
Garretson, Wm.
Grannis, Duane D.
Grannis, Myron M.
Grayson, Thomas
Gaylord, Wm.
Goodnough, George
Gunther, Jacob
Hysham, Hiram S.
Hood, Wm.
Hambley, Patrick
Hays, Thomas
Haindel, Jacob
Hopp, John T.
Haskins, Asa
Hale, Ripley A.
Jellings, John
Knickerbocker, S. H.
King, Harvey H.
Kimberg, Chas.
Larkin, Thomas J.
Lawrence, George H.
Leitch, Robert
Monlux, Wm.
McKitrick, Robert
McCafferty, Hugh
Paarch Augustus J.
Parker, Wm.

Pool, John C.
Paulsen, Ewick
Richardson, C. W.
Robison, David H.
Reed Emerson
Renwich, August A.
Rowley, Jehiel
Robinson, John J.
Rice, Thomas J.
Russell, Enos
Ruff, Francis B.
Smith, Asa
Stockton, Erasmus D.
Swedigar, Edward B.
Stearns, Martin
Stahl, Joseph
Stahl, John W.
Stemgrinson, Jacob
Strunk, Mortimer
Southworth, Wm. H.
Stockwell, James H.
Smith, Edward
Thurber, Avery R.
Thinkham, George
Thurber, Justin W.
Truman, Martin V.
White, John M.
White, Jacob
Whalan, John
Wiltse, George

Additional Enlistments.

Allen, Abel
Allen, Joseph N.
Hamer, Wm. A.
Hesner, Andrew
Richards, Sears T.
Valekat, John
Weeks, Bradford T.
Woldridge, John A.

COMPANY G.

Captain.

Willard A. Benton.

First Lieutenant.

John Dolson.

Second Lieutenant.

John S. Craig.

Sergeants.

Timothy M. Hopkins,
Wm. H. Spangler,
Archibald H. Stewart,
Tyler D. Fetherly,
Wm. H. Farrin.

Corporals.

Jacob M. Sharp,
Frederick Richardson,
Thomas Dolson,
James P. Witherow,
Francis Palmer,
Linus P. McKinnie,
Edward J. Patterson,
Wm. Warn.

Musicians.

George H. Moore,
H. C. Spangler.

Wagoner.

Philander N. Drake.

Privates.

Ano, John
Allart, Hermann
Burnes, Patrick
Best, Jesse
Barber, Wm. C.
Busby, Thomas
Bigler, Martin
Brown, James W.
Birch, John
Carpenter, John V.
Chantro, Joseph
Churnos, Smith
Comrant, John B.
Craige, Cyrus
Daniels, Thomas W.
Dean, George
Donahue, Dan
Dunn, Wm. C.
Field, John M.
Foster, Jonathan.
Ferris, Wm.
Floners, Wm.
Graybill, Herman
Gaits, O. F.
Griffith, Wm. H.
Guiselman, John
Goldsmith, Edward
Gulbranson, Gilbert
Henderson, Francis
Holmes, Peter
Harrison, Obed
Hart, Adam
Henderson, Cyrus M.
Jones, John J.
Johns, Wm.
Johnson, James
Jones, Thomas.
Kelog, Chris V.
Kain, John
Lawrence, Andrew
Lewis, Henry T.
Moody, Maple
Murry, Edward
Matturgley, Marius
McAntire, Peter
Nelson, C. S.
Pettis, Robert M.
Parker, Wm. W.
Pitt, Robert
Penhollow, Geo. W.
Ryner, David
Reynolds, Nelson K.
Ryner, James
Ray, Isaac
Reed, Wm. S.
Shull, Oliver C.

Shaw, Henry
 Smith, Wm. W.
 Tucker, Joseph
 Wick, Andrew
 Witherow, Samuel
 Walker, L. P.
 Warn, Edward T.

Welch, Wm.
 Wolfe, Lewis C.
 Wolfe, Andrew J.
 Wilson, Chas. W.
 White, Geo. J.
Subsequent Enlistments.
 Beavers, John

Robisch, George
 Washborne, Francis
 Wheeler, Ransom S.
Unassigned.
 Hanner, Andrew.
 Stringham, Henry
 Valekat, Robert.

In Company F was private Andrew Hannah; and in Company H, privates Henry Cassell, William Cassell and Thomas C. Dodd. William D. Crooke, Captain Company B, was promoted Major; George Crooke, private to Adjutant; W. W. Lyons, Sergeant to Captain Company B; Abram Tredwell, private to First Lieutenant Company B; David Drummond, Sergeant to Second Lieutenant Company B; Gilbert Cooley, Sergeant to Second Lieutenant Company D; John S. Graig, Second Lieutenant to Captain Company G; Frederick Richardson, Corporal to Second Lieutenant.

The Twenty-first Infantry was organized at Camp Franklin, near Dubuque, in the latter part of August, 1862. Samuel Merrill, of Clayton County, was commissioned Colonel; Cornelius W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, Lieutenant-Colonel, and S. G. VanAnda, of Delaware, as Major. The regiment had at first, all told, 976 men. In September the regiment embarked on the steamer "Henry Clay" for St. Louis. Thence it proceeded to Rolla, where it went into camp. Here it was well drilled and disciplined, and early in 1863 it had an opportunity to try its mettle at the battle of Hartsville, in which a portion of the command, with detachments of others, under Col. Merrill, in all about 1,000 men, fought 5,000 confederates under Generals Marmaduke and McDonald. This was not a positive victory for either side, as both rebels and Unionists retreated—the former because unable to make any headway against the Unionists, the latter because their ammunition was about exhausted. The detachment of the Twenty-first which fought at Hartsville did not retreat until the last rebel had left the place. General Warren highly commended the regiment for its gallant behavior the first time it was ever under fire.

During the winter a great deal of sickness prevailed in the regiment, and many of the men died. In the latter part of January they began a toilsome march over a desolate country in Southwest Missouri and across Arkansas into Louisiana and Mississippi, where the command joined General Grant in his Vicksburg campaign. The Twenty-first bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Port Gibson, along with other Iowa regiments. Colonel Merrill and

his command were especially mentioned in the official report of the battle. Then it took its place in the line besieging Vicksburg, working often night and day, until the final fall of that stronghold before Grant's victorious army. Following this it participated in the campaign against Johnson, which immediately succeeded the capture of Vicksburg. Then came various minor movements, and encampments in various localities, some of them very unhealthy. Consequently the mortality of the troops was unusually great. The regiment was in Texas about half a year, where the better climate produced wonderful results in restoring the men to health and good spirits.

The command performed valuable service the remainder of the war, but served in no memorable battle or campaign except that of Mobile. In the difficult and toilsome march, in the siege of Spanish Fort and Blakely, the Twenty-first bore a creditable part. In due time the regiment was mustered out and returned home, having served its country as bravely as any that bore the colors of the Union.

Col. Samuel Merrill, to whom was intrusted the command of the regiment, was born in the town of Turner, Oxford County, Me., Aug. 7, 1822. He is of English ancestry, being a descendant on his mother's side of Peter Hill, who came from the west of England and settled in Saco, now Biddeford, Maine, in 1653. On his father's side he is a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who came from Salisbury, England, and settled in Newburg, Mass., in 1636.

Abel Merrill married Abigail Hill in 1809, and the couple soon after moved to Turner, Maine, where Samuel was born. Samuel was married to Catherine Thomas, who died in 1847, but fourteen months after their marriage. In January, 1851, he was again married, his second wife being a Miss Hill, of Buxton, Maine.

At the age of sixteen he moved with his parents to Buxton, where his time was mostly engaged in turns at teaching and in attending school until he attained his majority. Having determined to make teaching his profession, he set out for that purpose toward the sunny South, but as he says, he was "born too far north" for his political comfort. Suspicion having been raised as to his abolitionist proclivities, and finding the elements not altogether congenial, he soon abandoned the land of the palm and palmetto for the old Granite State, where he engaged for several years in farming. In 1847 he moved to Tamworth, N. H., where he engaged very successfully in the mercantile business. In 1856 he turned

his face toward the setting sun to try his fortunes on the broad prairies of the West, and made a settlement at McGregor.

During all these years of business Mr. Merrill took an active part in politics, and in 1854 was elected as an abolitionist to the New Hampshire Legislature, and was re-elected in 1855. In 1860 he was elected to the Legislature from Clayton County. He continued his business in McGregor till the autumn of 1862, when he was commissioned as Colonel of the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, and proceeded immediately to Missouri with his regiment. An account of the services of the regiment has already been given. At the battle of Black River Bridge, Colonel Merrill was severely wounded through the hips. Suffering from his wounds, he resigned his commission and returned to McGregor, but was unable to attend to his private affairs for many months, and is still at times a sufferer from this "token of remembrance" received on the battle-fields of freedom.

In 1867 Colonel Merrill received the nomination from the Republican convention of the State for the office of Governor, and was triumphantly elected, and re-elected in 1869. During these two terms he was actively engaged in the discharge of his official duties, and probably no incumbent of that office ever devoted himself more earnestly to the public good.

The Thirteenth General Assembly had provided for the building of a new State House to cost \$1,500,000, and made an appropriation therefor of \$150,000. With this sum the work was begun, and on the 23d of November, 1871, the corner-stone was laid in the presence of citizens from all parts of the State. On this occasion the Governor delivered the address. It was a historical review of the incidents culminating in the labors of the day. It was replete with historical facts; showed patient research; was logical and argumentative, and at times eloquent. It was a paper worthy of the occasion.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.		<i>Sergeants.</i>	
<i>Captain.</i>		Alexander Bliedung,	Joseph Garber,
		Charles Sidow,	Frederick Bergmann,
Daniel E. Meyer.		Charles Schecker,	John Boss,
		Charles Eringman,	John Hirschbueler,
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>		George L. Dang,	John F. Benjegerdes,
Silas Garber.			Edward Prior.
		<i>Corporals.</i>	<i>Musicians.</i>
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>		Antony Bœchtel,	Hugo Apfeld.
John Anderegg.		Daniel Fritz,	Edward Rechow.

Wagoner.
Samuel Sargeant.

Privates.
Achord, Hugh
Adrian, Michael
Ahrend, John
Bagby, David
Bagby, Thomas H.
Baxter, Cornelius W.
Beck, George
Backman, Frank
Beilharz, John
Berst, Michael
Beyer, Jabez D.
Byers, John P.
Bremer, Heinrich
Buchholz, Diedrich
Buck, Wilhelm
Boar, John
Droge, Hermann H.
Duwe, Frederick
Ess, Joseph
Fitch, John
Fleming, James G.
Franke, Frederick
Friedlein, Nickolaus
Garber, Joseph S.
Garber, Hezekiah
Garber, Martin
Gerbsch, Frederick
Hauch, Nicholas
Heiller, Henry
Heiller, Wm.
Heine, Wm.
Hennrich, Chas.
Heinz, John N.
Heyer, John B.
Hocke, Charles
Kottke, August
Kuhlmann, Henry
Lewis, Harvey
Lockridge, Benj. C.
Lockridge, Daniel P.
Lemcke, John
Mouch, August
Moeller, Theodore
Mollering, Hermann H.
McDonald, Irving
McMonigal, Franklin
Neubauer, Anton
Nieter, John H.
Oelkers, Christoph
Otis, Francis A.
Reinhardt, George
Rizer, Wm.
Roggman, Frederick
Saugling, Frederick
Sauter, Ferdinand
Sass, Frederick.
Schimek, John
Schlake, Gerhardt
Schlake, Henry
Schorg, Henry

Schafer, Chas.
Schulmann, Frederick
Seeman, Christopher
Stoeffler, Ludwig
Tavis, John
Thayer, Frank
Thein, Michael
Thein, Peter
Vonberg, C. Louis
Waterman, Henry
Wendel, Peter
Winch, Frederick
Wolf, John

Additional Enlistments.

Andrews, Hugh W.
Cooper, Hiram L.
Gordon, Thomas
Hanneman, John
Montgomery, Wm.
Seimer, John F.
Scharwath, John
Rademacher, Charles
Newman, Martin
Parno, August
Smith, Robert F.
Sanson, Aaron
Sprague, Perry C.
Seeman, Gottfried
Thein, Peter

COMPANY E.

Captain.

Thomas G. Drips.

First Lieutenant.

T. Allen Olmstead.

Second Lieutenant.

Samuel Benjamin.

Sergeants.

Garner C. Williams,
John Everall,
Phillip Schaller,
James M. Fonda,
Wm. M. Allyn

Corporals.

James C. Port,
Levi R. King,
Freedom Jones,
Wm. H. Neelings,
James L. Massey,
John Brooker,
James B. King,
Lawrence C. Failey

Musician.

Ralph L. Knight.

Wagoner.

Harry H. Hudson.

Privates.

Allen, Enoch
Angier, Silas W.

Arble, Richard P.
Ashline, Hiram
Ashline, Edward
Ashline, William
Ashline, George
Bartke, Daniel A.
Beardsley, George E.
Bender, Henry A.
Benson, John G.
Breene, Patrick
Bretz, Joseph S.
Brouison, Truman M.
Brooker, George
Baurette, Augustus
Casaday, Warren
Cooley, Peter S.
Coslor, Wm. A.
Crain, Edmund F.
Dames, Chas., Jr.
Fillmore, George
Fisher, Adam
Ganow, Francis M.
Green, Wm. H.
Hamilton, Patton J.
Hancock, Morrison M.
Hanna, Isaac S.
Herman, Oley
Hill, David S.
Heines, Henry
Hutchins, Dexter H.
Jones, Webster
Kicherer, Chas. D.
Leach, J. Milton
Leaman, Jacob
Lee, John W.
Lewis, Runyon C.
Linger, Frederick
Mackey, Samuel K.
Mann, John H.
McAlpin, Wm. J.
McGrady, James
Mead, Albert A.
Miller, John
Miller, Silas A.
Morton, James
Neelings, Daniel A.
Neelings, James N.
Payne, Augustus L.
Polley, Daniel W.
Rankin, Jas.
Reed, Chas. H.
Renkie, Frederick W.
Rider, Andrew
Riley, James M.
Roe, Joel R.
Scarf, Robert H.
Selleg, Edgar J.
Smith, Jacob
Smith, Jonathan
Storck, George
Stratton, Chas.
Schultz, Chas.
Tyler, Arza H.
Van Zandt, Samuel M.

Wallace, Hiram L.	Morgan, Cornelius	Fitzpatrick, James
Wilcox, Hiram	Schroeder, John H.	Haskill, Leonard
Wilkie, Geo. M.	Shaw, Charles A.	Hinchey, Michael
Wilkins, Chas.	Stevenson, Lorenzo W.	Haley, Patrick
Zachariah, Henry M.	Shaw, Joseph K.	Keley, James
	Tromblee, Paul	Mason, Lorin
<i>Additional Enlistments.</i>	Tyler, William	Margrave, Paul
Baldwin, James.	Walleser, Henry	Redden, Thomas
Bell, Joseph H.		Smith, James
Bush, Peter	COMPANY I.	Stickney, Gilbert
Bradley, Alonzo W.	<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>	Scott, Lafayette W.
Burke, John	John E. Peck.	Wood, George C.
Behens, Christian	<i>Sergeant.</i>	
Dickman, William H.	Peter G. McNamara.	<i>Additional Enlistments.</i>
Ellis, Nicoll W.	<i>Corporal.</i>	Behnke, Frank
Fox, Daniel E.	Timothy O'Brien.	Knodt, Charles
Green, Harvey J.	<i>Musician.</i>	Lewis, Henry L.
Goslin, John L.	Francis S. Barrs.	Lewis, Lewis
Goslin, Nelson H.	<i>Privates.</i>	Lewis, Peter
Henderson, James A.	Burns, Thomas	McCallum, Daniel
Hudson, John W.	Chalk, William	O'Neil, Andrew
Hudson, George W.	Dailey, James	Poesch, Lorenzo
Kohn, William	Fay, Daniel M.	Reardon, John
Meyer, John D.		Schmidt, John
Mohlstedt, Henry		Schoepf, John

Company A contained private Elijah Perry ; Company B, Corporal Lucius Dickens and privates James Dodson, Henry P. Harding and J. W. Dickens ; Company C, private George W. Proctor ; Company F, privates James W. Sargent and George W. Sargent ; Company G, privates John Crane, Briggs Mosgrove and Joseph Tinker ; Company K, private Isaiah Williams.

Silas Garber, First Lieutenant, Company D, was promoted Captain ; Alex. Blieding, Sergeant to First Lieutenant ; Charles Sidon, Sergeant to Second Lieutenant ; T. Allen Olmstead, First Lieutenant to Captain, Company E ; Garner C. Williams, Sergeant to First Lieutenant ; Dexter H. Hutchins, private to Second Lieutenant ; John E. Peck, Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant, Company I.

The Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteers had nearly as varied an experience in the matter of climate as the distinguished explorer after the remains of Sir John Franklin, who received his orders to proceed to the polar regions whilst bathing in the Gulf of Mexico. This regiment performed its first active service in Northern Minnesota, about the latitude of Quebec, and before it closed its career of usefulness and honor its hardy troops had made a voyage on the Gulf, from the Balize to Mobile Bay. They had seen the Mississippi River where it looked like an insignificant stream, and where, having received the waters of a continent for the liberties of whose mighty people they had taken up arms, it swept by many

channels into the sea. It was recruited in the Third Congressional District, and a good proportion of the men were from Clayton County. The various companies rendezvoused at Dubuque, where they were mustered into the service of the United States Oct. 3. The roll at this time bore 952 men and forty officers, making the aggregate of the regiment nearly 1,000.

Within a week from entering the service the regiment was ordered to report to Major-General Pope, to take part in the campaign against the hostile tribes of Indians who were at that time threatening the frontier generally, and were especially waging their savage warfare in Minnesota. The Indians had been defeated, however, before the Twenty-seventh arrived; so after a short stay it proceeded to Cairo, Ill. Remaining there but a few days, it embarked on transports and moved down the river to Memphis, where it reported to General Sherman, and Nov. 22 it went into temporary camp in the rear of that city. Soon orders were received to march with Sherman to assist Grant in the Vicksburg campaign.

This march was promptly begun, although the men were but poorly armed and equipped. They complained of their arms not a little, but Colonel Gilbert had the tact and nerve to satisfactorily silence all complaint. In the Vicksburg campaign, while others were acquiring renown in active operations, the Twenty-seventh and other regiments were performing less brilliant but valuable service in guarding lines of communication and in preventing rebel incursions into territory wrenched from rebel authority by the victories of 1862. The Twenty-seventh was posted in detachments at various places on the railway not far from Jackson, Colonel Gilbert being in command of that post. In June it moved to Moscow, where it remained for two months performing similar duties.

During the spring the regiment was saved from destruction by the heroism of two Union women. The troops were being transported by rail from Bethel to Jackson, Tenn. The guerrillas had partially destroyed a railroad bridge by fire, and then, as the structure was about to fall, extinguished the flames, so that the troop train might be run upon it and dashed to fragments. Two noble women walked ten miles, unprotected, and by waving of lanterns arrested the eye of the engineer and secured the salvation of the regiment from a horrible fate, as the train was running at a high rate of speed. The women refused any compensation, merely asking an escort home.

Aug. 20, the wishes of the regiment to be taken into more active service were gratified, and it took part in the successful expedition against Little Rock. Then the command went into quarter at Memphis, where it remained till the close of January, 1864,

Early in this year the regiment moved down the river to Vicksburg, whence it took part with Sherman in his great Meridian raid. After a few days' rest at Vicksburg on its return from this raid, it joined General Banks in his Red River expedition. In this the command displayed conspicuous gallantry. Then followed a brief campaign in Mississippi, after which the regiment proceeded to Missouri. Here, under Rosecrans, it marched over a great part of the State, without accomplishing anything in particular. Then they fought against Hood, in Tennessee, under General Smith. Colonel Gilbert was promoted Brigadier-General for the gallantry he displayed in the battle of Nashville. The regiment joined in the pursuit of Hood, marching southward as far as Pulaski. After a short time in camp at Eastport, the troops embarked Feb. 9, for New Orleans. Moving down the Tennessee, the Ohio and the Mississippi, they disembarked at Chalmette, a short distance below the Crescent City. Remaining in camp two weeks it again embarked, and sailed down the river and across part of the Gulf of Mexico to Dauphin Island, Ala., on the sands of which it went into encampment.

March 20, the regiment moved by transport across Mobile Bay, and ascended a river about twenty-five miles, thence marching northward against Mobile. In this Mobile campaign General Gilbert narrowly escaped death from a torpedo buried in the road, and which was exploded by his horse tramping over it. The General was soon after brevetted a Major-General for general gallantry in the siege of Blakely. The Twenty-seventh was in due time mustered out, and at Clinton, Iowa, was disbanded in August, 1865, after traveling more than 12,000 miles.

FIRST CAVALRY.

COMPANY K.	<i>Corporals.</i>	<i>Wagoner.</i>
<i>Captain.</i>		
Robert L. Freeman.	Seth Martin,	John Israel.
<i>Sergeants.</i>	Oscar Moore,	
Hiram H. Sowles,	Wm. H. Tinkham,	<i>Privates.</i>
Wm. H. Muzzy,	Solomon Goodrich.	Atwood, Charles
James H. Lyon,		Balou, Loyal E.
Chas. F. Keeler,	<i>Buglers.</i>	Bowers, Wm. P.
Geo. E. Dayton,	Lewis Keen,	Brant, Andris
Chas. Dubois.	Joseph Stone,	Bolton, James
	Charles Carrier.	Border John

Beyer, Christian F.
 Briker, Edward G.
 Crumb, Oscar
 Chambers, Peter
 Christ, John B.
 Clark, Henry
 Eastman, Erdix S.
 Fairchilds, Albert H.
 Gaytas, John
 Green, Archibald
 Harmon, Edward
 Howorth, Wm. Q.
 Howorth, John L.
 Kinsley, Jason W.
 Kelley, Wm. H.
 Lyon, Albert R.
 McGeorge, James R.
 McArthur, Archibald
 Morgan, Erastus
 Orcutt, Vincent
 Oswauld, Daniel C.
 Powers, Oscar
 Prescott, Chas. T.
 Paxson, John L.
 Post, John S.
 Stephenson, Samuel
 Stillons, Samuel
 Saucer, Wm. H.
 Sylvester, John W.
 Sliter, Edward
 Smith, Joel
 Sheeley, John
 Shipper, James
 Walker, Wm. H.
 Whitford, James
 Wright, Samuel

Additional Enlistments.

Trowbridge, Orson
 Dobson, Palmer
 Fay, Benj. A.
 Hartin, Thomas
 Jones, Henry M.
 Casey, Michael
 Eastman, Geo. W. D.

Preston, Elijah G.
 Hinsley, Jason W.
 Swingle, Nicholas
 Williams, Evan W.
 Oathout, George
 Phillips, Orrin A.
 Smith, George W.
 Warner, Joseph
 Wells, Alfred
 Brooks, Henry P.
 Fry, Samuel J.
 Reynolds, Edward
 Peters, John
 Schoolrud, Hans E.

Unassigned.

Myers, Charles G. P.
 Benn, Andrew W.
 Crandall, Henry C.
 Ellsworth, Marion
 Fay, Daniel M.
 Hawkins, John B.
 Ingar, John D.
 Keller, John
 Massay, William H.
 Noa, Edward
 Burnhan, Victor
 Cox, Charles
 Cook, Christian
 Efinger, Robert
 Hotinger, Samuel H.
 Hotinger, Henry
 Johnson, Samuel
 Martin, Isaac
 McCorkel, Joseph
 Ousley, James
 O'Riley, Michael
 Ryan, Erasmus D.
 Smith, Luther N.
 Tremain, Don
 Varley, Martin
 Witzel, Nicholas
 Ward, William
 Roberts, Nelson
 Richstinn, Lewis

Schoemaker, David O.
 Truman, Silas C.
 Walker, John O.
 West, John C.

Veterans.

COMPANY F.

Private.

Clark, Warren H.

COMPANY K.

Captain.

Robert L. Freeman.

Second Lieutenant.

Charles F. Keeler.

Sergeant.

Charles Du Boise.

Corporal.

Benjamin A. Fay.

Privates.

Bowers, Wm. P.
 Border, John
 Gaydas, John
 Howarth, John L.
 Hartin, Thomas
 Jones, Henry M.
 Kidder, John G.
 Lewis, George
 Morgan, Erastus
 Moore, Oscar
 Oathout, George
 Phillips, Orrin A.
 Reynolds, Edward
 Rathburne, Benjamin
 Sliter, Edward
 Smith, Geo. W.
 Truman, John M.
 Wolf, Harrison
 Walker, William H.
 Wright, Samuel
 Gifford, W. H. H.

In Company L were Sergeant Henry B. Quick, Corporal Christian F. Beyer, and privates Stephen P. Carnahan, George Hellman, William Martin, Zebulon Morris, Nicholas Morris, John L. Quick, Clark I. Sherwood, Nat. W. Weliver and John W. Sylvester. In Company K promotions were made as follows: William H. Muzzy, Q. M. S. to Q. M. of Third Battalion; John L. Paxson, private to Q. M. S.; Charles Dubois, Fifth Sergeant to Second Lieutenant; George E. Dayton, Fourth Sergeant to First Lieutenant, Company C, Sixth Cavalry.

The First Cavalry elected to its Colonelcy Fitz Henry Warren, an accomplished gentleman and an able journalist. He was at the time the war broke out associate editor of the New York *Tribune*,

then the most widely circulated political journal of the country. After the disaster of Bull Run, Mr. Warren accepted the commission of Colonel, and immediately assumed command.

In the early part of October, Colonel Warren was ordered to report at St. Louis. By the middle of that month the regiment numbering about 1,200 men, was in Benton Barracks. The First and Second Battalions were soon sent into the field, while the Third remained at the barracks under Colonel Warren.

The eight companies which went into the field were engaged during the whole winter in patrolling a large portion of Missouri, which was infested by bands of guerrillas. They were joined March 1, 1862, by the Third Battalion, at Sedalia. During 1862 the regiment was hard at work in various parts of Missouri, most of the time scattered in small detachments. It did not unite in any conspicuous action until the following December. Then a sudden and brilliantly executed stroke resulted in the capture of Van Buren, Ark., and a Confederate loss of property valued at \$300,000.

After this it performed innumerable scouts in Missouri and Arkansas, and in April about 500 of the regiment participated in the successful expedition against Pilot Knob. In March the regiment was for the first time properly armed and equipped. During the following months the regiment was by no means idle, and in August it joined General Steele in the Little Rock expedition. While engaged around Little Rock in minor operations, the regiment became a veteran organization by the re-enlistment of many of its members. In April following the usual veteran furlough was granted, and the men, turning over their horses to the Government, went North on furlough. In July they returned.

They were then engaged for a time in scouting, with headquarters at Mexico, and afterward was ordered to Jefferson City, where it joined the forces of General Rosecrans and helped in the campaign which resulted in the expulsion of the rebels from the State. The regiment continued to serve in the vicinity of Little Rock till the war was practically closed, when, instead of being mustered out of the service, it moved south into Louisiana and Texas, and served several months in guard and garrison duties. The First Cavalry served longer than any of Iowa's regiments, except the Eighth and Twelfth Infantry, and throughout the whole of its active career left no single blot on its bright record.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY L.	<i>Privates.</i>	
<i>Captain.</i>	Arnold, Louis	Pettit, John
Aaron S. Ames.	Bayles, Joseph	Preston, Ira G.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>	Barnhart, Henry	Ryan, Hugh
Hiram A. Park.	Baker, Reuben C.	Riley, James F.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>	Brandis, Henry	Smith, Caleb K.
Alpheus Scott.	Brandis, August	Stickney, Horace D.
<i>Q. M. S.</i>	Bennett, George	Sherman, Theodore
Alexander R. Fuller.	Bogue, Orange S.	Schontag, Julius
<i>Sergeants.</i>	Buckholtz, Louis	Spencer, Milton
S. Harson Woodward,	Clark, T. Henry	Schoneman, Fred
John C. Walling,	Carty, Robert	Tompkins, Erastus
John Perrin,	Craig, Rinaldo	Tahlstrom, Charles
Thos. J. Scott,	Cook, Chauncey S.	Walker, Thomas B.
Benj. Woolstencroft.	Caldwell, Fayette H.	Woolstencroft, B. W.
<i>Corporals.</i>	Derendurfer, Geo.	Wehler, Carl W.
Joseph H. Drips,	Deling, Jephtha	Widoo, John
Milo D. Watkins,	Deming, Charles W.	<i>Additional Enlistments.</i>
John H. Burhans,	Depre, Austin F.	Brissbee, W. W.
Alfred Murphy,	Dodson, Richard	Carty, Robert
Daniel H. Sawyer,	Dawe, William	Havens, James
Edward Morse,	Foster, Chauncey J.	McCanna, Wm.
Samuel B. Robinson,	Grant, Proscott E.	Wynne, Thomas D.
Wm. Hall.	Grannis, George	Kirk, Wm. J.
<i>Teamsters.</i>	Gotham, Bertsell	Sullivan, Timothy
Boyl Martin,	Glazer, Anton	Centell, James
William Everton.	Hunt, James	Phillips, Newton F.
<i>Farriers.</i>	Hallock, Dewitt C.	Doty, George W.
Wm. H. Wilder,	Haley, Thomas	Kelley, Thomas
David Flinn.	Harrold, Francis M.	Hill, John
<i>Saddler.</i>	Howland, Albert	French, Edward
James McGuire.	Hazlitt, James	Leary, Dennis
<i>Wagoner.</i>	Hoffman, Casper	Workman, James
George L. Moore.	Lighty, Jacob A.	Presho, Robert J.
	Lamphere, Charles	Woolstencroft, John S.
	Lehmculle, Joseph H.	Cross, Ed. T.
	Mickle, Reuben	Leary, Dennis
	Mosley, Henry	Frink, Joel G.
	McNamara, Peter	Murphy, William F.

In Company A was Corporal Alex. T. Gilmore; Company C, First Lieutenant George E. Dayton, Corporal Orrin Freeman and privates Avery Clark, William W. Freeman and Rufus L. King; Company G, Sergeant John W. Wright and privates Charles H. Franks, David R. Foster, George M. Johnson and Henry Kaufman; Company H, privates John Frazer, George Hungerman, Joseph Keeber, Joseph Kaiser, Frederick Mueller, Conrad Peiker, Henry Schander and Wm. Schutters; Company I, Corporal Samuel Randall and private James A. Hayes. Joseph Baylis was promoted from private, Company L to Veterinary Surgeon of the regiment, Alex. R. Fuller was promoted from Quartermaster-Sergeant Company L, to Second Lieutenant.

The Sixth Cavalry was recruited in the fall of 1862 and mustered in in the early part of 1863. The regiment was assigned to duty

against the Indians, and took up their line of march from Davenport to Sioux City, March 16. That place was reached April 26. Active operations were soon undertaken against the hostiles, and the campaign was pushed through, which resulted in the closing battle of White Stone Hills. This battle was sharp, severe and short. It did not continue more than twenty minutes, but in this time about 150 Indians were killed and twice as many wounded.

In the fall of this year the regiment built a fort about 300 miles from Sioux City, and this was named Fort Sully. The summer of 1864 came, and the hostiles began to make demonstrations again. To severely punish them another expedition was fitted out for the Upper Missouri, which was successful in its object. The succeeding winter was spent in garrison duties in several forts, and the regiment was mustered out Oct. 17, 1865, at Sioux City, no further trouble being apprehended from the Indians.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY F.	COMPANY K.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Privates.</i>	Denning, John
Michael Towers.	Butts, Leroy A.	Dayton, Francis H.
	Carr, John H.	Gregg, Samuel A.
<i>Corporals.</i>	Diamond, Henry	Gropp, August
Edward McMahon,	Kuhlemann, Herman	Hubbard, Chas. D.
Homer T. Foster.	Larson, Swart	Jones, George C.
	Mickle, Harrison	Meyers, Jacob
<i>Privates.</i>	Mackle, John,	Moody, Alexander
Boyce, William	McNamara, James	Mickle, William
Bennett, George J.	Truesdell, Otis	Schoemaker, John F.
Contell, Chas.	Vallance, Adam	Thompson, John P.
Gray, William H.		Valentine, John
Lacy, Milo	COMPANY L.	Weaver, Milton
Rounds, J. W.	Anderson, William,	UNASSIGNED.
	Bishop, John H.	Buck, Orville M.
	Collins, Oscar	Juty, John
	Call, Henry	Talcott, Walter

John F. Schoemaker was promoted from private to Second Lieutenant, Company L.

The Seventh Cavalry was organized by the consolidation of companies which had been previously assigned to other organizations. A month before the completion of the organization Major Heath reported with six companies to Brigadier-General McKean, in Nebraska Territory, in different parts of which the several companies were stationed. The Seventh served actively until its muster out in 1866, in the performance of various duties, such as garrisoning posts, escorting trains, protecting emigrants, and fighting Indians. The fight in which the regiment lost most heavily was at Julesburg, Col. By these services the regiment won

a gratitude not inferior to that given to those regiments who had the privilege of fighting rebels.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

<i>Major.</i>	Savern W. Burdick.	Monlux, John
Avalo J. Price.	<i>Privates.</i>	Monlux, George
COMPANY I.	Adams, James A.	Parman, James W.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>	Allman, George W.	Rice, Alexander
Andrew F. Tipton.	Bitters, Jacob	Ray, Henry
<i>Sergeants.</i>	Best, Mersee J.	Satterlee, Wm.
Washburn A. Stow,	Chiles, Wm. W.	Schultz, Chas.
Richard W. Brown.	Haiden, Wm.	Shaw, Samuel P.
<i>Corporals.</i>	Johnson, Daniel W.	Watrous, George
William C. Waggoner,	Mitchell, Daniel	Williams, George
	Millholen, Perry	Welsh, John

Company B contained privates Henry Dow and Michael Shindler; Company G, Sergeant Lyman Newton and Farrier Peter Kobel; Company unknown, Wm. C. Fuller.

The Eighth Cavalry, under Colonel Joseph B. Dorr, was mustered in Sept. 30, 1863. Oct. 17 the command was on its way to Chattanooga, Tenn. During the following winter the regiment performed valuable services without actually being engaged in any battle. Colonel Dorr regulated the civil affairs of the district in which he was posted, and brought it from anarchy to good government and peace. The following spring the regiment saw almost daily fighting, and July 30 Colonel Dorr and nearly his entire command were made prisoners, being soon after exchanged, however. The Eighth took part in the campaigns of Atlanta and Nashville, and in the Croxton raid. Colonel Dorr died of a congestive chill, May 28, 1865. In June of the same year the regiment was mustered out.

OTHER REGIMENTS.

Second Infantry.—Company B, private, John Burns. Afterward John B. Craig was commissioned as First Lieutenant, Company F, and William F. Hooper as Second Lieutenant, Company I.

Second Veteran Infantry.—Company A, privates, Joseph L. B. Bool, James McAfferty, Richard Stockdale and John Schragge; Company F, First Lieutenant, John B. Craig; Sergeant, John Leighty; Corporals, David F. Merritt, William C. Hazen, Jesse Enders, Simon V. Davis, and privates, Stephen D. Conley, Joseph W. Call, Sylvanus Carmack, Harmon Drone, Jacob E. Dowding, Charles C. Goodale, William H. Hutchinson, Sidney W. Irish,

Charles H. James, Thomas McLoon, George W. Madden, Mathies Schleier, Henry A. Scott, Adam F. Their, Daniel J. Vandycke and Jacob Verhei; Company G, private, James Shadle; Company I, Second Lieutenant, William F. Hooper.

Fifth Infantry.—Company K, private, John A. King.

Sixth Infantry.—Company C, private, George H. Engrem.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Company A, private, John P. Hitsman; unassigned, Henry Fisher, William Hughes, William Holister, Patrick Karney, Andrew Luney, Conrad Muller, Samuel Reeves, John S. Severson.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Privates, Charles S. Franklin and Thomas C. Meagher.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Company G, privates, Frederick Succow, August Thompson and Carl Thompson; Company H, privates, John Dalton, Ozias M. Davis, John Fowler, Lowry M. Garrison, Stephen R. Hastings, Thomas Haynes, James M. Preston, Milton Spencer, Thomas Stockdale, Theodore P. Sunder and Newton F. Wooster.

Thirty-fourth Infantry.—Company F, private, Martin Walters; Company G, private, Edwin H. King; Company H, privates, Andrew Larson, Ambrose Moats and William M. Schmitt.

Thirty-seventh Infantry.—Company K, privates, William Fallow, Jas. House, Justus King, William Paschal and Henry Robbins.

Thirty-eighth Infantry.—Company A, privates, William F. Gray, Thos. A. Stoughton and Martin Walters; Company D, Corporal, Burton Adkins, and privates, Nels. Christeman, John B. Iverson and Andrew Larson; Company G, privates, Edwin H. King, David G. Roberts and Daniel E. Seward; Company H, John Donelson, Ambrose Moats and Win. M. Schmitt; and Company K, private, Gunder Oleson.

Forty-fourth Infantry.—Company A, privates, Trevarius G. Price and Bealthasar Schlenker.

Forty-sixth Infantry.—Company A, private, Leonidas Peyton.

Forty-seventh Infantry.—Company A, First Lieutenant, Leon H. Drake; Sergeant, James M. Snedegar; Corporals, Robert Sherman, James B. Woodward and Hiram Barnum, and privates, Jeremiah Adams, Charles Belding, Norman Chesley, James D. Chapman, Cornelius Doty, John Griffin, Jerome L. Lawrence, David Lowe, Peleman Marquisee, William T. Palmer, Thomas I. Piper, Wilber V. Partch, Irwin S. Swan, Silas E. Smith, James

W. Scott, Elisha C. Tinney, George W. Tirsker and Charles M. Whitford.

Forty-eighth Infantry.—Surgeon, John A. Blanchard; Company B, private, Peter C. Young,

Second Cavalry.—Michael O'Sullivan, private, Company A; Francis F. Winters, private, Company F; Lewis H. Hathaway and Eldridge P. Rice, privates, Company I; Abel G. Newman, John L. Quick and Overn Quick, privates, Company B; George W. Cadwell, Alpheus Scott and William F. Wade, privates, Company I.

Fourth Cavalry.—Company B, privates, Erasmus D. Stockton, Wm. Stewart, George True, George Mason and John A. Richards; Company G, Franz Gutsch, Gillard H. Jones, Fritz Muller and Peter Scharer; Company H, John S. Putnam and William W. Rood; Company I, Tollef Knudson, John Curren, Patrick D. McKane and Wm. R. Sergeant; Company L, Joseph M. Williams and William Hines.

Fifth Cavalry.—Unassigned, private, Charles Wiedemer; Company C, privates, James G. Gilliland and George M. Johnson; Company E, privates, Marshall Hatfield, Christian Martin and Andrew Meisser; Company F, private, John Jager.

Ninth Cavalry.—Major, Willis Drummond; Company E, private, David G. Wilson; Company F, Captain, Benjamin Contal, Q. M. S., Moses J. Teeter; Sergeants, Bennett M. Reese, Joseph H. Wyman and Thomas H. Styles; Corporals, Frank J. Williams and Daniel W. Culver, and privates, Otto Kramer, Wm. Conden, Reuben H. Griffin, Hiram M. S. Luce, John Lawton, Edward Perry, Patrick Pennington, Benjamin F. Severance, Robert H. Scarff, Emil Shottle, Jacob W. Shuck and Jacob Wissensea.

First Battery.—Privates, Alexander Gaylord and William R. Leebert.

Third Battery.—Privates, Freedom Jackson and Alonzo H. Winn.

Fourth Battery.—Privates, Daniel T. Fagan and Elnathan P. Luke.

Engineer Regiment of the West.—Company F, Artificers, John Flaherty and George W. Wilson; Company I, Sergeants, Stephen H. West and Alva R. Prescott; Corporals, Solomon Goodrich and John A. Rhea; Artificers, Sylvester Baker, James E. Banks, Eli Cole, Charles H. Dakin, George W. Fay, Cornelius O'Flaherty, and privates, Daniel Collins, Peter Conroy, Homer C. Cook, George L. Gilbert, Robert B. Kennedy, Martin Klingman, Richard McNalley, Calvin Newton, Henry Odle and Thomas C. Steward.

Fifteenth Missouri Infantry.—Company K, Sergeant, Peter Karberg; Corporal, Alois Ehrensperger; Musician, Frederick Beck; Wagoner, Philip Dock, and privates, Christian Dorweiler, Paul Dorweiler, Sebastian Eckart, Charles Erhardt, Benedict Gissinger, Wm. Halberkan, Mathaus Kaiser, John Moses, Lucas Moser, Nicolaus Peschang, Henry Ribbe, John H. Schmidt, Joseph Slatel, Herman Stratemeyer and Max Ziegelmaier.

Third Missouri Cavalry.—Company F, Captain, James Call; Company G, private, Benjamin W. Gaylord.

Fourth Missouri Cavalry.—Company F, Musician, Henry Hamann, and privates, August Priest, Balthaser Boder and John Langhaus.

Fifth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.—Company H, Corporal, Lorenzo King, and private, Orlando C. Tracey.

Twelfth Illinois Infantry.—Company F, private, George Schmidt.

Forty-Third Illinois Infantry.—Company H, private, Christian Steinman.

Second Kansas Cavalry.—Company I, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Moses H. Barker; Sergeants, Bartlett F. Browning and Morris Enright; Corporals, Joseph Henderson, Lewis R. Funston, Joshua B. Bailey, Benjamin W. Hicks, Asa Moore and Edward Ross; Saddler, Calvin H. Freeman; and privates, John Akerson, Stewart Abbott, Alonzo Hunt, Joseph Ringer, Charles P. Sheldon, Stephen M. Showey, Asa Toole, William H. Walker, Frederick Whirte and Alexander Wike.

Sixth Wisconsin Infantry.—Company C, privates, Albert L. Fisk, William Kelly and William Winney.

Seventh Wisconsin Infantry.—Company K, private James M. Crawford.

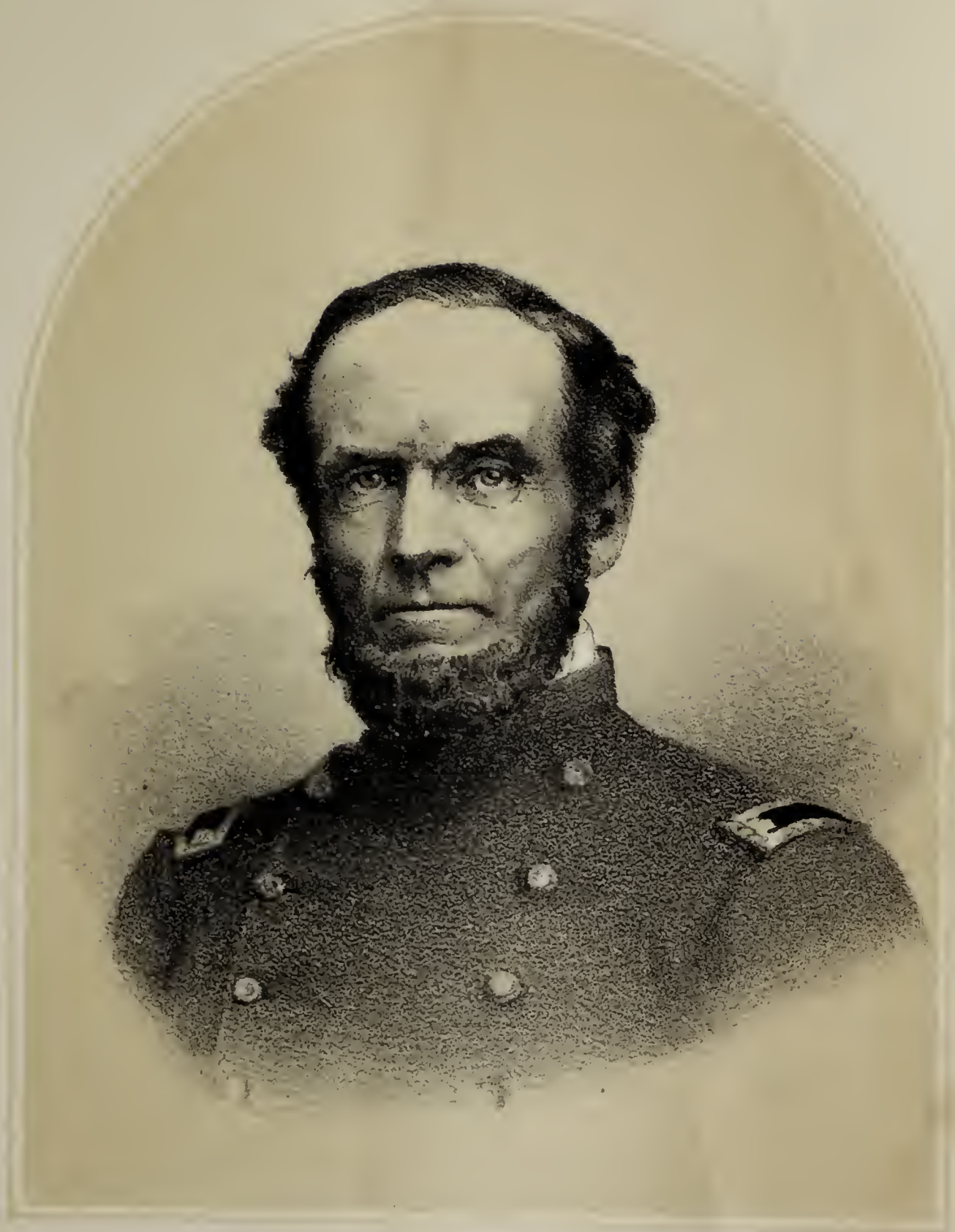
U. S. Colored Infantry.—Private, John Anderson.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Capt. Alvah Bevins, killed in battle at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7, 1862.
 Lieut. Josiah L. Wragg, died in prison at Atlanta, Ga., June 9, 1864.
 Allen, Charles A., died at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 14, 1863.
 Allman, George W., died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 7, 1864.
 Alloway, William H., died on hospital boat, June 8, 1863.
 Anderson, John, died at Island No. 66, Mississippi River, Feb. 1, 1864.
 Andrews, Hugh W., died at Camp Ford, Tex., Aug. 3, 1864.
 Arble, Richard P., died at Farmersburg, Nov. 25, 1862.
 Baker, Sylvester, died at Vicksburg, Miss.
 Baldwin, James, died at Memphis, Tenn., June 28, 1864.
 Barber, Sylvester, died at St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 11, 1862.
 Barnhouse, James M., killed in action at Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864.

Barnhouse, John M., killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.
Bartholomew, A. J., died at Sperry, Feb. 29, 1864.
Bartholomew, William, died at Volga City, June 4, 1862.
Baxter, Cornelius W., died at Moscow, Tenn., Aug. 2, 1863.
Beck, George, died at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1863.
Betteys, Mason D., died at St. Genevieve, Mo., March 19, 1863.
Bigler, Martin, died at New Orleans, La., June 25, 1864.
Birch, John, died at New Orleans, La., Nov. 7, 1863.
Bishop, William, killed at Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, 1863.
Brown, James D., died near Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 25, 1863.
Brown, James W., died at Milliken's Bend, La., July 14, 1863.
Brown, Richard W., died in prison at Florence, S. C., Nov. 8, 1864.
Brown, Robert P., died at McGregor, March 30, 1864.
Brown, William S., died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 4, 1864.
Burns, John, died at Rome, Ga., Aug. 21, 1864.
Busby, Thomas, died at Rolla, Mo., March 10, 1863.
Bush, Peter, died at Memphis, Tenn., June 16, 1864.
Campbell, Bernard D., killed in action at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 4, 1862.
Carr, John H., died at Ft. Sully, March 20, 1864.
Carrier, Charles, died at Clinton, Mo., Aug. 11, 1862.
Cassell, Henry, killed in battle at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.
Chapman, George W., killed in battle at Beaver Creek, Mo., Nov. 24, 1862.
Christeman, Nels., died at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 20, 1863.
Churnor, Smith, died April 29, 1863.
Clark, Avery, killed at White Stone Hills, D. T., Sept. 3, 1863.
Cooper, Thomas, died at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1863.
Corbin, Levi M., killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
Crist, Jacob B., died at St. Louis, Mo., June 2, 1862.
Crop, John S., died at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 13, 1863.
Crumb, Oscar, killed in action at Montevallo, Mo., April 14, 1862.
Curtis, James M., died on the steamer "R. C. Wood," July 15, 1863.
Dalton, Milo, died at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 19, 1863.
Daniels, Thomas W., died on steamer "R. C. Wood," Aug. 16, 1863.
Davis, Ozias M., died at Davenport, March 22, 1862.
Dean, George, died May 19, 1863.
Dix, Hervey, killed at Kirksville, Mo., Aug. 20, 1861.
Donaldson, John, died at New Orleans, La., Aug. 14, 1863.
Dorland, Clement, killed accidentally at Cheran, N. C., March 6, 1865.
Eastman, Geo. W. D., died at Memphis, Tenn., April 10, 1864.
Engbertson, Gunder J., died at Vicksburg, Miss., June 23, 1863.
Farrin, William H., killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.
Fay, George W., died at Warrenton, Miss., June 14, 1863.
Felter, George W., died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 8, 1862.
Fitch, John, died at Jackson, Tenn., April 10, 1863.
Flenniken, James M., died at Smithland, Ky., Feb. 15, 1862.
Fobes, Warren S., died at Pacific, Mo., Dec. 24, 1861.
Follion, Orion S., died at Houston, Mo., Dec. 7, 1862.
Frazer, John, drowned at Ft. Randall, D. T., May 23, 1863.
Fulton, James, died at Macon City, Mo., Sept. 29, 1862.
Garretson, William, died on floating hospital at Memphis, Aug. 12, 1863.
Garrison, Lowry M., died at Keokuk, Nov. 17, 1862.
Gaylord, Alexander, died at Helena, Ark., Oct. 21, 1862.
Gaylord, William F., died on the steamer "R. C. Wood," Aug. 22, 1863.
Gibson, James M., died at Woodville, Ala., Feb. 7, 1864.
Gifford, W. H. H., died at Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 5, 1865.
Goldsmith, Edward, died on Turkey River, Aug. 16, 1863.
Goodnough, George A., died in Fayette County, Aug. 31, 1863.
Goslin, John L., died at Memphis, Tenn., June 21, 1864.
Gray, William H., killed at Julesburg, C. T., Jan. 7, 1865.
Grayson, Thomas, killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.
Green, Archibald, killed at St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 27, 1864.
Green, George, died at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17, 1862.
Griffin, Reuben H., died at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1863.
Griffith, William H., killed in action at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.

- Guiselman, John, died at New Orleans, La., Nov. 21, 1863.
Hall, Alfred E., died at Rolla, Mo., Oct. 3, 1862.
Hall, Perry, killed in action at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7, 1862.
Hamer, William A., died at Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1864.
Harding, Henry P., died at Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 10, 1863.
Hardy, James W., died at St. Louis, Mo., May 25, 1863.
Haskill, Leonard, died at Jackson, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1863.
Haskell, Parson F., died at Camp Sherman, Sept. 2, 1863.
Hastings, Stephen R., died at St. Louis, Mo., June 28, 1862.
Hathaway, Lewis H., died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 23, 1864.
Haynes, Thomas, died at Quincy, Ill., July 12, 1862.
Hays, Thomas, killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.
Henderson, Cyrus M., died at Beaver Creek, Mo., Dec. 28, 1862.
Hewlet, Joseph A., died at Rolla, Mo., Oct. 17, 1862.
Hinds, Charles B., died at Grand Gulf, Miss., May 14, 1863.
Hinkle Thomas, died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 6, 1862.
Hood, William, killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.
Hotinger, Henry, died at Helena, Ark., April 13, 1864.
Hughes, Andrew, died at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1864.
Hughs, Francis M., killed at Vicksburg Miss., May 19, 1863.
Iverson, John B., died at Port Hudson, La., Aug. 8, 1863.
Jackson, Freedom, killed in battle at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7, 1862.
Jones, Webster, died at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1863.
Kain, John, died at Cairo, Ill., March 29, 1863.
Kelley, William H., died on steamer "Burlington," Sept. 4, 1864.
King, Levi R., died at Jackson, Tenn., April 15, 1863.
Lackey, Augustus, died at Forsyth, Mo., April 22, 1862.
Lampert, Joseph, killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.
Lawrence, George H., died at Houston, Mo., Jan. 20, 1863.
Lazelle, Marshall, died at St. Louis, Mo., June 20, 1862.
Lewis, Harvey, died at Cairo, Ill., Dec. 17, 1862.
Lewis, Henry L., killed at Old Town Creek, Miss., July 15, 1864.
Lewis, Henry T., died at Rolla, Mo., Oct. 27, 1862.
Lewis, Runyon C., died at Jackson, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1863.
Linger, Frederick, died at Memphis, Tenn., July 5, 1864.
Lockridge, Daniel P., died at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1863.
Lyons, John, died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30, 1862.
Mack, John, died at St. Louis, Mo., May 9, 1862.
Maloney, Jeremiah, died at Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 6, 1863.
Malony, Jerry, died near Vicksburg, Miss., June 15, 1863.
Mather, John H., died near Vicksburg, Miss., June 10, 1863.
McKittrick, Robert H., died on the steamer "City of Memphis," June 27, 1863.
McLoon, Barney, killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.
Millholen, Perry, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 6, 1865.
Mohlstedt, Henry, died at Memphis, Tenn., July 8, 1864.
Moore, Oscar, died at Austin, Texas, Nov. 18, 1865.
Moore, Samuel W., killed at Black River Bridge, Miss., May 17, 1863.
Mosgrove, Briggs, died at Keokuk, Ia., April 16, 1865.
Muller, Theodore, died at Jackson, Tenn., March 13, 1863.
Neelings, James W., died at Farmersburg, Nov. 29, 1862.
Nelson, C. S., died at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 20, 1863.
Newton, Calvin, died at Vicksburg, Miss., July 18, 1863.
Noble, Dwight, died at St. Genevieve, Mo., March 15, 1863.
Oleson, Ammon, died at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1864.
Oleson, Gunder, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Sept. 27, 1863.
O'Sullivan, Michael, died at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 24, 1864.
Otis, Francis A., died at Moscow, Tenn., June 28, 1863.
Parker, William, died near Vicksburg, Miss., June 7, 1863.
Penhollow, George W., died at Mallory, Oct. 13, 1862.
Penny, Calvin, died at Cairo, Ill., Oct. 24, 1863.
Perkins, William, died near Vicksburg, Miss., June 14, 1863.
Perry, Edward, died at Camden, Ark., Oct. 30, 1865.
Perry, Elijah, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 5, 1864.
Pettis, Robert M., died at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1863.



E. V. Carter

Pitt, Robert, died at Haines' Bluff, Miss., June 6, 1863.
 Polley, Daniel W., died at Keokuk, June 12, 1865.
 Pool, John C., died on steamer "City of Memphis," July 17, 1863.
 Poole, Robert J., died at Milliken's Bend, La., April 21, 1863.
 Powers, Oscar, died at Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 27, 1863.
 Preschl, Carl, killed at Hartsville, Mo., Jan. 11, 1863.
 Presho, Alexander, died at Camp Sherman, Miss., Aug. 20, 1863.
 Preston, James M., killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.
 Price, Valma V., died at Mobile, Ala., July 28, 1864.
 Randall, Samuel, died at Ft. Randall, D. T., July 22, 1863.
 Rankin, James, died at Brownsville, Ark., Sept. 14, 1863.
 Reed, Charles H., died at Jackson, Tenn., April 11, 1863.
 Reichart, John, killed at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7, 1862.
 Reinhardt, George, died at Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 3, 1863.
 Renwick, Augustus A., died at Vicksburg, Miss., June 27, 1863.
 Reynolds, E., died at Hempstead, Tex., Oct. 30, 1865.
 Rizer, William W., died at New Orleans, La., April 5, 1865.
 Robison, David H., died at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 4, 1863.
 Russell, Enos M., killed at Memphis, Tenn., April 29, 1865.
 Sargent, Lyman, died at Pacific, Mo., Nov. 14, 1861.
 Schlake, Gerhard, died at Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 11, 1863.
 Schlake, Henry, died at Vicksburg, Miss., June 5, 1864.
 Scofield, Norman W., died at Ironton, Mo., Feb. 24, 1863.
 Scoville, Orrin, died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 27, 1862.
 Seeber, Timothy, killed at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7, 1862.
 Seimer, John F., died at Pleasant Hill, La., May 5, 1864.
 Shaw, Samuel P., killed at Florence, Ala., Oct. 30, 1864.
 Shuck, David M., died at Milliken's Bend, La., April 21, 1863.
 Shuck, Jacob W., died near Walnut Hills, Ark., Dec. 18, 1865.
 Smith, James, killed in action at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.
 Southworth, William H., died at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1863.
 Sprague, Perry C., died at Elkport, Dec. 8, 1864.
 Squires, Lester, killed in action at Blue Mills, Mo., Sept. 17, 1861.
 Stahl, Joseph, died at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 9, 1863.
 Stemgrinson, Jacob, killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.
 Stephenson, William C., died at Vicksburg, Miss., July 23, 1863.
 Stockton, Erasmus D., died at Cairo, Ill., May 23, 1863.
 Stoughton, Thomas A., died at Highland, Sept. 26, 1863.
 Tavis, John, killed at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.
 Thompson, August, killed at Nickajack Creek, July 21, 1864.
 Tinkham, William H., died at Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 29, 1863.
 Thurber, Avery R., died at Iron Mountain, Mo., Feb. 27, 1863.
 Waggoner, William E., died at Jeffersonville, Ind., June 17, 1864.
 Wakefield, Lorenzo, died at Vicksburg, Miss., July 25, 1863.
 Washburn, Francis, died at Morganzia, La., Sept. 30, 1864.
 Weeks, Ralph A., died at New Orleans, La., Aug. 11, 1864.
 Weseman, Charles, killed in action at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7, 1862.
 Whipple, Darwin, died at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 3, 1863.
 White, Jacob, died at Vicksburg, Miss., July 31, 1863.
 Whitford, James, killed in action at Montevallo, Mo., April 14, 1862.
 Wilcox, Hiram, died at Mound City, Ill., Nov. 24, 1862.
 Wilkie, G. M., died at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1863.
 Wilson, Charles W., died at Cairo, Ill., April 10, 1863.
 Wilson, David G., died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30, 1864.
 Wing, David B., died at St. Louis, Mo., July 4, 1863.

CHAPTER XIII.

REMINISCENCES.

In June, 1859, the editor of the *Clayton County Herald* wrote a note to an old "settler," propounding some questions in regard to the early settlement of the county, and received the following reply :

"I am acquainted with but four persons now living in the county of Clayton who were residents of Iowa in 1834. These are Frederick Andros, Mrs. Andros, Edward Dickens and Eliphalet Price.

"In 1835, about fifty persons, men, women and children, moved in upon the waters of the Turkey, the only part of the county inhabited by the white men in 1835. Of this number the following named are the only persons now living and residing in the county: Henry Redman, Eliphalet Price, Edward Dickens, Henry F. Lander, Thomas B. Walker and Eli Carlin. The only female now living in the county that resided here in 1835 is Mrs. Occanna Wadsworth.

"In 1836, the emigration to the county gave it a population of about 150 persons. Of those who came this year and are now living and residing in the county are : John W. Griffith, Nathan Springer, Levi Springer, Joseph B. Quigley, Frederick Andros, Elisha Boardman, H. D. Brownson, Moses Van Sickel, John W. Gillett, Solomon Wadsworth, Richard Only, George Whitman and Henry L. Walker (the first white child born in the county). The only females now living in the county who came here in 1836 are Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Andros, Mrs. Quigley, Mrs. Haggard, Mrs. Sane and Mrs. Ray. The four last named were at that time unmarried.

"The first marriage in the county conducted in a Christian-like manner, was between Berryanrine Stout and War-ma-ne-nah, a Winnebago girl, known at Cassville as the "Prairie Flower." It took place on the shore of the Mississippi River, where the town of Clayton now stands. The ceremony was performed by Robert R. Read, who required the bride and groom to join hands and jump over a canoe paddle, forward and backward, during the time

it took the captain to go through the private ceremony of taking a drink."

"THERE WERE GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS."

BY SAMUEL MURDOCK.

In the summer of 1843, the Democrats and Whigs had nominated their respective candidates to represent the then Territory of Iowa in Congress. Hon. A. C. Dodge was the Democratic and Hon. William Wallace the Whig candidate. Both these men set out together on good horses to stump the Territory. Both were eloquent and powerful speakers, and each one of them was beloved and respected by their respective partisans, and wherever they held a joint discussion were sure to call out all the population.

Garnavillo was then called Jacksonville, and in the latter part of August of that year an advance courier from both men arrived in the town with posters and letters to inform the people that these two giants in intellect and oratory would address the people of the county in that town on a certain day. Both parties called a meeting of their friends to make provision for the coming day. John W. Gillett was appointed by the Whigs to drum up their friends, and Samuel Murdock for the Democrats.

Both these men, mounted on fleet horses, started for different parts of the county, and when the day of meeting arrived, about 100 men had assembled on the prairie, near what was then called the town, and which consisted of one log cabin, just completed by Mr. Banfield. The whole forenoon was spent in horse racing, target shooting, and the old game of "seven up," and at the hour of noon all crowded together on the grass to eat their dinner.

At this period of Clayton County's history it was called the Northumberland of Iowa, for with the exception of Gillett and Murdock there was hardly a man in the county less than six feet, and from this fact it took its name. Among them all Gillett was always considered a dwarf, a consideration that he did not relish, and it was sometimes dangerous for even a giant to intimate in his presence that he was below the size of a man, for in those days he would fight at the drop of a hat.

Just as the crowd had assembled for dinner, and an hour or two before the candidates had made their appearance, a lone horseman was seen galloping over the prairies from the West toward

town, and when he reached the crowd he sprang from the saddle, gave the rein a toss over it and then turned to make a survey of the men before him. Of all the giants and large men of that crowd this stranger was full head and shoulders above them, for he was full seven feet and four inches tall, and seemed in the very bloom of youth. He appeared to be a stranger, and all eyes were fixed upon him, and "who is he?" was whispered from one to another. At last a happy and jovial thought struck some three or four of the largest men in the crowd. Seizing hold of Gillett, in defiance of his protests and struggles, made him stand upon the shoulders of the largest man, and directed him to go up there and ask the stranger "where he came from and what he wanted." Gillett seeing no chance to escape had to comply, and after standing awhile with each foot upon the shoulders of a large man under him, and conversing with the stranger, the crowd lifted him down, formed a ring around him, and each one of that crowd in turn came into the ring and asked Gillett "what the stranger said when he was up there." Gillett replied that the stranger was a scout, and that all he wanted was a "feed" for himself and horse and a glass of whisky, and that if these were furnished he would go away without molesting any one.

The crowd led the stranger up to Banfield's bar, treated him to all the liquor he wanted, paid for his dinner and fed his horse, and when he was ready to depart one of the largest men held his horse, another the stirrup, and when he was fairly in the saddle Gillett was again raised upon the shoulders of the same man, and directed to tell the stranger never to return to that "neck of woods" again unless he separated and unjointed himself and came back as a pair of twins.

That stranger and giant was the lamented Colonel Merrick, who was the very first victim of Little Crow in the Minnesota massacre, and who fell on the roof of his trading house, pierced by a dozen bullets from as many Indian rifles. He was one of the bravest of the brave, and the most jovial and kind-hearted of mankind. He was the tallest man I had ever seen, and when he stood erect it looked as if it would take three lengths of Gillett to measure one of him. The disparity between the height of the two men was therefore great, and it was this fact that suggested to some one in that crowd the whole ludicrous proceeding which was carried out as though it was in sober earnest.

I stood and looked upon the whole scene with a lively interest,

though most of the men were then strangers to me; but I thought then as I think now, that the whole scene was one of the most laughable and ludicrous jokes I had ever seen good-naturedly perpetrated upon two men at the same moment, and when we consider the great size of the men engaged in it, the joke was not confined to Merrick and Gillett alone, but covered, as it was intended, the whole crowd.

In after-years I several times saw Merrick and Gillett together, and they never met at any public place but they "got on" what we then called "a little spree," and it was their great difference in size that not only suggested it but made them fast friends for life. Both were men of sterling integrity and honor which no man dare impugn in their presence, and each carried in his bosom the heart of a lion that always throbbed to the touch of a generous impulse.

Most of the characters of that jovial day and scene have passed away forever, but to the few who are left these lines will recall to their minds one of the most pleasing, laughable and ludicrous incidents in our pioneer history.

NAVIGATION ON THE TURKEY.

The following interesting account of the early navigation of Clayton County's principal river is from the pen of F. Snedigar, an old settler and an eye witness:

"The first boating done on Turkey River was by Thompson, Sage & Davis, who, after completing their mill at Elkader, in 1849, found upon their hands a surplus of flour, with no roads to convey it over to the Mississippi, and but few boats there to convey it to market; and in order to remedy this great inconvenience in those days, they purchased a good keel boat. By great perseverance and muscular energy they would push their boat up the Turkey to the mill, load it with flour and float down to Cassville or Dubuque, meeting with many difficulties and having many narrow escapes.

"In the spring of 1850, they had brought their boat up to the mill and had loaded it to its full capacity with barrels of flour. All hands were ordered on board preliminary to the commencement of the perilous voyage. Captain Sage would trust no one but himself to loose the cable and launch the boat upon the turbid waters of old Turkey. He was a better miller than boatman, however, and he let the boat swing out where the current caught the broadside. Captain Sage held on to the cable and the boat went under, com-

ing out bottom uppermost, flour and all hands rolling and tumbling in the water. The few inhabitants of the town being mostly present to witness the departure of Captain Sage and his cargo, speedily rushed to the rescue, and after much toil saved the men, boat and flour, all in a somewhat damaged condition. This was the last boating done by Captain Sage on the Turkey. Mr. Thompson continued to pilot out boats thus loaded until 1851, when they had a very passable road to Clayton City, and the flour was thenceforth taken in a wagon across the country.

“In the spring of 1851 Michael Keen and his two sons, George and Adam, started the first steam engine in Elkader, and with this beginning they started a foundry. This was afterward removed to Clayton City, but while it was at Elkader Adam Keen built two small engines and then constructed a steamboat to run on the Turkey. It was called Elkader No. 1, and was launched May 1, 1854. On its trial trip it was loaded with passengers, and all went well on the trip going down. They descended the river as far as Motor (then Hastings's bottom), and were there obliged to turn back on account of the dam, which had been built the summer previously. The boat then steamed up the river as far as Michael Stence's farm, where, the water being swift, they could go no farther and were obliged to tie up. Some of the passengers accepted of Mr. Stence's hospitality, and the rest undertook to find their way home on foot. The distance home was but two and a half miles, but they were not allowed to traverse this distance without hindrance. The elements seemed to disregard the deplorable condition of this unfortunate crew. Night now came on, and with it one of those heavy rains so common at this season of the year commenced pouring down in torrents, all the artillery of the heavens belching forth their awful thunders upon the unprotected heads of those sturdy pioneers who were now in the midst of the dense forest skirting Turkey River between Elkader and Stence's farm, drenched inside and out. Finally, by the aid of the lightning flashes, a part made their way back to the hospitable roof of Mr. Stence, while the remainder, after fruitless attempts to reach home, sat down and patiently awaited the dawn of another day. The prospect must have been dark indeed, at least so far as the navigation of the Turkey was concerned.

“Thus ended the first trip of the Elkader No. 1. But the hardships of pioneer life had instilled too much grit into Captain Keen and the settlers of Turkey River Valley to give up thus.

To encourage the enterprise E. G. Rolf, merchant of the village, offered Captain Keen one barrel of 'tanglefoot,' provided he would land his boat at the rear of his store. This being some inducement, and the captain's pluck being challenged, he determined 'to land her there or land her in——!'

"Getting a good supply of dry wood on board and an experienced fireman, steam was once more raised, and up the river came the little craft. The news was brought to town by some footmen that the steamer was coming. All was confusion and anxiety. Every eye was on the lookout, and at about one o'clock she hove in sight, making at least twenty rods per hour, and finally making a very respectable landing at the rear of Mr. Rolf's store, where the 'tanglefoot' was all ready and received the hearty congratulations of all on board."

"The enterprise now being considered safe, Captain Keen announced the departure of his boat at four p. m. for Hastings' bottom and intermediate points. At precisely the appointed time, the steamer left Elkader on her second trip for Hastings' bottom, Captain Keen serving as commanding officer, engineer and fireman, and Michael Stence as pilot. The passengers were: Mr. Ellis and wife, D. Daniels. and F. Suedigar, whose curiosity in the navigation of the Turkey was effectually and perfectly satisfied for all time to come, as the sequel will show. The principal freight consisted of the barrel of 'tanglefoot,' which stood out in bold relief on the bow of the boat, little dreaming of the imminent danger awaiting it of being submerged in the waters of old Turkey. Gliding along down the beautiful river under a gentle head of steam, the passengers and the crew became all absorbed with the beautiful scenery surrounding them. On either side the bluffs rose in towering majesty, the slopes of which were all ablaze with the bright rays of the sun, while all along the shore was thickly studded with gorgeous flowers of every hue, sending forth on the gentle breeze their sweetest perfume.

"Thus they glided along for a mile, when in making a short bend in the river the little craft brought up suddenly on a sandbar. In an instant all their happy contemplations were gone and they realized the uncomfortable situation of then and there being bar-bound to all intents and purposes, without capstan, spars, or any of the necessary tackle used by other boats on such occasions. Notwithstanding their deplorable situation, there was relief at hand in the persons of their gallant captain and pilot, the latter

having had some sad experience in early days on the Turkey. One adventure of his, as related by him in person, we will here digress long enough to relate:

“Michael Stence was one of the first settlers in the Turkey Valley, and in the absence of roads the river was the surest route to follow from one point to another in the vicinity of it. He had business down at the settlement at the mouth of the Volga. Being there detained until near night and not wishing to get lost, he took the river shore for his guide home, two and a half miles below Elkader. When about half way home, darkness coming on, he discovered something in his path. Supposing it to be a wolf or some other wild animal, he pushed on until within a few feet of it, when a terrible scream from the animal assured him that it was a panther of immense size. Being aware of its mode of attack he knew that there was no time for parley, but plunged with all his power into the river, and made quick time to the channel. The panther, though not daring to attack him there, seemed determined not to be thus cheated, but followed up on land, while Mr. Stence made slow progress in the strong current, but, by dint of hard struggling, he made his way within hearing of home, and calling his trusty dogs to his relief, reached home a little before daylight; and, notwithstanding his hardships, he said he could then and there whip any panther that inhabited the Turkey Valley, with half a dozen wild-cats thrown in.

“After remaining a few moments on the bar, Captain Keen and Pilot Stence both jumped overboard, each having a good-sized lever or hand-stick, and by a few well-directed efforts the boat was shoved off into the channel, and away she went, wholly at the mercy of the waves, the captain and the pilot both being at the time off regular duty. Just then came a pesky elm tree, which had stretched its trunk in a horizontal position right over the river, just elevated enough to rake close to the top of the boat, but all efforts to steer clear of the tree were of no avail. Crash it came, sweeping smoke-stacks and scape-pipes before it. Amid the falling chimneys on the hurricane deck stood Daniels and Snedigar, in utmost danger of being crushed beneath the falling chimneys or swept overboard by the tree, the steam enveloping them in a perfect cloud. Scream after scream came up from the lady passengers in the cabin, and such a time only comes on such occasions. The boat was badly wrecked and all hands badly scared, but no one killed, or in the least hurt. Floating along the current for some

miles they finally made a landing at the mouth of Poney Creek, where the passengers all disembarked and went their way, rejoicing in the fact of being once more upon *terra firma*. Captain Keen ran his boat near Mr. Stence's and laid up for repairs. He worked energetically to put the boat in repair, and July 4 made one more effort to run up to Elkader, but the water being low and no inducement being held out to him he failed to come to time. He then made preparations to run out to the Mississippi, and here was an obstacle to meet. The mill-dam at Hastings was in the way and must be overcome. Not to be outdone, Captain Keen called to his assistance an old, hard pioneer from near Elkport, and they cut one section of the dam out, regardless of consequences. They ran the gauntlet and reached the mouth of the Turkey in safety. The captain made one or two trips to Dubuque with his boat, and then ran her up to Clayton City, where he sold her to Frank Smith & Co., of that place. They remodeled the boat and made a ferry boat of it for crossing the Mississippi at that point. Thus closed the steam navigation of the Turkey."

THE TRIANGULAR DUEL.

The following was told by Judge Price, in one of his interesting sketches of Northern Iowa's early history :

A few yards from the bank of the Turkey River, on the prairie bottom directly opposite the mouth of the Volga, there was fought in the summer of 1839 one of the most fatal and singular duels that perhaps has ever been recorded.

No-chump-kah, the chieftain of a band of Winnebagoes, who for several years had been in occupancy of the hunting grounds of Turkey River, a few weeks previous to the event we are about to narrate, attacked from his canoe a buck that had been wounded, while fire-hunting at night upon the river. During the struggle with the wounded animal his canoe was upset and his young wife drowned.

For several days after this disaster he had no intercourse with his band, but retired to his wigwam for the purpose of performing the usual mourning ceremony. When the Indian tribute to the dead had been gone through with, his band was summoned before him, when he announced to them his intention of visiting a numerous band of Menominees, who were at the time encamped near the present town of Clermont, for the purpose of endeavoring to purchase from the prophet or medicine man of the party a Winnebago

girl, raised in his family as an only child, and captured by him while on a scalping expedition against the Winnebagoes many years previous, when the two nations were at war with each other.

As soon as the announcement was made to the band each came forward and contributed something to swell the bulk of presents that were to aid him in his bridal purchase. In a few days he started upon his wooing adventure accompanied by two of his hunters, each leading a pony burdened with a variety of presents. At the expiration of about ten days the young chief returned to the encampment of his band, bringing with him Korahnenah, the prophet's daughter, whom he had succeeded in wooing and had purchased. That night the festivities of the band were loud and joyous; but when the morning came they discovered three wigwams standing within a few rods of their encampment, and in the occupancy of a party of Menominees. During the day there was no communication between the two camps until late in the afternoon, when a tall, dark-complexioned Indian of giant form, his face deeply pitted with scars of the small-pox and painted with a variety of colors, advanced from the Menominees encampment, unarmed, and approached the wigwam of Nochumpkah, who met him at its entrance.

"I have come," said the Menominee, "to speak for my brother. He has paid many presents to our medicine man, and when the deer shall come no more to view his share of the hunt was to be our prophet's, and Korahnenah was to live with him in his wigwam. Will Nochumpkah take what was to be our prophet's, and make our brother glad?"

To this the Winnebago replied with a sarcastic smile on his face:

"When Nochumpkah shall become a Menominee he may sell his squaw, but not till then."

"Nochumpkah is a great hunter," continued the Menominee, "the track of his moccasin is fresh upon the war track that leads into the country of the Dakota, and the Menominee knows that he is no coward. My brother is young and weak, his knife is dull; I am old and strong, my knife is like Nochumpkah's; there is no rust upon it. Will the chief of the Winnebagoes draw his knife with me, or my brother?"

"With both!" exclaimed the young chief, as he snatched his knife from its scabbard and held it up before him, with the forefinger of his left hand resting upon the blade. Immediately the

Menominee advanced and placed the fore-finger of each hand also upon the blade, when both exclaimed, "It is good!" as each turned on his heel and retired to his wigwam.

That night the two encampments were hushed to solemn stillness, but when the morning dawned a low, mournful cry was heard from the camp of the strangers. It was the wife of the Menominee brave listening to instructions from her husband, to be observed in the event of his being killed in the duel. The sun was scarcely up when the monotonous sound of the Indian drum rolled up from the two encampments announcing the readiness of the two combatants for the conflict, which was followed by the meeting of an Indian from each party at a point equidistant from the two camps. After a short consultation they directed their steps out on the prairie bottom, about fifty rods from the river bank, where they proceeded to drive into the ground three stakes in the form of a triangle, the sides of which were about fifty feet in length. A raw-hide thong was then drawn around the three stakes about two feet from the ground, defining the arena within which the combat was to take place. As soon as the work was finished an Indian seated himself on the ground in the center of the triangle and commenced singing and beating on a drum. The friends of the two parties, unarmed, now approached the fatal ground and seated themselves around it as silent spectators.

In a few minutes the two Menominee brothers were seen approaching the triangle, followed by an Indian conveying in each hand a hunting knife. Both were naked, with the exception of moccasins upon the feet, and a girdle or frock that reached to the loins. In muscular power the contrast between the two brothers was great, the oldest being about thirty years of age. In height he seemed to overtop the line of six feet, while the physical powers displayed in the rough character of his person seemed to give him a Herculean appearance. His brother appeared to be a youth who had seen some eighteen years, displayed in his personal appearance a slender and delicate formation, while the expression of the countenance seemed to denote a pleasant and friendly disposition. No paint or coloring besmeared the fair expression of his face or person, which was not the condition of his brother, who was to advance to the conflict on the left of the youth, as was indicated by the painting of the right cheek. The right arm was painted black. This position was assumed in the fight in order to bring his weaker brother under the protecting cover of his knife.

As soon as the brothers arrived upon the ground, the eldest took his position on the north of the angle of the arena, while his brother occupied the angle in the south, the east angle being left vacant. Again the drum was sounded, when the young chief of the Winnebagoes strode into the arena, his person from the neck downward being concealed beneath the folds of a white blanket. For a moment he seemed to stand and contemplate his opponents, then throwing his blanket, he presented to view the naked manly form of a warrior, proud and lofty in his carriage, and matchless in the symmetry of his person. Upon his breast and forehead was painted in white the representation of a horse-shoe encircling the head of an arrow, which indicated that he was about to start upon a journey to the spirit land of his fathers. He seemed fully impressed with the belief that he would be killed, and the manner in which he grasped his knife told that he intended to attack his opponents without making an effort to defend himself. As soon as he had taken his position at the east end of the arena, the Indian drummer, seated near the center of the enclosed triangle, arose, and after delivering to each of the combatants his knife, withdrew from the enclosure, taking with him his drum and the blanket of the young chief. A few moments elapsed when the signal for the attack was given by the firing of a gun.

In an instant the brothers sprang forward into the middle of the arena, shouting and flourishing their knives over their heads as they advanced with measured strides toward the Winnebago, who still occupied his position in the angle, watching their movements with his arms folded upon his breast, and knife firmly grasped with the blade pointing upward. When they had advanced to a point within ten or twelve feet of him, he seemed to cover the distance with a single bound toward them, his knife by a sweeping under-cut passing as quick as thought with its keen edge across the bowels of the largest Indian, and deep into the throat of the younger brother. At the same time the knives of the two brothers sank deep into the breast of Nochumpkah, who fell upon his face dead.

The youngest of the two Indians had sunk down upon the ground in a sitting posture, and was fast bleeding to death ; while his elder brother sat near him trying to force back through his long cut-wound across his bowels the entrails that were protruding from it.

Finding that he could not accomplish it, and knowing that the period of his life was near its close, he called his brother, but

received no answer. Then he arose to his feet, grasping his entrails in his left hand and arm, and staggered toward the stake in the angle over which he had fallen. Drawing it from the ground he returned, and with a single blow dashed in the skull of his younger brother. Then turning upon his heel he started for his camp, shouting and calling to his wife to come and go with him. His father, an old and infirm Indian, who had not left the camp, seeing his son approach it, with his entrails stringing down between his fingers, knew that he was coming with the intention of killing his wife and child, that they might accompany him to the far-off spirit land of the Indians. Accordingly, when he had approached within a few feet of the camp, the father elevated his rifle upon him and killed him.

Nochumpkah was well known to the settlers, and the three graves of the three Indians have often been pointed out to visitors.

BY MRS. J. POST.

My husband and I left New York in 1834 *en route* for Manatwack. The interpretation of this Indian name is "Devil's Hole." When we arrived at Green Bay, the boats had stopped running, and we did not go the "Hole." Remaining at Green Bay, Mr. Post worked for a time in a saw-mill.

After a few months we started in a birch-bark canoe for Fort Winnebago portage. It was thirteen miles from the Fox to the Wisconsin. The canoe was carried across by a Frenchman we had hired to accompany us. Our goods, except some provisions which we brought in our birch canoe, were shipped by boats to Fort Winnebago and Prairie du Chien.

Arriving at Fort Winnebago, we remained in the fort a few days to get some more provisions, as it had rained all the way so far and well-nigh spoiled all our provisions. After laying in a new supply we pushed on to Prairie du Chien in our birch canoe. It continued to rain all the trip, greatly to our discomfort. We suffered greatly also from the mosquitoes, which were so thick that we could hardly breathe. Our flour was all wet or spoiled, and we had only one cake of corn bread, which was kept between our beds after arriving at Prairie du Chien.

There was no hotel here to go to, and so I procured a room in the court-house. Mr. Post went back to Fort Winnebago to get some of our goods, while I remained at Prairie du Chien with four children. While I was there there was an Indian in jail for mur-

der, and our Frenchman would send him up whisky and tobacco. The Indian would let a rope down from above where he was in jail. He got very drunk. The Frenchman told him that if he was a brave Indian he would jump down, but if he was not brave he would not jump. The Indian of course desired to show his bravery, and jumped down. He struck the ground so hard that he was nearly killed. I undertook the task of doctoring him, until he was on the fair road to recovery. He then rewarded me by saying "*Nichicon Chickmakeman*" — squaw very good, white man's squaw.

After Mr. Post returned from Fort Winnebago with the goods we started across the Mississippi. When on the other side we directed our course to Boardman's Grove. We remained here two years, and then received from General Brook, commanding officer at Prairie du Chien, then Fort Crawford, a permit to enter the Indian reservation and keep the "half-way house." This was midway between Forts Crawford and Atkinson, and had become a necessity, as it was fifty miles from one of these forts to the other.

Mr. and Mrs. Post kept the half-way house until the fort was abandoned and the Indians left the country.

Mrs. Post is still a resident of the village of Postville, at the age of seventy-five.

BY HON. S. T. WOODWARD.

The families of Cyrus A. Buck, James Woodward, with Wm. P. Miller, started for Iowa in May, 1848. Our route was by steamer through Lake Champlain to Whitehall, where we all embarked on the *raging canawl* for Buffalo. It took nearly two weeks to reach that point, and the progress though slow was full of fun and incident. At Buffalo we took steamer by way of Detroit and Mackinaw for Chicago. This part of the journey was somewhat tedious and dreary. We arrived at that *smart* village early in June. There was not a railroad into or out of Chicago at that time, and grain and produce was hauled in there from more than a hundred miles west of the town. The town was then exceedingly lively, but seemed to us very low and almost swampy. Its whole business to the eastward was done by sail boats and steamers, and I think there was no railroad west of Detroit. We (our party) met Dr. Hazen at Chicago, who came there to meet us. We bought three horse teams and one ox team, with wagons and all needed outfit, in Chicago, and crossed Illinois with our outfit. The roads west from

Chicago bore the marks of an immense amount of travel, and were crowded with teams. We passed through Elgin, Belvidere, Marengo, Rockford and Freeport, in Illinois, all wide-awake towns, and Sellsburg, Plattsville and Lancaster, and reached the Mississippi opposite where Clayton is now, but there had not been a blow struck or any house built there then.

We found the prairie in the township mostly unsettled, wild and unbroken. It seemed beautiful beyond description, covered with wild flowers and surrounded by groves and woods. The settlement at that day was along the edge of the Mississippi timber mainly, and I often then used to hear men say that the prairie about Center Grove would not soon be settled, because it was too far from timber. The earliest settlers, judging by the entries of land, were Henry D. Lee, Daniel W. Barber, Josiah W. Barber, Peter Eastman and Joseph Tusrow, who entered land in 1841 and 1842, along the edge of the Mississippi timber. The Barbers both died about the time we came to the country, and the widow married P. W. Lown, who now lives in Grand Meadow Township, and the widow of Daniel married Wm. C. Linton, who still lives in the township. Harry D. D. Lee was one of the Government surveyors in 1837-'8, and undoubtedly made his selection of land while engaged on that survey. Peter Eastman afterward moved to Mendon Township, where he died many years ago. Wm. C. Linton, S. W. Buck, Geo. A. Whitman, Sidney E. Wood, H. W. Hoskins, Joseph Neill, James W. Powell, Nathaniel Wood, P. R. Moore, John Hamilton, I. W. Shaff, Obadiah Brown, Orrin Keeler, Wm. King and M. B. Sherman entered land in 1844-'5-'6, and most of them commenced improvements about that time. Sidney Wood was a Methodist preacher, a son-in-law, I think, of John Francis. He sold out to Dr. I. H. T. Scott, who now lives in Monona, and Wood, I believe, then moved to Oregon. Dr. Scott, when he moved to Iowa, had his diploma as a physician, and first moved with his young wife, an excellent woman, by the way long since deceased, to Garnavillo, where he went vigorously to work, at first shaving shingles to earn a living, till he should become known in his profession. Wm. C. Linton, and M. B. Sherman still live in the township; Geo. A. Whitman and Nathaniel Wood sold out and moved to Minnesota; Joseph Neill and Orrin Keeler died many years ago, and Hoskins, P. R. Moore and Hamilton moved away. After the above named settlers, the next batch were: Cyrus A. Buck, who bought I. W. Barber's farm, James Woodward, Wm. Scarf, Edwin Sherman and

Major Jenkins, in 1848, and Judge Crary and Hon. M. L. Fisher came in 1849 and entered. The new board cabin of the former was one of the prominent landmarks of the prairie when first built, and the present residence of the other must have been built soon after. Wm. L. Newton, F. G. Cook, Geo. L. Cook, Wm. S. Scott, Danford Eddy, James Jones and Levi Angier must have been among those who commenced making farms there in 1849-'50, and doubtless many others whose names I can't now recall. In 1853-'54-'5-'6 settlement was rapidly made, and land was brought under cultivation very fast. Most of us in those days lived in log cabins, built with our own hands. The teams used were mostly oxen, and many a time did we go to social gatherings, "sleighing with the girls" with oxen and sleds. A span of horses and double wagon was at that time an aristocratic outfit. Farmersburg precinct at first, after we came to Iowa, embraced McGregor, and I think part of the Giard elections were held in the log school-house near where Norman Hamilton now lives, which was, I think, the first school-house built in the township. I remember seeing Alexander McGregor, and others from McGregor's Landing, as it was then called, at elections at the school-house. At that early day all roads to the woods were known as railroads, that is, roads on which rails were hauled. The first postoffice established in the township must have been in 1850, and Dr. I. T. H. Scott was the first Postmaster. Afterward Wm. Scott, Charles Watkins and Wm. Reed held the office. The postoffice at National was established about 1854, and Nathan Slaughter, I think, was the first Postmaster. The township has furnished several officers for the county, and at least one for the State. Hon. M. L. Fisher was Senator four years, and was Superintendent of Public Instruction for, I believe, two years. Hon. O. W. Crary was County Judge, and afterward Senator. Hon. Thos. D. White has been Representative for two years, and John Everall, Esq., has been County Superintendent of Common Schools for the county. Sidney Wood once represented our county in the Legislature, and I. W. Francis was Probate Judge for several years.

CHAPTER XIV.

RIVERS AND CREEKS.

The account here given of the rivers and creeks of Clayton County, contains much for which we are indebted to the facile pen of Hon. Eliphalet Price, who in 1878 contributed a series of interesting articles on this subject to the *Elkader Register*.

Commencing at the northeast corner of the county, there is a stream called

Bloody Run.—This is about nine miles in length, flowing in nearly an easterly direction, and emptying into the Mississippi at North McGregor. The origin of its name is as follows: Lieutenant Martin Scott, of the Fifth United States Infantry, who was stationed from 1821 to 1826 at Fort Crawford, in Wisconsin, nearly opposite the mouth of Bloody Run, was not only a great sportsman, but was regarded as the best hunting shot in the country, by both the white and Indian hunters. This stream and the country adjacent to it, was his favorite hunting ground, particularly at that season of the year when the deer were mossing in its waters. Before leaving the fort to cross the river, he would often observe: "I am going to make the *blood run* to-day over on my hunting ground." From this circumstance the officers and soldiers at the fort bestowed upon the stream the name it bears.

Sny Magill is the name of a stream about seven miles long, which winds in a southeasterly direction, and flows into a slough of the Mississippi about six miles below McGregor. It takes its name from the slough into which it empties, originally called by the French voyagers *Canal Magill*, which in English would be. "Magill's channel or slough." Donald Magill, a Scotchman and an Indian trader, built a trading house upon the banks of this slough in the year 1814, where, for several years, he carried on a trade with the Sankee and Musquakee Indians. The inland stream that empties into Magill's slough has taken and preserved the name Sny Magill, which is often improperly called Sly Magill.

Buck Creek is situated farther south, and after flowing a distance of nine miles discharges its waters also into a slough of the Mississippi, about six miles below Clayton. This stream received its

name from William Grant, in 1837. Grant was an Englishman by birth and a millwright by profession, and while exploring the creek in search of a mill-site for Robert Hetfield, who afterward built a mill and located upon the stream, he discovered and killed a large doe while mossing in its waters, and from the circumstance he called the stream Doe Creek. But soon after he killed a large buck that was standing in the water keeping at bay a wolf that had driven him into the water. The men working upon the mill suggested to him that as the buck was the larger animal the stream ought to be called Buck Creek, which he adopted, and transferred the name of Doe Creek to a small tributary near by. Grant was an ingenious mechanic, a hunter and a bachelor, and was never more delighted than when engaged in the trapping of otter along the creek. The capture of one of these animals always furnished him with a hunter's story, which of a winter evening would often stretch itself out far away toward the midnight hour. He was much respected by all who knew him, and died upon the stream he had named.

Miner's Creek discharges its waters into the Mississippi within the limits of the town of Guttenberg, about three miles below the preceding. About 1,000,000 pounds of lead ore have been raised upon this stream, where mining operations are still being carried on. The discovery of lead ore here was made by Neham Dudley, in the spring of 1836. The stream received its name from Daniel Justice, who erected upon it the first cabin and engaged in mining. Soon after Mr. Justice had become permanently located and bestowed upon the stream the name of Miner's Creek, John Murry, a violent miner, also located upon the creek, and not being on friendly terms with Mr. Justice, endeavored to have the stream called Coon Creek, and for a time it was known by both names. The parties met at Prairie La Porte, and under the influence of liquor agreed to determine the name of the creek by a fight. Mr. Justice proving to be the victor, Miner's Creek was declared and recognized as the permanent name of the stream. The numerous caverns and subterraneous passages existing among the high hills that bound the waters of the creek upon either side were at that time the favorite abodes of the wolf. From here they would start out upon their nightly prowl to the distant farm-yard of the settler, whose vigilance and care in guarding his stock they would often overreach by boldness and cunning. For some time nothing transpired to disturb the neighborly good feeling existing between Mr.

Justice and his serenading neighbors, who had seemingly determined to show especial respect for the little stock of poultry that he was accumulating around him. At length, however, a large, black she-wolf, who had a family of cubs to provide for, ventured up to his cabin door while he was dining, and seized upon a favorite hen, upon whom had devolved the care of a tender brood yet in the downy state of chickenhood. The boldness of the act prompted an immediate pursuit, which enabled him to keep the wolf in view until he saw her enter one of the neighboring caverns. Throwing aside his hat and coat he determined to pursue her to her young. Having no gun or knife with him, he provided himself with a small sharp-pointed stone, and commenced entering the cavern, the height of which would only admit of his outstretched body being worked forward with the aid of his hands and feet. In this way he succeeded in entering the cavern to the distance of thirty feet, when his forward movement was arrested for a moment by the wolf making a dash at him and displaying her teeth so near his face that the hot breath ejected by her snarl could be felt upon his cheek. She retreated, however, to her cubs, when he again advanced, and again she dashed upon him with fiercer growl, coming sufficiently near to enable him to seize her by the leg. In a moment she fastened upon his left arm, when a few well-directed blows upon the head with the stone soon unloosed her grip and terminated her life. Beyond the dead body of the wolf he could hear the growling of her cubs, but could not get to them in consequence of the carcass filling up the passage that lay between him and them. Accordingly he commenced a retreat and succeeded in dragging the body of the wolf after him to the mouth of the cave, when he again entered in pursuit of the cubs, which he found to consist of a family of three, and as they did not manifest a hostile disposition he determined to take them out alive. As he could use but one hand in trailing them out, his other being necessarily employed in aiding his body in its retrograde movement, and to make three trips was too laborious a task, he accordingly tied the tails of two of them together, and, to prevent the knot from slipping, he seized it between his teeth, and grasping the tail of the other with his left hand he succeeded in retreating successfully with them to the mouth of the cave. This adventure was well known to the neighboring settlers at the time, and those who were acquainted with the fearless and reckless character of the man have never doubted its truthfulness.

Turkey River.—About six miles below the town of Guttenberg Turkey River discharges its waters into the main channel of the Mississippi, nearly opposite the town of Cassville, Wis. This river is about ninety miles in length, flowing by trunk and tributary through the counties of Howard, Winnishiek, Chickasaw, Fayette and Clayton. From the earliest acquaintance of the white trader with the different Indian tribes of the Upper Mississippi, this river was known as being in the possession and occupancy of the Saukee and Musquakee Indians until the year 1832, when it passed into possession of the United States by the treaty of Rock Island. In the treaty relation of the Government of the United States with these united tribes, they are called Sacs and Foxes, which is not their national name. The Saukee does not call himself Sac, but Saukee, which signifies the man with the red badge, red being a national and favorite color in the adornment of their persons. As the Hebrews of Biblical history placed ashes upon the head when mourning for the dead, so the Saukee covers his head with red clay, or clay that is colored red. Musquakee means the man with the yellow belt or robe. These tribes could formerly be readily distinguished by the color of the adornment of their person. The name of Fox, by which the Musquakee is more generally known, is said by some to have originated as follows: James Marquette, the famous missionary, and Joliet, on their trip down the Mississippi, suffered somewhat from thieving by these Indians, and they bestowed upon them the name Reynors. The country afterward coming into possession of the English, the name Reynor was translated into English, and became Fox. The Indian name of the Turkey River was *Pena-kum-Sebo* (*pena* Turkey, *Sebo* water). The Winnebagoes, who came upon the river from Wisconsin after the white man had begun to settle upon it, were aware of its name in the Saukee language, which they translated into their own and called *Ce-ce-carrah-ne-pish*. At the time the white man came upon the river, in 1834, it abounded in game of every kind peculiar to the country; so numerous were the wild turkeys that they were often shot from the cabin doors. The turkey is a native of North America, and was introduced into Spain about the year 1524 from Florida. It is thus not a native of Turkey, as many suppose. The fall season of 1834 and '35 presented upon Turkey River one of the grandest fields of sport that ever invited the footsteps of the hunter. But the turkey disappeared with the settlement of the country. The foot-prints of the wild turkey are no

longer seen among the forest-covered hills of Turkey River; they have passed away with the Indian and the deer, the wolf, the panther and the bear.

Gopher Branch.—A short distance below the mouth of Turkey River there is a small stream known as Gopher Branch. It received its name from Clovis La Grave, a resident of Cassville, in Wisconsin, who, in 1836, built a lime-kiln in its vicinity. This was designed to furnish the Territory of Wisconsin with such quantities of lime as might be needed in the erection of the public buildings of the Territory at Cassville, where it was believed at that time the seat of Government would be located. The little animal whose name has been bestowed upon this stream is a native of the country west of the Mississippi, and is seldom seen in Illinois and Wisconsin. Indeed it is seldom *seen* in those countries where it is most abundant. It is small, quick and timid, and darts into its hole on the slightest provocation. It is said that at the Dubuque mines it was, in an early day, common for the miners to determine the shrewdness or verdancy of a new-comer by the answer he gave to the question, "Have you seen a gopher?"

Panther Creek unites its waters with the Mississippi a short distance below this stream. It derived its name from a hunting incident in 1835.

Plum Creek is the last and most southern of the streams flowing into the Mississippi from Clayton County. It received its name from John Plumb, who in 1836 commenced the building of a saw-mill, which he soon after abandoned on account of the insufficiency of water in the stream.

Blue Belt.—Taking next the tributaries of the Turkey River, which are more numerous, and permeate a larger area of country than those flowing into the Mississippi, the first in order is the Blue Belt. It is a small but beautiful stream, and flows into the Turkey one mile above the latter's mouth, after winding its way for the distance of four miles among the rugged, timbered hills that recede away toward the south. Upon reaching the river bottom its waters become silent and of a bluish color; and in winding its clear, sluggish course toward the Turkey it forms almost a circle. From these two circumstances it was given the name of Blue Belt, by Colonel W. Wayman. Colonel Wayman was the first white man that settled in the county of Clayton, having erected a cabin near the mouth of this stream in the fall of 1833. He died a number of years since.

Joe's Branch is the name of another small stream flowing from the south and emptying into the Turkey a mile above the mouth of the Blue Belt. It received its name from Joseph B. Quigley, who in 1836 made a claim upon the bottom through which it winds.

Little Turkey.—A short distance farther up the river, the Little Turkey empties its water into the parent stream after flowing from the south through a timbered country for the distance of eight miles, its source being in the county of Delaware. The towns of Millville and Jefferson are situated upon this stream, and also several flour and saw mills. It received its name from Arthur Bowen, who erected a saw-mill at Millville in 1835, being the first mill built in the county. Mr. Bowen, while exploring the country in search of a mill-site, came upon this stream at a time when its banks were overflowed by rains, giving it a width and impetuosity almost equal to that of the parent stream, from which circumstance he called it Little Turkey River.

Redman's Branch.—A mile farther up the river a small stream empties into it from the south, known as Redman's Branch. This stream takes its name from Henry Redman, who settled upon the river bottom near its mouth in 1834. Being about forty-five years of age, he was at that time the oldest person residing in the county. His cabin door stood always open to the stranger and to the unfortunate, who were ever greeted with a kindly welcome to the liberal hospitality of his cabin. He was a thin, wiry man of great muscular power, and was regarded during his earlier years as the best fighting man in the lead mines. The fingers of his hands were crooked from mastication, while his arms, face and shoulders showed many scars made by the lacerating teeth of his opponents. In later years he became an active and zealous member of the Methodist church, and often at class-meetings, while recounting the scenes of his early life with expressions of sorrow and regret, he would straighten up his bent form, shake his silvery locks, and conclude by saying: "But, brothers and sisters, thank God I was never whipped."

Park's Branch is the name of a small rivulet which may be found upon the north side of the river a short distance above the last-named creek. It takes its name from Thomas P. Park, who settled here in 1838. Captain Park was one of the first sheriffs of the county; a man of fine personal appearance and gentlemanly address. He was a kind-hearted, benevolent and hospitable

man, officiating occasionally as a preacher of the Baptist persuasion.

Henderson's Branch.—This stream takes its name from Cyrus Henderson, who in 1836 opened a blacksmith's shop upon the river near its mouth. There being but a few settlers in the neighborhood to give him employment, he soon abandoned the plan. The branch empties into the Turkey from the south about two miles above Park's Branch.

Peck's Branch unites its waters with the Turkey a short distance above Henderson's Branch, after flowing in a northerly direction a distance of eight miles through high mountainous hills covered with a dense and heavy growth of timber. This stream takes its name from Dudley Peck, who located upon the river bottom near its mouth in 1835. He was a young man from Western New York, and as a hunter had few, if any, superiors in the country.

Price's Branch is a small stream flowing from the north into the Turkey, directly opposite the last named. It takes its name from Hon. Eliphalet Price, who settled here in the spring of 1835, and who afterward located at the source of the stream on the highland prairie.

Carlin Creek is distant about one mile further up the river, and flows from the south. It takes its name from William Carlin, who settled here in 1836, and soon after abandoned the place. Mr. Carlin was born and raised upon the frontier, and was a hunter by profession. He could neither read nor write. He was a nephew of Governor Carlin, of Illinois.

Cedar Creek rises in the highland prairie in the vicinity of Garnavillo, and flows southward for about ten miles. For several miles it flows through a narrow valley, bounded upon either side by high mountainous hills, covered with a dense growth of timber. It received its name from John Finley, who in the summer of 1834 made an exploration of the stream, with a view to the discovery of its manufacturing powers. Finding the craggy sides and summits of its high hills covered with a luxuriant growth of the red cedar, he gave to the stream the name of Cedar Creek. There is a tributary of this creek known as Read's Branch, which received its name from Robert R. Read, who settled upon the prairie at the headwaters of the branch in 1839. Captain Read will long be remembered as the popular clerk for many years of the Board of County Commissioners, when that power

was in existence, and subsequently for many years Clerk of the District Court. In consideration of his many years of official services, the Hon. Judge Williams, when defining the boundaries of the civil townships, bestowed upon the most central one of them the name of Read Township. Captain Read was an Englishman by birth, and for many years a resident on the frontier.

Wayman Branch, flowing from the south, unites its waters with the Turkey about three miles above the mouth of the Cedar. This stream received its name from Colonel William W. Wayman, the first white man that settled in the county of Clayton. His biography is given elsewhere in this volume.

Elk Creek, after flowing about eight miles, empties into the Turkey about a mile above the Wayman Branch. It received its name from Louis Reynolds, who, in the summer of 1835, while exploring the creek in search of a mill site, came upon a herd of elk that were mossing in its waters; from this circumstance he called the stream Elk Creek. Reynolds was a bachelor of a romantic turn of mind, and manifested on all social occasions the most extravagant politeness. Many good stories are told of him. There is a tributary of the Elk, known as Wolf Creek. It received its name from Dennis Quigley, who was the first settler on the stream. During the first evening of his residence here, a surprise party of wolves called upon the few sheep that he had brought with him and welcomed them to their new home, from which circumstance he bestowed upon the stream the name of its prowling inhabitants.

Volga River unites its waters with the Turkey about a mile above the Elk. This stream is about thirty-five miles in length, rising near the center of Fayette County. During the early settlement of the country, it was known as the south fork of the Turkey. In 1836, when M. B. Lyon established by survey the township lines of Northern Iowa, he bestowed upon it the name of Volga River, which was adopted by the settlers of the country. It is one of the most beautiful streams in Northern Iowa. There are a number of towns and villages along its banks, of which the principal one is Fayette, in Fayette County. It is sometimes called the "classic" Volga, from an allusion to it with that adjective once made in a poem delivered by a student in North Iowa University, at Fayette.

Bear Creek is a tributary to the lower part of the Volga; it received its name from a hunting incident.

Doe Creek unites its waters with the Volga two miles farther up

the latter. It received its name from Benjamin Smith, one of the pioneer hunters of this part of the country, who, during his first hunting visit to the stream, killed a doe while in the act of leaping across it.

Honey Creek.—Two miles farther up, the Volga receives the waters of Honey Creek. Dennis Quigley, who abandoned a brief home on Wolf Creek in consequence of the hostility of its inhabitants to the wool-growing business, established his permanent residence upon this stream. The great quantity of honey found in the forest trees adjacent to the creek prompted him to bestow upon it the name of Honey Creek.

Cox Creek.—A short distance farther, the Volga receives the waters of Cox Creek. This stream rises in the vicinity of Strawberry Point, and is about eight miles in length. Its name comes from Martin Cox, who erected a cabin near its mouth in 1839. He resided here a short time, and then withdrew from the country.

Hewett's Creek ripples along a little farther up to swell the waters of the Volga. It received its name from Joseph Hewett, who settled upon its waters in 1838. At that time the nearest settler lived twelve miles away. Hewett was born and raised upon the frontier of Missouri, and was a hunter in the full acceptance of the word.

Nagle's Branch comes next, and was named from John Nagle, who located here in 1841. He was the first settler in that part of the county. In later years the cry of "Westward ho!" was raised, and John Nagle gathered up his worldly possessions, shook out his whitening locks, and again strode forth upon the winding pathway that leads toward the setting sun. The little stream that bears his name will preserve to posterity many pleasing reminiscences of one of Clayton County's earliest pioneers.

Panther Creek.—Returning now to the mouth of the Volga, and resuming our way up the Turkey, we first come to Panther Creek, which has its source on the eastern extremity of Panther Mound, and flows northward a distance of about four miles. Oliver Phelps, an Indian trader who had a trading-post at the mouth of the Volga in 1836, became acquainted with the Saukee name of this stream, and in translating it called it Painter Creek. It is still called by this name by many of the early settlers. The Indian tradition that has handed down the name of this stream, relates that once an Indian family that had encamped near the mouth of the creek, while seated around their evening meal, were attacked by a panther that sprang into their midst and seized and carried away a small child.

Poney Creek.—A few miles above the Panther, Poney Creek unites its waters with the Turkey. This stream rises in the counties of Fayette and Winneshiek and enters the county under the name of Roberts' Creek. It retains this name for several miles, when it disappears and flows under ground for about two miles. On its reappearance it becomes Poney Creek. The name of the upper part was given to it on account of an early settler, John Roberts. He was a bachelor, a young man, and atheistic in his views. The name Poney Creek is said to have the following origin: A person by the name of Gool, having settled upon the creek in 1839 and commenced the opening of a farm, soon after began to observe a decrease in the number of his chickens and pigs, which he attributed to evening visitations from an Indian encampment in his vicinity, and in order to avoid all difficulties with the Indians and keep the books of account even between himself and them he quietly levied upon two of their ponies and conveyed them to Illinois, where he exchanged them for cattle, with which he returned to his farm and was enabled to make a display of prosperity that loomed proudly above the more tardy climbing of his conscientious neighbors. To perpetuate a remembrance of this sudden prosperity his neighbors bestowed upon this stream that flowed by his door the name of Poney Creek. There is a tributary of this stream known as the Dry Mill Branch, which received its name from the following incident. A saw-mill was built upon this stream by Elisha Boardman in 1837, under the millwright direction of Horace Bronson. During the erecting of the mill there appeared to be an ample supply of water for creating the power necessary for working its machinery, but when the mill and dam were completed and the flow of the stream arrested, the weight of water in the dam forced an underground passage through the rocky bed of the creek so formidable that the mill was abandoned. Messrs. Boardman and Bronson were the two first settlers in that part of the country and were formerly the claimants of the principal part of the land upon which the town of Elkader is located. About seven miles above Poney Creek are the far-famed Big Springs of Turkey River, two in number, and but a short distance apart. The larger of these springs has been estimated to yield 600 gallons of water per minute. They come from the base of the bluff upon the north side of the river, and move with a deep and sluggish flow through the prairie bottom but a few yards, when they unite with the waters of the river. They are regarded as a natural curiosity and are often

visited by strangers, being distant but a short drive from Elkader along the valley of the Turkey.

Hickory Creek is the name of a stream which flows across the northern boundary of the county, passes through the center of the town of Hardin and empties into the Yellow River, in the county of Allamakee. It received its name from Graham Thorn, the founder of the village of Sodom, which in its days of border prosperity stood upon the border of the neutral land near this stream. Thorn was a contraband trader with the Indians, a principal proprietor, and the first and only Mayor of Sodom. He was a great Jackson man, and in the habit of calling every inanimate object "Old Hickory." Hence the name of the creek.

Mound Branch.—A small rivulet rises in Mallory Township, at the base of Mallory Mound, and flows northward to the Turkey, called Mound Branch. It received its name from an artificial mound of earth that stands upon an eminence near its confluence with the waters of the Turkey. William Amsden once made an exploration of this mound, which resulted in the exhuming of a number of Indian relics of a metallic character, exhibiting in their artistic formation an antiquity apparently not more remote than the cycle of 100 years. This completes the list of rivers and creeks of Clayton County, as far as it is possible to obtain them.



CHAPTER XV.

PIONEER SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

A society for the preservation of historical events of a nation, State, county or town is a commendable affair. The lessons of the past teach us the duties pertaining to the future. The fires of patriotism, the love of country or of home, is strengthened by a narration of such important events as tend to stir the blood or quicken to life those divine affections in man. Many a youth has chosen the life of a soldier from reading accounts of the great battles and glorious deeds of an Alexander, a Hannibal, a Napoleon, a Wellington, or our own brave and noble Washington. The lists of statesmen have been augmented by the example of a Pitt, a Webster, a Clay, or a Calhoun. Patriotism and love of country have been awakened by reading the sublime utterances of Patrick Henry, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. The love of home, love of parents and kindred, have been strengthened by oft-told tales of the aged father or mother, especially of that pioneer father and mother who toiled early and late, hard and long, in order to give their descendants the priceless boon of a home of plenty, and of peace, of refinement and love.

It was not until late in December, 1871, that action was taken in the matter of a reunion of the early settlers of Clayton County. Eliphalet Price was then the oldest living settler in the county, and as such had the following published in the various county papers:

“Having been frequently requested during the past five years to assume an active agency in convening a social gathering of the early settlers of Clayton County, I have, after a careful consideration of the matter, concluded to issue the following proclamation, and for my authority in doing so I submit the following statement: I became a resident of the Black Hawk purchase, now known as Clayton County, on the 21st of May, 1835, and have been a continuous resident of the county from that time until now, being a period of thirty-six years and seven months at the date of this instrument. There is now no man living in the county who was here when I came, and who has been a continuous resident of it

until now; all are dead or have left the county. On the 4th day of July, 1835, I could call by name every white man, woman or child living in the county. They numbered then about fifty-three persons. The late census of the county makes its population exceed 27,000. Now, by virtue of these sayings, I do hereby issue and make public the following:

PROCLAMATION.

It is ordered that a festival and gathering of pioneers and old settlers of Clayton County be convened at Elkader on the 15th of February, 1872, and that said gathering may have character and respectability, and may be made worthy of mention by the future historian of the county. I do hereby nominate and appoint as a committee, to control the direction and management of said festival and gathering, Mrs. Victor Carter, Mrs. Timothy Davis, Mrs. Elisha Boardman, Michael Uriell and Henry B. Carter; and said committee are hereby invested with full power and authority to determine upon such programme, and to take such action in the matter as to them shall seem best calculated to achieve the object here sought to be obtained. They shall have power to appoint subordinate committees, and to define their duties. They shall have power to decide all questions of privileges and order, and such decisions shall be final and conclusive. Said committee shall have no power to set aside the following, to wit:

Those persons who have resided in the county a quarter of a century, and not thirty years, are to be regarded as *old settlers*; those who have resided in the county thirty years and upward are to be regarded as pioneers. All pioneers attending the festival will wear a rosette of red ribbon upon the right breast of the coat or vest. Those belonging to the old settlers, a white rosette upon the left breast of the coat or dress. Any person born in the county and entitled to one of the above ribbons will unite with it a blue ribbon, which will indicate that they were born on the territorial border. The children of pioneers or old settlers, born in the county and not twenty-five years old, will wear a blue ribbon around the right arm, above the elbow. Grandchildren of pioneers or old settlers will wear upon the left arm a rosette composed of the three ribbons, red, white and blue. All persons attending the festival and not entitled to a ribbon will be regarded as distinguished guests. Those citizens only who reside or do business in Elkader, are respectfully invited to aid the committee as above with such donations of provisions, personal assistance, or other aid as may be acceptable to them, in order that the historian of coming years may record to their exclusive credit the honor of the occasion.

That the supper of the festival may be made to recall some of the reminiscences of border life, and be made fully acceptable to those pioneers and old settlers who may be present, there should be a reasonable supply of roasted coon and corn bread, and that these luxuries may exhibit evidences of border skill in their preparation for the banquet, I hereby appoint Horace D. Bronson, of Elkader, to superintend and direct this department of the festival, and I further nominate and appoint Robert Tompkins, late editor of the *McGregor News*, poet laureate of the festival, with instructions to prepare a suitable song of five verses, to be sung on the occasion, and to be adapted to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," such song to be reported to the committee for their approval and acceptance.

And I do further nominate and appoint Henry Gifford, Clayton's pioneer preacher of the border, to officiate on the occasion in the delivery of a suitable

prayer of the old-fashioned Turkey River, common-sense kind, to be free from all Beecherism, or other strange or unorthodox ideas, but such as the Lord will be enabled to understand without the aid of an interpreter.

Given under my hand this, the 21st day of December, A. D. 1871.

ELIPHALET PRICE.

This proclamation was followed by an address from Horace D. Bronson, as follows:

TO THE COON HUNTERS OF TURKEY RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

WHEREAS, A gathering of the border pioneers and old settlers of Clayton County has been ordered to convene at Elkader the 15th of February, A. D. 1872, and

WHEREAS, That order having, among other things, appointed me superintendent of that branch of the culinary department of the banquet devoted to the preparation of roasted coon, corn bread, and other border luxuries; now

Therefore, Be it known to all coon hunters of Turkey River and its tributaries, as well as to all owners of land devoted to the cultivation of coon in the counties of Clayton and Fayette, that any animal of this kind delivered at my office in Elkader, on or before the 10th day of February, A.D.1872, will be thankfully received, and the gift favorably mentioned and acknowledged by me through the medium of the *Clayton County Journal*. A delivery of the animal alive—by leading him to town at the end of a strip of hickory bark, or by bringing him in a two-horse sleigh, or otherwise—would be preferred.

Given at my office in Elkader this, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1872.

HORACE D. BRONSON.

The date selected for the re-union was not satisfactory to many who desired to attend, and a postponement was suggested to a more favorable season for that class of persons included in the call to attend therefore, His Excellency, Eliphalet Price, Grand Patriarch of the Ancient and Independent Order of Pioneers and Old Settlers, issued his second proclamation as follows:

A NEW PROCLAMATION.

To the Pioneers and Old Settlers of Clayton County :

Having received many communications from different parts of the county urging me to postpone the meeting of the old settlers of Clayton from the 15th of February next until some day in June, I have thought that the object sought to be obtained by this social gathering would be greatly promoted by a compliance with their request; accordingly it is ordered that the meeting of the pioneers and old settlers at Elkader on the 15th day of February next be, and the same is hereby, postponed, to meet at Elkader on Tuesday, the 11th day of June, 1872. The reasons for this postponement are as follows:

The expression from all parts of the county of a desire to be present on that festive occasion, indicate a contemplated gathering of the people so numerous that they could not be convenienced at that inclement season of the year, which usually characterizes the month of February. Again, there are many old settlers in the county, whose round of many years have become associated with those infirmities which usually attend an advanced period in life, but which in many

instances would not preclude them from taking their seat at the festive board, when canopied by the foliage of the oaken grove, and the air made balmy by the luxuriant verdure and the floral beauty of the vernal year. Again, it will enable the children and grandchildren of pioneers and old settlers to be present and commune with their parents and grandparents in partaking, in many instances for the first time, of the border sacrament of the coon.

My proclamation, issued on the 21st day of December, 1871, will remain unchanged, except in the following particulars: A part of the managing committee named in that proclamation having expressed a desire to be relieved from its duties, for cause of indisposition, absence from the county, and other sufficient reasons, I have deemed it proper to grant their request, and reorganize the committee as follows: Mrs. Elisha Boardman, Mrs. Lafayette Bigelow, Mrs. M. Cook, Michael Uriell and R. C. Place. It will be understood that all persons who shall have resided in the county twenty-five years on the 11th day of June, 1872, are to be regarded as old settlers. And it is further ordered that those persons who will have resided in the county twenty-five years at any time during the year 1872, after the 11th of June next, will be advanced to the position of a *quarter centurian* and authorized to assume the ribbon of that order, but not until they have partaken of the border sacrament of the coon, duly administered to them by that old pioneer, Horace D. Bronson, or by his legal representative.

Given under my hand this, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1872.

ELIPHALET PRICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing proclamation the committee appointed met at Elkader and made preliminary arrangements for the festival. As officers for the occasion the following named were chosen:

President, Hon. John Garber; Vice-Presidents, Boardman Township, Elisha Boardman; Buena Vista, R. Meuth; Clayton, R. Only; Cass, James Tracy; Cox Creek, G. L. Gifford; Elk, M. W. Lovett; Farmersburg, J. Francis; Giard, James Tapper; Grand Meadow, P. G. Baily; Garnavillo, J. W. Gillett; Highland, J. P. Quigley; Jefferson, E. Price; Lodomillo, F. C. Madison; Monona, P. P. Olmsted; Marion, J. C. Rounds; Millville, J. W. Gillmore; Mallory, S. D. Peck; Mendon, George L. Bass; Read, M. Uriell; Sperry, Elder Whitford; Volga, John Garber; Wagner, George Walter; Orator, Hon. E. Price; Chaplain, Rev. H. Gifford; Poet Laureate, R. Tompkins; Marshal, James Davis.

The vice-presidents were also appointed a committee to procure the names of old settlers, their children and grandchildren, in their respective townships.

FIRST ANNUAL REUNION.

The place selected for the first annual reunion of pioneers and old settlers was the beautiful grove on the east side of the Turkey River, north of the county building. Twenty coons, an ox, and

deer were secured and roasted for the occasion. The following account of the affair is from the *Clayton County Journal*:

“The 11th day of June will long be remembered as one of the most important and eventful days in the history of Clayton County. It was the occasion of the convening of the pioneers and old settlers and their friends of Clayton County, and they came not by hundreds but by thousands. From every nook and corner of the county delegates came pouring in, and even from the adjoining counties of Fayette, Delaware and Allamakee hundreds of visitors had come. Between the hours of nine and ten in the morning all the several roads leading into town were lined with teams coming hither to participate in the festivities. Fully 6,000 people were here by twelve o'clock, and more came in the latter part of the day.

There were four bands of music here—three cornet and one martial band. The first to arrive was Oc. Cole's Fayette Silver Cornet Band, which came Monday evening and favored our citizens with some of their soul-stirring pieces. The band was not complete, but nevertheless under the leadership of Oc. Cole, of the *Fayette Times*, it made excellent music. The next to arrive was the Strawberry Point Brass Band, which is composed of some of the prominent citizens of that place, and considering the brief time of its organization plays some very difficult pieces admirably indeed. The next was the McGregor Cornet Band, which is the oldest band in the county, and of course furnished excellent music. Then came the martial band of Highland, which is always welcome here, and never fails to stir up the patriotic feelings of our people, and which played especially well upon this occasion.

At 11 o'clock the procession was formed on Front street by the Marshal, James Davis, and his assistants, H. H. Barnard and A. W. Daugherty, and while not one-fiftieth joined in the procession, it was much the largest ever seen here. On arriving at the Grove Hon. Michael Uriell, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangement, introduced Hon. Samuel Murdock as President of the day, who made some very happy and appropriate remarks. Then came music by the bands, when the president introduced Rev. Henry Gifford, who, in a very lengthy, but powerful and eloquent prayer, besought the blessings of Heaven upon those assembled. After more music Hon. Eliphalet Price was introduced as the oldest living pioneer in the county and the orator of the day. Much was expected of the Judge, but more was realized; his oration was one



Geo. Keen,



Mary Keen

of the finest literary treats the people of Clayton County have ever been favored with, and while the Judge has not been well of late, yet he delivered it in a clear and distinct voice. At the conclusion of his address and before taking his seat he called upon Miss Marion Murdock for the recitation of "A Hoosier's Vest," which was responded to by Miss Murdock in her happiest manner.

After music by the Strawberry Point Band the old settlers organized a permanent society, with Eliphalet Price as President; M. Uriell, Vice-President; H. B. Carter, Treasurer; Joseph Eiboeck, Secretary. Then came the coon feast. The tables were laden with the abundance of good things, and the old settlers partook of them with a hearty relish. General sociability followed. Hand-shaking and congratulations were numerous, and a few hours were thus highly enjoyed by all.

"We have no means of telling just how many pioneers and old settlers were present, but think that out of the 6,000 people assembled at least 1,000 were pioneers and old settlers, including, of course, their children and grandchildren. The only pioneers, those living in the county thirty years and upward, who were born here, were William Walker, William Griffith, William Quigley, R. E. Price, Louis Cooley and Charles Howard. Of sons of old settlers there were several hundred. There was one remarkable feature about the celebration which is worthy of special comment, and that is the general good order, sobriety and good feeling that prevailed. Not one unkind word was heard on the streets among all that vast crowd, and not one person was seen that showed the least intoxication. There had been thirteen policemen sworn in, but there was no use for them, thanks to the amiability of the old settlers and all others who were present. The fact was, everybody seemed to have too much to say to one another to cause them to drink. Men met here who had not seen each other for fifteen or twenty years, and the few hours left them for sociability they improved rapidly. As has been shown, the festival was an entire success, and we would do injustice if we did not give credit to those who worked hard for a week in making the necessary arrangements. To R. C. Place, L. A. Mahoney, G. W. Cook and T. G. Price belong the thanks.

At a meeting of the old settlers in Elkader, May 21, 1873, Hon. M. L. Fisher was chosen Chairman, and F. D. Bayless, Secretary.

Judge Williams, Judge Rodgers and J. W. Shannon were ap-

pointed a committee to draft a constitution for the government of the society, and they reported the following, which was adopted:

CONSTITUTION.

WHEREAS, More than a quarter of a century has passed since we, as American citizens, actuated by a laudable spirit of enterprise, entered upon the trials and struggles of pioneer life in this fair section of our State, and being desirous of perpetuating the memory of our first settlement and the reminiscences connected therewith, and deeming it proper to organize an association of those who with us fought life's stern battles, when this our present home was in its primeval state, ere the red man's foot-prints had been obliterated to call together at stated periods the friends of our younger days, whose hospitalities, however humble, we often shared, to meet them around the festive board, to greet them as of yore, and revive the past, so full of incident and history, in which we were destined to become the actors, is, we believe, well worthy of such organization. Be it therefore

Resolved, That a residence of ten years shall qualify persons to become members of this society, the object of which shall be to perpetuate among the early settlers the memory of early incidents, extend the right hand of fellowship, interchange congratulations, and enjoy the prosperity of the present, while we are fast passing to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns.

Resolved, That this association shall be known by the name of the Pioneers' and Old Settlers' Association of Clayton County.

Resolved, That the officers of this association shall consist of a president, twenty-two vice-presidents—one from each township—a secretary, treasurer, and an executive committee of five members, said committee to be appointed by the president.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the executive committee to make arrangement for the festival meetings of this society, and execute such orders as the president may deem it necessary to make for the benefit of the same.

Resolved, That the wives of the members of the executive committee be also members of the same.

Resolved, That the annual meeting of this society shall be called by the president, or in his absence, by the vice-president, next in seniority, on the 11th day of June in each year, or as near thereafter as practicable.

The following named officers were elected for 1873'-4:

President, Samuel Murdock; Vice-Presidents, Boardman, Horace D. Brownson; Beuna Vista, R. Meuth; Cass, James Tracy; Clayton, John Grinnell; Cox Creek, George S. Peck; Elk, Philip Fishel; Farmersburg, James Jones; Garnavillo, John W. Gillett; Giard, James Tapper; Grand Meadow, E. H. Williams; Highland, John Paddleford; Jefferson, John P. Kriebs; Lodomillo, Mr. Bond; Mallory, John Bolsinger; Millville, Dr. Griffith; Monona, William G. Alexander; Marion, J. C. Rounds; Read, M. Uriell; Sperry, James Whitford; Volga, John Garber; Wagner, Ezra Monlux; Mendon, A. F. Jones. Secretary, John Everall. Treasurer, A. C. Rodgers.

Rev. Henry Gifford, with the assistance of Rev. Elisha Warner, was appointed to act as Chaplain at the next meeting.

On motion, the Old Settlers' Society of Crawford County, Wis., was invited to meet with this society at its next festival.

Hon. Reuben Noble was invited to deliver the address.

The president selected Friday, July 4, 1873, as the date of the second annual festival, to be held at McGregor.

SECOND ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

Agreeable to the call of the president, the old settlers met at Cambria Hall, McGregor, July 4, 1875. President Murdock called the assembly to order, and in few words tendered his thanks for the honor they had conferred upon him by choosing him as their presiding officer for the second time. He then gave an interesting history of Clayton County as far back as 1843, in which year he became a resident. His remarks were well received.

The McGregor band played a national tune, after which followed an excellent and eloquent appeal to the Throne of Grace, by Rev. Henry Gifford, of Read Township.

Uncle Elisha Warner, of Crawford, on being introduced, said he was "excited" in meeting so many of his old pioneer friends in this county. Turning to the chairman Uncle Elisha inquired if the speakers were limited, and being assured by the chairman that there was no limitation in his case, he proceeded to give a history of his early coming to this "neck of woods," and the manner of doing things in those days.

The president introduced the Hon. Reuben Noble, who welcomed the pioneers to McGregor in the following words:

In behalf of McGregor I tender you, old settlers of Clayton and Crawford Counties, a sincere and heartfelt welcome. The original call for this meeting included the old settlers of Crawford County. In consequence of a celebration at Prairie du Chien to-day but few of the old settlers of Crawford are with us. It is peculiarly fitting and appropriate that the old settlers of the two counties should celebrate together. When I came to Clayton, thirty years ago, the great river did not divide the settlers of the two counties; practically they were the same people. Prairie du Chien merchants sold us our goods; her physicians attended us in our sickness; her dealers and merchants built our houses, and our venerable old settler and friend, Uncle Elisha, did the principal part of our preaching.

Since our settlement we have been called to mourn the death of many valued old settlers, who, when alive, were dear alike to old settlers on either side of the river. Colonel Thomas, Dousman, Miller and Lockwood, of Crawford; Captain Read and Alexander McGregor, of Clayton, and many others, might be mentioned.

Mr. Noble closed by expressing the hope that future meetings of the association would be well attended by the old settlers from all parts of the county.

Rev. Wm. Fawcett was next introduced, and made a pleasant address, taking as his *text* "The old settlers are to love one another." He was followed by Mr. Orlando McCraney, the oldest Iowa resident present, who spoke as follows:

On the 12th day of October, 1832, my father, with his family, crossed the Mississippi River and settled upon soil which afterward became a part of the State of Iowa. He erected, where the city of Dubuque now is, the first log cabin upon the main shore at that place, and probably the first one within the limits of the present State.

At that time, not quite forty-one years ago, Iowa was without a name or a people, save the savage red man who roamed, unmolested, as monarch of her plains. To-day Iowa has a name—a name written with the blood of her noble and self-sacrificing heroes, high upon the pinnacle of fame, there to be honored and cherished, while Liberty is revered. To-day Iowa has a people—patriotic, industrious, intelligent and philanthropic. Their patriotism was resplendent with glory in the dark days when war hung heaviest and blackest over our nation; then Iowa said with one

voice: "The Union, one and inseparable, now and forever." Their industry has turned these vast plains into fields of waving grain, and has bound her together with the iron bands of commerce; growing cities, increasing manufactures, all speak of their thought and energy in words of burning truth. Their intelligence is manifested by our noble system of common schools, which is dotting our prairies all over with school-houses and institutions of learning, and an advanced education. Their philanthropy is marked by the asylums erected for the insane, blind, deaf and dumb, and homes and schools for the orphan—all these classes are provided for with an unsparing hand, and receive the State's parental care.

Thus has her progress as a State been onward and upward, and she stands forth to-day as one of the noblest and best of the Union—her name an honor and her record above reproach, and my prayer is that her prosperity will only be limited by her domain, and that her affections, like the great rivers which lave her borders, will ever flow on to an inseparable Union.

Music by the band.

The chair introduced Lindsay Seals, Esq., who was booked to speak upon the subject of "United Brotherhood," and upon taking the stand, Mr. Seals declared that the time allotted would not allow him to do justice to the subject, hence his remarks were brief.

After music from the band, the settlers proceeded to the transaction of business. The officers of the association having served so acceptably the past year, were re-elected without a dissenting voice. The resolution adopted at the Elkader meeting, making a ten years' residence an old settler, was rescinded, and the original rule of membership adopted; that is to say, twenty-five years residence makes an "old settler" and thirty years a "pioneer,"

THIRD ANNUAL REUNION.

The great storm which set in on Sunday evening previous to the meeting of 1874 and was not entirely concluded on Wednesday, gave little promise of a success of the reunion of [pioneers and old settlers of Clayton County, which was booked for Thursday, June 11, at Garnavillo. Though a cloudy, cold and dreary day, unusual for the month of June, there was a good attendance of the old families who pioneered the county which figures so conspicuously in the history of the great commonwealth of Iowa. Indeed, the presence

of so many was a matter of surprise. A sumptuous dinner was served at the Wehler House to the hungry host.

At one o'clock "Uncle" Horace Bronson, mounted on a black steed, formed the procession in line, and with the Garnavillo and Clayton Center brass bands marched around the public square to the Turner Hall. The President, Hon. Samuel Murdock, called the assembly to order, whereupon the Rev. Henry Gifford was introduced and made a very impressive prayer. On the stage were the following Vice-Presidents: James Jones, M. Uriell, J. Kaufman, A. S. Cooley, Silas Henderson, John Paddleford, T. H. Wilson, John Walter, Willard Knight, and John Francis. After the prayer, the band played a national air, when the president stepped forward and greeted the pioneers and old settlers in the following words :

"I had expected that the Hon. Reuben Noble would be present and deliver the annual address, but his business called him away from home, and not until last evening did I receive notice that he could not be here, which is a disappointment to all of us, as no doubt many of you came here on purpose to hear him. You must not expect much of a speech from me, as I am entirely unprepared for the occasion. But I greet you, pioneers and old settlers of Clayton County, and I am glad to meet you and shake hands with you of the early settlement of the county.

"In looking over the history of mankind and the world I do not think there is such a history as you present, although you did not know that you were presenting such a history in founding upon this soil a great and powerful empire. By your industry and your perseverance the country has grown up as if by magic. It is the wonder of the nations of the earth, made in so short a time. There are men in the State who made the first tracks upon the soil of our beautiful State. These men have grown up with the State, have watched every step of its progress and rapid growth, until it became a commonwealth, able to send 75,000 men into the battlefield—one of the most remarkable instances in the history of our time. You came here and settled upon wild lands, and have reared the great institutions of learning, science and art upon the soil where but a few short years ago dwelt the wild and roving bands of Indians. You turned over the prairies, which bloom richly with all manner of products. There is nothing to stop the onward course; a great empire is founded, which will grow until every foot

of soil will be occupied, from the ocean to the caps of the Rocky Mountains. ”

The Judge then briefly and graphically sketched the growth of Iowa, closing his remarks as follows :

“Many of us that are here to-day have seen the curling smoke from the Indian’s wigwam. But these men are fading away ; others will come upon the stage of action and settle the lands. I do not believe there is another county in Iowa that can present such a history as the pioneers and old settlers of Clayton County, and I know the rising generation will say to them, ‘Well done, good and faithful servants.’ Wherever we may go, or whatever we may do, we will always look back with reverence upon old Clayton and her early settlers. Again, old pioneers, welcome, doubly welcome, to Garnavillo !”

At the conclusion there were rounds of applause at this happy and excellent speech of Judge Murdock, of which we have given but a small portion.

The president announced the election of officers for the ensuing year, and, on motion of John Walter, the old officers were re-elected, with the exception of chaplain, to which office the Rev. N. W. Bixby was chosen. The next meeting was appointed for Guttenberg. The society then adjourned to give place to the commencement of the dance, the first set of which was occupied by Messrs. Bronson, Cooley, Paddleford and Jones, who led off in grand style.

FOURTH ANNUAL REUNION.

The meeting of June 10, 1875, was held at Guttenberg, and was a grand occasion in all respects. The pioneers and old settlers were so delighted with their excellent treatment at Guttenberg that they at once decided on that city as the place for holding the next annual meeting.

The following officers were elected : Samuel D. Peck, of Mallory, President; John Walter, of Jefferson, Secretary; and Michael Uriell, of Read, Treasurer.

Resolutions were adopted, among which was the following hearty testimony of the regards and kindly feelings of the members of the association toward their retiring president, Judge Murdock :

Resolved, That the thanks of every pioneer and old settler is hereby tendered to the Hon. Samuel Murdock for his faithful

service as president of this association during the last four years. May the *sands of his hair* never grow lighter, and he always wear the cheerful look that now so brightly shines on his countenance.

The large company of visitors then listened attentively to the speech of Judge Murdock, which was the great event of the day, and which is thought by many of his friends to have been one of the best efforts of his life.

FIFTH ANNUAL REUNION.

A goodly number of the pioneers and old settlers assembled at Guttenberg, June 10, 1876, to renew their bonds of friendship and indulge in a hearty hand-shake with each other. This reunion was of peculiar interest from its being the centennial year, the year in which loyal citizens throughout the United States were joining in one universal celebration.

The day was appropriately ushered in with a salute of thirteen guns, one for each of the original colonies. During the forenoon the visitors registered, under the head of pioneers, or old settlers, according as they had been here thirty or twenty-five years. About sixty registered under these two heads.

At one o'clock, under the direction of the Marshal, Capt. W. A. Benton, the procession was formed at John Walter's corner, with the Guttenberg Cornet Band at the head. The procession presented a very imposing appearance. The line of march was down Second street to Schiller street, thence to Goat street, up Goat street to Front street, thence to Kistner's corner and to the city park, where the formal exercises were held.

Not long after the arrival of the procession, a dense and eager audience was gathered, desirous to catch every word of the intensely interesting ceremonies.

The president of the association, Samuel Peck, called the meeting to order, and after music from the band, delivered a very interesting address—interesting more from the subject matter than his manner of delivery; for Mr. Peck, being a farmer, makes no pretensions to being an orator. Mr. Peck gave a brief account of his own eventful life, and then gave a few pleasant reminiscences of Eliphalet Price.

After one or two familiar airs by the band, the president introduced Hon. Samuel Murdock, the orator of the day. In the most happy manner he reviewed the growth of the country, and paid an

eloquent tribute to those who had finished their mission on earth. Speaking of the departed pioneers, he said :

“ Since we were last upon this platform, I see your ranks have been thinned and your numbers are less, and I fear that some of us have fallen by the wayside. Where is Kauffman, that honest, noble and big-hearted man, who once pitched his tent on this soil in sight of the Indians camp-fire? Where is Bronson, that generous old man who rode that splendid charger through these streets, and sat by my side one year ago to-day? Where is that noble old Roman, Elisha, our common preacher, who, two years ago to-day discoursed to us religion and tenderness from quivering lips? Can it be that they have heard of a brighter, a fairer, and a greener valley on the banks of a clearer Jordan, where they are still scouts and advance couriers of a world of men who will follow in their path? For one I can say ‘they fought a good fight, they finished their course, and henceforth there is laid up for each of them a crown of righteousness’ in the land of the blessed.”

At the conclusion of Judge Murdock’s pleasant speech the audience could not resist the temptation to give him three hearty cheers, which they did most lustily.

Judge David Wilson, of Dubuque, and Orlando McCraney followed in happy thoughts, giving interesting sketches of the old times. Their remarks were most happily received and loudly applauded.

S. H. F. Schulte, of Farmersburg, was loudly called for, and responded in a short speech, which was happily received. He was born in Clayton County, a son of the soil, and in a pleasant manner related his experience in boyhood, an interesting reminiscence which added largely to the rich collection which had already been given.

All the speeches were characterized by a keen admiration of the brave pioneers and old settlers, who had borne the brunt of the contest in the settlement of this Western country, who had suffered many hardships, yet had enjoyed the life with exceeding good grace, happy in the thought that they had done so much for their fellow men.

The Guttenberg Cornet Band served the occasion most handsomely, receiving many compliments for their part in the exercises.

On the conclusion of the exercises, the association proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following re-

sult: President, William Sullivan, Guttenberg; Secretary, Alvah Rogers, Garnavillo; Treasurer, John Walter, Guttenberg. The president elect responded to the official honor conferred upon him, thanking the association, and promising to fill the position to the best of his ability.

A vote of thanks was tendered the good people of Guttenberg for their generous treatment of the visitors.

A motion was carried that the next annual meeting of the association be at Elkader, the time to be fixed by the officers of the association.

At the conclusion of business, an old settlers' dance was ordered, in which a large number participated, the pioneers mingling in the merry whirl of the dance to the joy and merriment of all present.

In the evening a grand ball was given, which wound up the proceedings of the fifth annual re-union of pioneers and old settlers—an occasion long to be remembered.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixth annual gathering of the pioneers and old settlers of Clayton County convened at Elkader, Aug. 23, 1877. It had been postponed from the regular time on account of unfavorable weather. At the time the association finally met, the weather was all that could be desired. The people began to arrive at an early hour from all parts of the county, dressed in holiday attire, their faces wreathed in smiles, evidently intent upon enjoying to the fullest extent the festivities of the day. There were fully 2,000 visitors at Elkader, representing every part of the county.

The forenoon was passed in receiving the people as they came to town, in hand-shaking, in renewing the friendships of early times, and in recounting old incidents and adventures. In this way several hours were very pleasantly passed, and were to some the most satisfactory part of the day's festivities.

After dinner the procession was formed under the direction of the Marshal, Captain W. A. Benton, ably assisted by H. H. Barnard, Esq. The Elkader Cornet Band led the procession, the pioneers held the post of honor, the old settlers came next, and the citizens brought up the rear. After marching through the principal streets, the procession halted in the beautiful little grove near the school-house, where comfortable seats had been provided by the committee of arrangements. Fully a thousand persons were present to participate in the exercises and listen to the eloquent speech of

the old pioneer speaker, Judge Murdock. This was heartily appreciated, and the frequent applause was sufficient evidence that his audience were in full sympathy with him. The prayer of the pioneer Chaplain, Henry Gifford, was very fervent, giving thanks to God for his protecting care over them during all their past lives, and asking continued blessings for the future. After the close of the oration by Judge Murdock, E. Dickens, Esq., one of the oldest pioneers, the man who built the first log cabin in Clayton County, entertained the audience in a neat little speech, relating some amusing adventures of his early experience as one of the very first settlers.

The day was one which will be long remembered as one of unalloyed pleasure and enjoyment. There was no discord, no jarring elements, but all was harmonious, fraternal and good natured.

The Elkader Cornet Band came out early in the day, and by their soul-inspiring music made the welkin ring. In the evening the spacious court-room was thrown open for a dance, which was well attended, principally by the "young settlers," who "tripped the light fantastic toe until the wee sma hours of the morning." About eighty couples participated, and the dance was enjoyed greatly.

Thus ended a very pleasant and successful meeting of the association, which will ever remain as one of the green spots in the memory of those who participated, and be cherished as are the memories of dear comrades passed away.

Frederick Hartge was elected President, and Judge Rogers, Secretary. Elkport was chosen as the place for the next annual meeting.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REUNION.

This reunion, held at Elkport, June 11, 1878, was probably second to no gathering of the kind ever held in the county. The day opened bright, and at an early hour the multitudes began to pour into the quiet little village until over 2,000 were assembled to celebrate and talk over the pioneer days of old Clayton. They came from every part of the county, but Mallor and Elk furnished by far the largest lists outside of Volga. In the latter township, the pioneers and old settlers turned out *en masse*. The citizens of Elkport each and every one did all within their power to make everything pleasant for their numerous guests,

Thomas Flaherty and Mrs. Soll furnished the dinner, which was pronounced superb, and relished as only pioneers and old settlers know to enjoy a veal feast. Everything passed off splendidly, nothing occurring during the entire day calculated to disturb or mar the happiness of any one of the vast assembly gathered on this annual feast of the early settlers of the county.

The members of the local committee, with Martin Garber at their head, were diligent in their watchful care and efforts to promote perfect harmony and good feeling throughout the day. The verdict of those present was that all had a good time and enjoyed the finest annual meeting at Elkport.

At ten o'clock the people assembled in front of the school-house, where the procession was formed under Marshal Peck in the following order: first, Elkader Band; second, pioneers; third, old settlers; and lastly, the citizens. They marched through the principal streets of the village, halting at the Flaherty House, where dinner was served. Short speeches were made and toasts given, and the hour passed off in the most happy way known to mortal man. After dinner the procession was reformed and marched to the picnic grounds on the hill back of the village, where the orator of the day, Judge Murdock, appeared on the stand and delivered an oration which awakened the greatest enthusiasm, carrying his old companions of pioneer days back to the happy past and firing the hearts of his hearers with his brilliant and happy hits as he reviewed the past and the present, and glanced into the great unknown future. The Judge did himself great credit, and the pioneers and the old settlers present will long remember the oration on the occasion of their annual meeting in 1878.

After the speeches the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, M. Uriell, Read; Vice-President, William Sullivan, Jefferson; Executive Committee, John Walter, Jefferson; Sam. Peck, Mallory; John Garber, Volga. About 200 members registered at this meeting.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The old settlers and pioneers met at Guttenberg, June 11, 1879. On the night of Tuesday, the 10th, a heavy storm swept over the country, and the morning of Wednesday came with every indication of more rain. A slight shower passed over at about eight o'clock, but nevertheless the visitors began to assemble at an early

hour. The early freight train brought them from the north, and the ten o'clock passenger from the south, and all looked as if they meant to enjoy the day. Long before noon every hotel in the city was crowded, although the clouds did not break away till nearly eleven o'clock.

About twelve o'clock the city band, with their bright uniforms, began to move around and were soon followed to the park by a large crowd of people. Here everything was prepared for the reception of the eager throng. The music stand, which was also the speaker's stand, was situated just south of the hall, and was a raised platform about five feet from the ground, and surrounded and roofed with green boughs, so as to form a neat little bower. The city park, always beautiful, was made still more inviting with bowers and seats in every direction. There were, of course, stands where could be had an abundance of ice cream, soda water and lemonade, proving that the good people of Guttenberg were not unmindful of the pleasure and welfare of their guests.

At one o'clock the procession was formed by J. W. Stahl, of Elkport, Marshal of the day, as follows: First came the city band, then the pioneers, then the old settlers, and lastly the citizens. The line of march was down Front street, through the principal streets of the city and back to the park. Here the meeting was called to order by the president, Michael Uriell, who in a short and characteristic address stated that Hon. Samuel Murdock, speaker elect, was unavoidably absent, but that the Hon. J. O. Crosby had kindly consented to fill the place. After music by the band, the president introduced Mr. Crosby, who delivered the annual address, which was most favorably received.

E. P. Moore was the next speaker. He came to the county in 1837, helped lay out the town of Monona, and was the first merchant of National. His reminiscences and recollections of early times were very interesting.

J. H. Bowman, of Colesburg, was next called upon and delivered a short address. Then followed a few other speakers, with appropriate remarks, which were often interspersed with mirthful anecdotes. This pleasantly passed the time away till about four o'clock, when the president stated that the next business in order would be the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following were unanimously elected: President, P. P. Olmstead; Vice-President, James Uriell; Secretary, Colonel Otis.

It was decided by vote to meet at McGregor, June 11, 1880.

On motion of Buell Knapp, Messrs. Knapp, Garber, Peck and Sullivan were appointed a committee to pass the hat to raise money for the purpose of buying a book for the secretary. This seemed to close the general business of the day, and the crowd dispersed to find enjoyment each in his own way, and by the smiling faces visible all around, their enjoyment must have been complete.

The afternoon was very warm, but the speakers were listened to by a large crowd, with marked attention. The music was very fine, and the park so invitingly cool in comparison with the streets that the people stayed until a late hour. The day ended with a dance, which lasted all night, and in which some of the old folks and all the young folks participated. Thus closed one of the most enjoyable re-unions ever held by the old settlers.

NINTH ANNUAL REUNION.

The annual festival of 1880 was held on Friday, June 11, at Garnavillo. The attendance was fully as large as in former years. No town in the county furnishes a more lovely place for the annual festivities; the traditions of the town are in harmony with the pioneer days, and its history is connected with the first settlements in the county.

The association met with a hospitable people, who were earnest in their endeavors to gratify every wish of the assembled veterans and make pleasant the ninth annual reunion. The streets were handsomely decorated, and festoons of evergreens spanned the main thoroughfare, from which hung banners containing mottoes: "Garnavillo Welcomes Old Friends." "Remember the Days that are Gone." "Garnavillo Remembers Old Friends." "All Welcome at the Ancient Shire-town." "For Auld Lang Syne." "Honor to the Pioneers and Old Settlers." "Think of Those that are Gone." "Pioneers and Old Settlers' Headquarters." "All Welcome at the Old Shire-town."

Turner Hall Park, a lovely, shady nook, where the exercises were had, was the scene of interesting gatherings—the young and old mingling together in happy conversation, the renewal of early friendships, enlivened by the recital of events that transpired in the olden time.

With Judge Thos. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, the orator of the day, came a number of Dubuque friends, who received a most hearty welcome. This party, consisting of Rev. William Fawcett and

wife, Judge Wilson and daughter, Miss Marion Murdock, Miss Vaupel and Robert Shurley were entertained at the residence of Hon. J. O. Crosby.

The procession was formed at one o'clock in the following order: Matthews' Military Band, officers of the association, orator and chaplain, Garnavillo Turner Society, Horse-Thief Detective Association, and lastly, pioneers and old settlers. Marching through the principal streets and returning to the park, the assembly was called to order by P. P. Olmstead, introducing Rev. William Cummings, who delivered an appropriate prayer—an earnest appeal to the Throne of Grace. A lively tune from the band followed, when Hon. T. S. Wilson, one of the first judges in Iowa, was introduced. The speech was listened to with close attention. The Judge had evidently prepared his speech with a view to interest all classes, for all alike characterized the talk as not only grand but extremely interesting throughout.

At its conclusion the band gave a favorite tune, when President Olmstead introduced Dr. William Hoffbaner, of Guttenberg, who made a short and interesting speech in German. The Doctor spoke elegantly and forcibly, and did not fail to please those who were fortunate enough to be within range of his voice, and who understood his eloquent remarks.

Frank Schoulte, of National, was called on and spoke in English, making an address that was well received.

The band received hearty commendation for its rendition of the musical part of the programme. The exercises throughout were of a pleasant character, and were received in a manner denoting satisfaction.

In the evening a grand dance was given, which was largely attended by the young and aged, all vieing with each other in the enjoyments which the occasion afforded.

The local committee, C. G. Stickford, Henry Schumacker, William Oelke, Adam Braun and Fred Cook, were diligent and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and the success of the reunion was largely due to their untiring efforts.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, P. P. Olmstead; Vice-President, James Uriell; Secretary, S. H. Shoulte; Treasurer, Sam D. Peck. The next reunion was appointed for Garnavillo.

TENTH ANNUAL REUNION.

The tenth annual reunion was held at Garnavillo, Saturday, June 11, 1881, and extensive preparations for a big time were made by the generous and hospitable citizens of that thriving little town.

Delegations from all parts of the county were present, and by ten o'clock the streets presented a lively appearance.

Under the direction of the Marshal, J. W. Stahl, of Elkport, the procession was formed in front of Turner Hall, in about the following order: Military band; officers of society; chaplain and orator; pioneers; old settlers; Walter's band, of McGregor; citizens. The line of march extended through the principal streets and back to the starting point.

The exercises in the Turn Hall Park were commenced soon after the procession had disbanded.

Mr. P. P. Olmstead, President of the association, made a few brief remarks, and introduced Hon. Sam'l Murdock, who delivered an address. A. C. Rogers was then called upon and responded briefly. The Judge is a ready talker, and one that it is a pleasure to listen to. J. W. Stahl sang the Pioneer's Song, in a manner that received rounds of applause from all sides. Frank Schulte being called for, delivered an address that merited the generous applause that followed. John Stahl related an incident that was received with rousing cheers by the audience. This anecdote as told in Mr. Stahl's peculiar manner was a pleasing conclusion of the exercises.

The exercises were interspersed with music by the military band and by the Walter family band. The selections were appropriate to the occasion and were executed in their usual good manner.

The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, M. Uriell; Vice-President, Sam'l Murdock; Secretary, A. C. Rogers.

The next annual reunion was appointed for Elkader.

In the evening a dance was given under the auspices of the Turn-Verein, which was attended by over 300.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REUNION.

The Pioneers and Old Settlers' meeting for 1882 was appointed for June 10, at Elkader.

M. Uriell, President of the association, called the meeting to order. The secretary being absent, on motion, Geo. W. Thomas was made Secretary *pro tem*. The band then played a selection. The music furnished throughout the entire day by the band was of a most satisfactory character.

Rev. J. S. McIntyre offered a short prayer, and Hon. Samuel Murdock was introduced, who delivered the annual address. The Judge is at all times a pleasing speaker, but on this occasion he out-did himself and gave his hearers an interesting and instructive talk. We make a few extracts from his address:

“Once more we have assembled together for the purpose of taking each other by the hand in a friendly greeting, and at the same time to keep alive the pleasing memories of the past, by talking over the incidents and events of our pioneer life. With a heart full of gratitude and kindness I greet you once more, and in behalf of the good people of Elkader, I bid you a hearty welcome to this festival, and to the social board provided for your reception and entertainment.

“And while we are indulging in the festivities of this hour, and forgetting the cares and duties of a long life of toil and labor, let us not forget the generous hearts and pleasing forms of those who once commingled with us on many an occasion like the present, but who are now gone forever. Brave men and fair women, they entered the battles of a poorer life side by side with us, and as years rolled on, one by one they have fallen by the roadside, and have dropped out of your ranks to be seen no more ; and while the green grass of the prairie entwines in tender folds across their graves, and Iowa's song birds are uttering mellow notes through the groves and bowers they have planted, let us on this beautiful June morning as their survivors, and as we call forth the memory of their distinguished worth, drop a tributary tear, while we utter to each other from the deep recesses of our heart that noble sentiment, ‘I wish they were here.’

Here followed an interesting account of the westward movement of nations, the discovery of America, its early settlement, and the trials and hardships through which the settlers of Iowa had passed. He then continued:

“Your climate, your food, and your early adventures on this soil had infused into your nature a spirit of liberty, and your kindness, your humanity and love of justice forbade that you should enjoy them while others were in a state of slavery, and you were

among the first to speak out and swear that no slave should ever make track upon this soil.

“You were the first to pass laws for the amelioration of the condition of women, and I trust you will not be among the last to keep from her the power of infusing her moral precepts and examples into our political controversies.

“Believing that education is the source from which you derive your ability for self government, and that the universal dissemination of learning will maintain and perpetuate your free institutions, you have wisely turned over to the State the education of your youth, and for this purpose have allowed the State to tax your industry until you have amassed a school fund that will continue to increase and last until the strife of factions and the contention of parties will scatter it to the winds.

“Other nations and races, animated by your example and encouraged by your success, have begun to follow in your path, and to-day the whole civilized world clamors for universal education, under the care and management of the State.

* * * * *

“In looking over this vast audience I can only see before me a few of the men and women I first met on this soil forty years ago. They do not now number a corporal's guard, and they, poor sightless and rheumatic men, talk to me of Dakota and other Western wilds, and to-day are thinking of leaving behind them homes of luxury and ease, and with a dog and a gun as an only outfit, make their beds again in company with the howling wolf and the rattling snake. But my dear old friends and early companions, let me admonish you that beyond your beautiful and fruitful Iowa are sandy deserts, grasshoppers, and Colorado potato bugs, and that the place for you to die is the place you have adorned and embellished by the labor of a life-time, and as you have shown us how to establish republics, to build schools, colleges and fine cities, and to adorn and embellish the land, stay with us a little longer and show us how to die. Your old companions of early days who are missing from this festival to-day are not in Dakota. They have crossed the celestial Jordan and are marking out and staking out their *claims* in a ‘land that is fairer than day,’ and you will soon receive from them a dispatch to come and make your claims by their side, and you will recognize their domiciles by the old sign, ‘Room enough for all,’ and receive from them a generous and a welcome greeting. They have only gone on ahead of you as

‘advance couriers,’ and have flayed the trees on the route so that you can follow. Do not therefore exchange your pleasant and present surroundings for the society of the Sitting Bulls and White Clouds, or the Crazy Horses, but remain with us as the old and noble representatives of a sterling band of men who made the first civilized tracks in this great valley. * * *

“Once more I bid you welcome to the feast and reception provided for you by the good people of Elkader, where you can eat, drink and be merry, and with a heart full of thanks and gratitude for your kindness to my humble self, I bid one and all an affectionate good-bye, hoping and trusting we may see many more days like the present ’ere we pass away to the happy hunting grounds of the blest.”

The remarks of the Judge were given close attention and were frequently interrupted with applause. The officers of the previous year were re-elected, as follows: President, M. Uriell; Vice-President, Judge Murdock; Secretary, A. J. Rogers; Assistant Secretary, F. Snedigar.

By a unanimous vote of those present it was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Elkader on June 11, 1883.

The procession was re-formed and marched to Boller’s Hall, where the banquet provided by the citizens of Elkader was spread.

In the afternoon everybody went up to the track where a running race took place. The band were out in their new wagon drawn by four horses, and furnished the music.

The dance in the evening, given by the band boys, was attended by about 150 persons, both old and young who whiled away the hours to the music furnished by the Elkader orchestra.

The occasion was one long to be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present, and those who had the matter in charge are deserving of credit.

CHAPTER XVI.

DARK DEEDS.

Since the days of Cain crime has existed in the world. The records of its dark deeds is appalling, and well may the philanthropists and moralists ponder over the facts that stare them in the face. While it may be his preference to picture only the bright sides of life, it is the duty of the historian to record the dark deeds of a community as well, that from that record lessons of duty shall be taught to future generations. Clayton County is as free from vice and that crime of destruction of human life as any county in the State with its population and surroundings. In this chapter is a record of such deeds in Clayton County. One of the first cases in which the life of a fellow-being was taken by another, within the present limits of Clayton County, was in the village of Prairie La Porte, now Guttenberg. James A. McClellan and Henry Holtzbecker, then Sheriff of the county, got into a personal difficulty, when Holtzbecker made some threats against the life of McClellan, and went to his own house to secure a pistol for the purpose of taking the life of McClellan, as he publicly stated. McClellan being advised of his purpose placed by his side a loaded rifle and awaited his coming. Holtzbecker appearing with drawn pistol, McClellan fired and Holtzbecker dropped dead. McClellan was arrested, a preliminary examination held, and he was acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

THE HAGERTY MURDER CASE.

The so-called Hagerty murder was probably the most shocking one in the chapter of Clayton County's dark deeds. It took place in December, 1868, and involved the deliberate murder of Mrs. John Hagerty, of Giard, her daughter and her two sons. John Hagerty enlisted in the war, and his beautiful young wife, Mary, kept a little restaurant in the village of Giard, which was liberally patronized by the farmers from the West who passed through Giard on their way to McGregor, the mart of Northwestern Iowa. Among these patrons of Mrs. Hagerty's restaurant was Andrew Thompson, a farmer of Monona Township, who always made a long stay

at her house on his way to and from McGregor. These visits were kept up long after the season closed in which it was usual to haul produce to McGregor, and the people began to open their eyes to the fact that there was an improper intimacy between the two.

Made defiant by the remarks of the townspeople, Mrs. Hagerty sold her little place and went to Mr. Thompson's home, where she remained seven years, in a separate cabin which Mr. Thompson built for her. All this time, although he himself had a faithful and amiable wife, the two lived in the most open and disgraceful intimacy. Once during this period John Hagerty returned home on furlough, but seeing how matters stood, he bade his family a hasty farewell, and sorrowfully departed, never to return. He was seen and recognized once only, in later years, by a friend. He was then a tramp, a physical and mental wreck.

In time Mr. Thompson's regard for the woman he had ruined diminished, and his manner became rough toward her. In the fall of 1868 he removed her to Portville, and after two months to Prairie du Chien. From this place she wrote him appealing letters, to which he replied by a personal call. He went back home again, and in the early part of December she crossed over to McGregor, taking rooms with Mr. Budde. After remaining here a few days, she suddenly and mysteriously disappeared with her three children.

March 29, 1869, an item appeared in the Grant County papers to the effect that the body of a woman had been found among the drift wood in Grant River, and buried by the finders. Soon after the body of a girl was found about three miles below Cassville, and a week later that of a small boy was found still farther down the Mississippi. No investigation was made, however, and the matter was fast being forgotten, when some fisherman found in the river two miles above Prairie du Chien, a heavy trunk, containing a number of articles of woman's apparel, and in addition a photograph, which was recognized to be that of Mathew Thompson, father of Andrew.

Public curiosity was now aroused, and many stories were started concerning the mysterious trunk. Many circumstances point toward the fact that there had been a murder, and that Andrew Thompson was the murderer. John Hagerty, Mrs. Hagerty's father-in-law, at once retained Judge Samuel Murdock, now of Elkader, to investigate the case, and see that justice be done. Hon. John T. Stoneman was also employed by the county, and the two

bent their whole energies to ferreting out all the circumstances connected with the case.

Then followed a thorough investigation of the murder in which Judge Murdock displayed considerable skill as a detective, and the result was that Thompson was held for trial at the next term of the District Court. At this trial Judge Murdock and Mr. Stoneman appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Noble, Hatch and Odell, for the defense. His trial began June 28, 1870, in Fayette County, Thompson having taken a change of venue. The details of this murder and trial would fill a chapter with most interesting matter, but space forbids. Thompson was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung. He appealed to the Supreme Court, which decided that he could not be hung, on account of a technical flaw in the indictment, and he was offered the choice between a new trial and imprisonment for life. He promptly chose the latter, and is now serving his sentence in Fort Madison.

Judge Samuel Murdock received the reward of \$500 offered by Gov. Merrill for the finding of the murderer.

KILLING OF LEWIS HARTGE.

Early in the spring of 1846, a squad of Indians came to the vicinity of Elkport, and there camped. Among the number was George Humphrey and Konago, the latter an untutored son of the forest, the former being possessed of a good education received in a college at Alton, Ill., from which institution he had graduated. The wild and free life of the Indian had too many charms for Humphrey, and as soon as he graduated from college he returned to his tribe and the life of his youth. Like all other Indians, this squad of Winnebagoes were fond of "fire-water," and on camping they immediately went in search of the same. George Humphrey and Konago called at the house of Lewis Hartge, and made a demand for liquor, which was refused. A quarrel then ensued, and in the fracas Konago was shoved out the door, when he immediately raised his rifle, and although Humphrey attempted to stop him, he shot Lewis Hartge and instantly killed him. Humphrey and Konago were instantly arrested, an indictment found against them at the May, 1846, term of court. The case was called and a change of venue was asked and granted to the Dubuque Court. The trial subsequently took place at Dubuque, the Indians

being prosecuted by Stephen Hemstead and Reuben Noble, and defended by Samuel Murdock and Platt Smith. George Humphrey was acquitted, and Konago convicted. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and pending the appeal Konago broke jail and escaped. He was never afterward heard from.

MURDER OF PATRICK RILEY.

About three miles west of the present village of Monona, in 1847, a liquor store was kept by Graham Thorn and Taffy Jones. On account of the wickedness said to exist there the place was given the name of Sodom. Sometime in 1847 a body of Indians collected in the neighborhood for a spree, and one evening one of the number, an old man, was found dead. Soon after he was found his son took a gun, loading it, started for the saloon, supposing his father had there been killed. Crawling up to the window he fired in with the intention of killing Thorn or Jones, but killing instead Patrick Riley. He was arrested, tried, found guilty of manslaughter, fined \$500, and sentenced to ten days in penitentiary. He was defended by Samuel Murdock.

THE GOULD MURDER.

In 1850 a murder was committed in Boardman Township, near Wagner, by Asaph Gifford, the victim being John Gould. Gifford had a claim on a small corner of land adjoining his farm, and had planted it to wheat. After the crop was sown the piece in question was entered by Gould, he obtaining a patent from the Government. When harvest time came, Gifford, with a force of about a dozen men, went to the field to harvest the grain, but were met by Gould, who claimed the ground and all it contained, and forbade Gifford and his men to trespass thereon. The latter, when he saw Gould staking off the line, separating the piece from the main farm, went to the house for his gun, and when he again appeared on the scene a hot quarrel ensued, which resulted in Gould receiving the contents of the gun in his heart. Mr. S. Olson, now living in Wagner Township, and others witnessed the affair, but did not think the quarrel would amount to much, and so suddenly was the shooting done that they could not raise a hand to prevent it. Gifford gave himself up, and was released on bail of \$2,000. Before court convened he left the country. His sureties compromised with the Government and were fully repaid by Mr. Gifford. He has been in the township twice since then,

unmolested. Public sentiment was always in his favor, for claim jumping was severely condemned by the settlers, although the law permitted it. It is said that if Gifford had been allowed to remove the standing crop, he would have given up the land, but Gould would not permit even this.

MURDER OF J. G. WALTON.

One day in the spring of 1854, Johnson G. Walton received a ten dollar bill and dropped it loosely in his overcoat pocket. John White was standing near at the time and probably witnessed the operation. A few minutes afterward Walton placed his hand in his pocket for his bill and found it missing. He at once accused White of taking it and demanded its return, at the same time taking him by the collar and threatening to thrash him if he did not give it up. At the time Walton took hold of White the latter had a small penknife in his hand, with which he was whittling, and with which he at once struck Walton in the throat killing him instantly. White was arrested, an indictment found and case called at a term of the District Court held in July. A continuance was granted and the case tried in May, 1855. He was found guilty and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Before the expiration of his term he escaped and was never recaptured.

DROWNING A MAN.

At the July term, 1854, an indictment was found against George Harold for murder in having pushed a man off the steamer "Minnesota Belle" into the Mississippi River, May 22, 1854, the man drowning. He was tried at the May term, 1855, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

MURDER OF ALONZO SHERMAN.

Minard and Ingalls Wemple were brothers and were relatives of one of the oldest citizens of McGregor, where they had been spending some time in the year 1863. On the 4th day of July, 1863, Alonzo Sherman, of Monona Township, took a load of wheat to McGregor, which he sold, and for which he received the money. He started home late in the afternoon, and when near the White Springs, about three miles from McGregor, on the road to Monona, he overtook the brothers mentioned, who solicited a ride. Mr. Sherman stopped his team and the two got in his wagon, one of

them taking his seat with Mr. Sherman, the other standing up behind them. Both of the young men had heavy hickory clubs in their hands, which they took with them in the wagon. When about three-fourths of a mile from the springs, in a lonely part of the road, the one behind the seat raised his club and struck Sherman a heavy blow upon the head, fracturing the skull and knocking him senseless. The two then robbed him of his money and fled. The horses kept on their way toward home, and when they arrived at the "Four-mile House" they were stopped and Mr. Sherman taken into the house. A doctor was instantly called, but his skill was without avail, Mr. Sherman dying the same evening. Subsequently suspicion was raised against the Wemples, who had disappeared; they were tracked to some point in Illinois, arrested and returned to this county. On the 21st of September, 1863, an indictment was found against them for murder in the second degree, on which they plead guilty. Minard was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, and Ingalls for ten years.

KILLING OF CONRAD SCHULTE.

At the September term of the District Court, in 1863, an indictment was found against Catherine Heller, John Heller and Adam Heller for the murder of Conrad Schulte, by beating him over the head with a stick, July 4, 1863. Sometime previously Schulte became the husband of Mrs. Heller, and on his introduction in the family became somewhat tyrannical, his step-sons, John and Adam Heller, coming in for a pretty good share of abuse. On the 4th day of July, 1863, while at work in the field on their farm near Garnavillo, a quarrel ensued between the young men and their step-father, resulting in a fight and the death of the latter. The case was called Sept. 6, 1863, the three were separated, and John Heller placed upon trial. After a trial lasting three days, the jury disagreed and the case was continued at the January term, 1864, at which time a noble *prosequi* was entered as to the whole three and they were discharged.

KILLING OF JOHN WINETT.

On the 3d day of May, 1865, a true bill of indictment was found against James Liggins for the killing of John Winett, Dec. 16, 1864. Liggins pleaded guilty of manslaughter and was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

In the spring of 1866, Samuel Sargent was indicted for the murder of Joseph Meier in Guttenberg, by stabbing him in the abdomen while in a drunken quarrel. The case was called May 24 and continued till the November term, when it was again continued to the following January term, when it was dismissed.

MURDER OF BRAD. PRICHETT.

Brad. Prichett was a trapper temporarily stopping in McGregor. He was known to have some money, and on the evening of April 28, 1866, he exhibited a considerable amount in a saloon in the presence of Franklin Linhart. Shortly after exhibiting his money, Prichett passed out of the saloon followed by Linhart, and both were seen to pass up and down Main street several times during the night, and passing in and out of several saloons. About 12 o'clock at night they were seen and recognized by Mrs. Gaffeny, who lived about one mile below McGregor on the river bank, while they were passing her house, going down the river. In the course of an hour or two Linhart returned alone and was again seen by Mrs. Gaffeny. The dead body of Prichett was found the next morning clinging to a log, one end of which was upon the shore and the other in the river, his body being in the water. Upon examination his skull was found to be fractured. He had evidently revived after being thrown into the water and had caught hold and held on to the log. Pools of blood were found on the ground near and signs of a terrible struggle. From that place for about forty feet to the river bank the ground showed that a body had been dragged over it. Human tracks were found which upon measurement were found to correspond with the size of Linhart's boots. Linhart was at once arrested and on his boots was found human blood, together with spots of blood upon his clothes. An indictment was found against him for murder. He plead not guilty, Nov. 5, 1866. His trial was then had, lasting three days. The jury disagreed and was discharged. A new trial was held in May of the following year, when he was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, pending which he was admitted to bail under bonds of \$15,000. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the Lower Court and he was incarcerated in the penitentiary, but has since been reprieved.

MURDER IN MALLORY TOWNSHIP.

Some time in the winter of 1869-'70, a man named Hughes and a few companions visited a saloon in Mallory Township with the avowed purpose, it was said, of cleaning it out. While standing at the bar he was attacked by Anthony Curler, who struck him in the abdomen with a knife, giving him a death blow. Hughes ran out, followed by Curler, who again stabbed him, and even inflicted one or more blows when he fell. Hughes was arrested, an indictment found against him, together with George Curler and James Runner as accessories. George Curler was tried and found not guilty. The case against Runner was dismissed for want of evidence, and Anthony Curler was arraigned for trial Jan. 20, 1870. The case was continued till the May term, when he was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year and the payment of a fine of \$100. An appeal was taken, and pending which he was admitted to bail under bond of \$2,000. Before the case was called he suffered death from a piece of meat lodging in his throat, while eating a meal.

KILLING OF NEEMAN INGALLS.

On Saturday, March 22, 1873, Neeman Ingalls, E. Collins and a man named Sawtelle, all of whom were under the influence of liquor, visited the saloon of William Blagdeen, at Monona, and were refused admittance, when they attempted to force an entrance, first at the regular door of the saloon, and then at a side entrance. Blagdeen told them not to persist in the attempt, but they paid no heed to what he said, when he fired over the top of the door, almost instantly killing Ingalls. He was arrested, brought to Elkader and lodged in jail. At the May term of the District Court following the grand jury found an indictment against him for murder in the first degree. The case was called May 21, and on motion continued until the September term, when he was duly tried, and made his defense on the ground it was an assault on his dwelling by the men mentioned, and therefore he was justified in the act. The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." Reuben Noble appeared for the defense and O. J. Clark for the prosecution.

KILLING OF MICHAEL KINNEY.

William Henry and Michael Kinney had been to McGregor July 8, 1876. Upon returning home Henry went to put up the

horses, while Kinney passed into the house. Hearing a noise in the barn Kinney went out to see what was the matter, and saw Henry beating one of the horses. He reprimanded him for it, when Henry approached him and he retreated, Henry after him. Seizing a wrench that held the whiffletree, Henry struck Kinney a fearful blow on the head, breaking the skull and killing him instantly. Not content he struck the body several times, breaking a leg and an arm. Henry then laid the wrench across his victim and left the place. Going to Monona he told what he had done. He remained here for a day or two before he was arrested. He was indicted at the September term and the case was called Sept. 22, 1876, and continued. He was tried Jan. 17 and 18, 1877, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. He is now confined in the asylum at Independence. He was defended by Murdock & Larkin.

MURDER IN COX CREEK.

Patrick Whittle and Patrick McNamara were brothers-in-law, the former making his home at the house of the latter. He was often under the influence of liquor, and in that state was inclined to be a little quarrelsome. May 27, 1876, McNamara was away from home, and on returning was reprimanded by Whittle, when a fight ensued, in which McNamara received injuries from which he died June 6 following. Whittle was arrested, tried and convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Murdock & Larkin were for the defendant.

A FATAL COLLISION.

On the 12th day of February, 1878, as Samuel Little was passing along the highway in a buggy, in Giard Township, he was run against by Col. Jones, who was driving a team hitched to a two-horse wagon. Little received injuries from the collision which resulted in his death March 25, 1878. An indictment was found against Jones by the grand jury, the case was called Sept. 6, continued to the January term of the District Court, and again continued to the September, 1879, term, when he was tried and acquitted. L. O. Hatch, of McGregor, was employed to defend.

THE KILLING OF BARNARD BANGARD.

Barnard Bangard was a poor and probably demented creature who had worked for Christian Sacks, but who had been discharged and ordered to keep away from the house. Returning to the house

on the evening of Feb. 6, 1879, he demanded admittance, which being refused he went to a window, whether for the purpose of forcing his way in or demanding his clothes will never be known, when he was shot and killed by Mr. Sacks. The latter was arrested, indicted, and tried at the January, 1880, term, of the District Court and acquitted. Mr. Sacks was defended by Murdock & Larkin.

THE POOR-HOUSE MURDER.

One of the most shocking and brutal murders ever perpetrated in Clayton County took place at the county poor farm, July 4, 1879, in which John Simons, a pauper, deliberately shot and killed Charles Schultz, another inmate of the poor-house. The history of the case is as follows:

In former times John Simons, the murderer, was a roustabout on a Mississippi steamboat. He is said to have been a rough, surly, ill-natured man, but nothing remarkable was ever noticed in the man outside of his peculiar disposition. On one of his trips up and down the river, while working at the capstan, something about the machinery gave way, and a piece of wood struck him on the head, seriously injuring him. He was put off at McGregor to die, but in time recovered, and having no friends or money he was sent to the poor-house, where he remained until the murder. The steward, Mr. Hall, never regarded him as dangerous, consequently Simons was allowed to have the use of an old shot-gun, of which he was for many years the owner. He had become quite an expert hunter, frequently shooting considerable small game, such as squirrels, rabbits, pigeons, etc., in the woods adjoining the poor-farm. He seemed to take great pleasure in hunting, and the steward was disposed to humor him in this way. Simons was also quite industrious in the garden, if allowed to have his own way; as Mr. Hall said, "He would chase a weed all over a two-acre lot."

Simons' victim, Charles Schultz, was a German, thirty-one years of age. Two years ago he was sent to the poor-house on account of inability to care for himself by reason of heart disease. Simons and Schultz were quartered together, but owing to the incompatibility of their dispositions they did not get along well together. It seems that Simons was an inveterate lover of the weed, and despite the remonstrances of Schultz, would persist in smoking, to the intense disgust and annoyance of that person. The latter made complaint, but it was useless. Finally, when he thought he had

been persecuted enough, he took a basswood stick used as a support to the window, and struck Simons several times over the head. This was the subject of a trial before Justice Ryan, but the matter was adjusted by the steward and the justice. Simons, however, did not feel content to settle his grievance in that way. He wanted blood, and nothing short of the death of his opponent would appease him. After that time he made frequent threats to take Schultz's life, but little attention was paid to him, as no one knew the terrible and fiendish motives which actuated him.

On the morning of the Fourth of July, this feud culminated. Mr. Hall, the steward, had been attending to duties around the place early in the morning before breakfast, and was returning from the barn, when Mrs. Hall said, "Do you know that John has shot Charlie?" It seems that Simons had been firing his gun several times during the morning. Mr. Hall heard the report of the gun but thought that Simons was patriotic and was merely celebrating. When the terrible reality was disclosed he was shocked beyond measure, but took in the situation at once. Being a clear-headed, brave man, his first move was to secure the murderer. Going up to Simons, who still held the gun, which meantime he had reloaded, he said, "John, do you know you have killed Charlie?" Simons said, "Oh yes! I kill him dead, sure." Mr. Hall said, "John, you must give me that gun," at the same time advancing and taking hold of the weapon; but John was not disposed to give it up, and said, "I guess I keep the gun." He wrenched it away from Mr. Hall and started off through the woods, and there being no available assistance he escaped for the time.

It seems that Simons took his victim completely by surprise, not giving him a moment's warning. Watching his opportunity he located himself on the porch commanding a view of the place where the paupers came to wash. As soon as Schultz made his appearance he fired at him from a distance of only about six feet, with the fatal result described. Schultz expired instantly. Simons was a German, claiming to be fifty-six years old, of medium size, and with nothing remarkable in his appearance.

Immediately after Simons left the premises, Mr. Hall dispatched messengers to some of his neighbors for assistance, also to Sheriff Benton and to P. C. Young, Esq., Justice of the Peace. Sheriff Benton immediately summoned assistance and started in pursuit of Simons, following the suggestion of Mr. Hall, who thought Simons would be found at or near Peter Miller's, on the Wagner road.

This idea proved to be correct. Simons had been to Miller's, who, assuming from his appearance that all was not right, had induced him to leave his gun. Simons then left Miller's, and was found on the road leading to Elkader. He permitted himself to be taken without resistance, and at 8:30 A. M., two hours and a half after the murder, he was lodged in jail.

Simons was brought for trial Sept. 16, 1879, and plead guilty to the charge of murder in the second degree. He was sentenced for twenty years to the Anamosa Penitentiary. He is now serving this sentence.

THE RECHFUS MURDER CASE.

Giard Township was the scene of a cold-blooded murder on the evening of March 31, 1881. Gustav Rechfus, a wealthy German bachelor, made his home with his brother Henry in Giard Township. On the day in question he had been to Monona, returning in the evening. After eating his supper he took up a newspaper, and turning his back to the table began reading. His brother Henry and wife were also sitting by the same table. While thus seated, as narrated by Henry and his wife, a shot was fired through a window, and Gustav Rechfus fell backward on the table, pierced with a number of buckshot and other small shot. The candle was extinguished by the shot. When lighted it was found that the victim was dead. A reward of \$1,500 was offered by the brother of the deceased for the arrest and conviction of the murderer. John B. Sutter, Jr., was arrested on suspicion, an examination held and he was at once discharged. George Ellinger was subsequently arrested, indicted by the grand jury, and is now in jail awaiting trial.

Thus closes the record of Dark Deeds in Clayton County.

CHAPTER XVII.

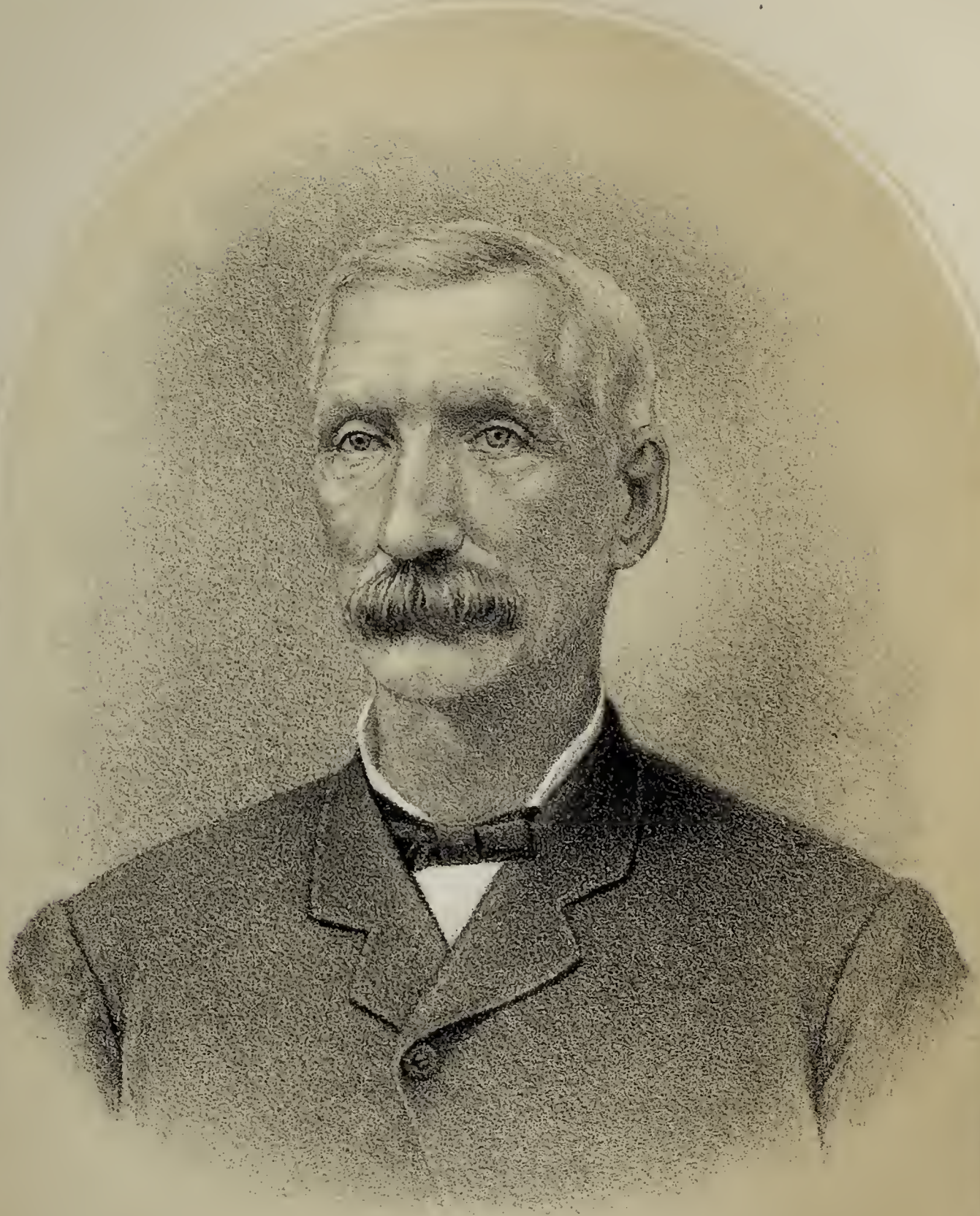
ILLUSTRIOUS AND PROMINENT DEAD.

Clayton County has furnished some of her ablest and best men to people the "City of the Dead." It is here proposed to give short sketches of some of the prominent ones who have passed away. These are arranged alphabetically :

HON. P. G. BAILEY.

P. G. Bailey was born in Uniontown, Pa., Feb. 9, 1819, and was of Quaker descent. Though he did not adopt the religious ideas of his parentage in the letter, he held to the general tenor of the Quaker ideas in the spirit throughout all of his life. Though naturally a reverent man, and at all times liberal to churches in the vicinity where he lived, a connection with any one church was never formed by him. His high estimation of the Bible was evinced when at the death of his mother he requested that the family Scriptures might become his own.

In 1845 Mr. Bailey came West, and for some time resided at Galesburg, and in 1852 he became a citizen of Clayton County, engaging in the milling business in Mallory Township. The business of miller was a trade he had learned in all its departments, but he only engaged in it a few years with a brother, after he was married, when in 1853 he removed to the present homestead. A log house was built, and the farm opened and cultivated by degrees, until at present it is one of the largest and best farms in the county, containing 1,000 acres. As a farmer Mr. Bailey became very successful. Very industrious, and always living in comfort in proportion to his means, he soon amassed a competency and became an influential member of society, socially and politically. He placed a high estimation upon the education of his family; was resorted to for counsel by all who knew him; he was an excellent business man, always ready to give others the benefit of cool, wise reflection, and never failing to meet an appointment. Of a fine social nature, he was never known to be other than kind and indulgent. Above all, he was not a man who lived to himself alone,



D. J. Woodward

and there are many who will never forget the extreme cordiality with which he greeted every one who came to his doors.

Mr. Bailey may be said to have been a model in his public life, and he has represented the people in many positions of trust. Possessing a good common-school education, based upon the good judgment of common sense, he took a decided stand upon every question of important issue. In the office of county supervisor he became intimate with the ways and customs of the people, and in 1868 he represented this county in the Lower House of the Legislature. Aside from political distinction, Mr. Bailey has been honored with many civil honors. He has been one of the managing officers of the district fair ever since it was organized, a first Director, then Treasurer and Vice-President, and this year President. Whatever success has been attained by this association is largely due to the energy of its late president. He has for many years been a Director and stockholder in the First National Bank of McGregor, and during his connection was never known to miss attending a meeting of its officers. He was also interested in the bank at Elkader. Politically, P. G. Bailey was a staunch Republican, and always stood ready to aid his country and uphold the sacred cause of free and united government by the people. He died Oct. 21, 1878.

ELISHA BOARDMAN.

This early pioneer of Clayton County and Boardman Township was born at Princeton, Conn., Oct. 25, 1781, six days after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, amidst the rejoicings of the American colonies. When quite young his parents died, and he went to live with his grandparents, where he remained until sixteen years old. Then, with an older brother, he went to Grand Isle, Vt., where, by his untiring energy and industry, he accumulated a considerable property, married an estimable woman, and had a daughter born to him. At the age of about fifty his wife died. He never married again. The daughter married a man of the same name, had two children, and then died. Now left alone, Mr. Boardman invested a large share of his property in the lumber business, in Canada, with H. D. Bronson. He got together over a million feet of lumber, in the St. Lawrence River, and started for market. In a violent storm all was wrecked. He lost every foot of his lumber. Returning to his old Grand Isle home, with his property nearly gone, he concluded that the star of empire

was westward. With his friend Bronson he came to Green Bay, Wis., whence he went to Chicago. Here, in speculation with sharpers, he lost \$300 of his hard earnings. Returning to Green Bay, to his old friend Bronson, they held counsel and concluded to follow the star still farther westward. Falling in company with a Mr. Hastings, they procured two yokes of oxen and a wagon, with which Mr. Bronson and family started across the country for Prairie du Chien. Mr. Boardman and Mr. Hastings went to the head waters of Wisconsin River, there dug out a canoe, and sailed down to the Mississippi and over to Iowa. This was in 1836, soon after the Blackhawk war. Each intent on securing a mill site, came to Turkey River. Hastings found a good site at the mouth of Otter Creek, where the town of Elgin now stands, and commenced a saw-mill. He was soon driven off, finding himself on the Indian reservation. Mr. Boardman came down to where Elkader now stands, made his claim and built his cabin where the depot now stands. Here he and his old friend Bronson lived together many years. Uncle Bronson was a good millwright. They found a small creek in Boardman Grove, running down through Clayton Center, and emptying into Pony Creek just above its mouth. On this stream they put up a saw-mill. It was on section 16, the geographical center of Clayton County, near John Barrett's. The mill was finished, the machinery all put in, and everything ready for a start. In the evening a log was put upon the carriage with a view of starting next morning with ceremonies befitting the introduction of a grand enterprise in a new world. Morning came. The dam and mill and machinery and logs were all there, but the water was gone! It had escaped through the crevices of the rock, and could never be brought back again so as to be made to turn a wheel. The stream or hollow now goes by the name of Dry Mill Creek.

One might naturally suppose, with all these reverses he would have been discouraged. But his energy of mind caused him to rise above the tide of reverses. He now returned to his cabin on Turkey River and prepared to break the soil, but another calamity lay in wait for him. The Indians stole one yoke of his oxen. Unable to break his claim with the team left, he went down by the river where it was sandy, plowed thirty acres, planted corn, raised it, ground it with a steel hand mill, and ate the bread earned by the sweat of his brow. He continued to labor until more than eighty years old. In 1843 the Turkey

rose twenty-five feet above low water mark, and swept his fence all away. Not yet discouraged, he gathered what rails he could find and fenced in a part of his field. Again the water came and swept his work away, and at this he abandoned his field.

Messrs. Thompson, Sage and Davis bought his mill site, which enabled him to improve his claim on which his house stood. In 1853 his grandchildren came to Iowa, Captain Boardman and Mrs. Betsey Grannis, with whom he resided the remainder of his days well provided for. He died at Elkader, July 5, 1876, at the age of ninety-five years, nine months and nineteen days. He thus lived to a ripe old age, lacking a little over four years of being a centenarian, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

HORACE D. BRONSON.

Horace D. Bronson was born at Chatham, Conn., Dec. 25, 1797. When he was quite young his parents moved to Vermont. He was married at an early age to an estimable lady of New York. Shortly after his marriage he removed with his family and effects to Canada, and there kept a hotel for a number of years. At the age of thirty-nine he and his old friend, Elisha Boardman, came to the State of Iowa, then the Territory of Wisconsin. Here in the valley of Turkey River, "Uncle" Bronson and Elisha Boardman made claim to a large tract of Government land, and laid out the site for the town of Elkader.

The old house that formerly stood where the depot building now stands, and an old house torn down in 1870, that stood near the house of P. Garaghty, were built by these two pioneers, and for many years served as dwelling-places for them, and as places of refuge from troubles by Indians for many a pale-faced adventurer. Uncle Bronson was known for miles around, and noted for his kindness and hospitality, even among the Indians.

In 1838 he prevailed on his parents to move hither, but shortly after their arrival his father was delivered from all troubles and dangers by the hand of death, and was buried in the neighborhood of Garnavillo. His mother survived the death of her husband some eight years, and then she, too, followed him to the grave. At death they were both very old people.

When Uncle Bronson had arrived at the age of fifty-eight years, his wife died.

For fifteen or twenty years Mr. Bronson was Coroner of the

county, and, strange to say, he was sometimes elected to office by one party and sometimes by the other, party politics never affecting him in the least.

He died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Tupper, Wednesday, April 19, 1876, at the age of seventy-nine years. For many months previous to his death he had suffered with a lung trouble, attended with a distressing cough; this, together with the infirmities incident to old age, released him from the troubles and cares of life, and his spirit has gone to that bourne beyond the waters. A large concourse of citizens paid the last token of respect to his memory by following his remains to their final resting place the day of the funeral. The services were held in the Universalist church, Rev. Henry Gifford, an old pioneer friend of the deceased, officiating. And thus passed away another landmark of the early history of Clayton County, a pioneer who was here at the beginning, when it "tried men's souls" to battle with the hardships they had to encounter in effecting the early settlements, that were the foundation of the glorious State of Iowa.

MAJOR E. V. CARTER.

Major E. V. Carter was a native of the State of New York, and was educated in Ohio. In 1847 he moved to Iowa, and located in Clayton County, first in Grand Meadow Township, and subsequently in Elkader. He taught the first school in Elkader, after which he embarked in mercantile pursuits. In this he continued until 1859, when at the request of prominent business men of the county he came to McGregor as President of the McGregor branch of the State Bank of Iowa, which position he filled until the branch bank gave place to the national bank. Soon after this he accepted a paymaster's commission in the United States service. In the arduous duties of that office he impaired his health and brought on his death sickness. In November, 1865, he returned to his family, only to decline and die among his friends. He died at Elkader, April 21, 1866, in his fifty-seventh year. During his active public and private career, he established and maintained a reputation for integrity and promptness in all his dealings which made him esteemed, respected and honored by all who knew him. It can be said of him that he had no enemies. Old and young alike loved him. The announcement of his death caused general sorrow, and a large company of mourning friends accompanied his remains to

their last resting place. He was buried Monday, April 23. Rev. S. P. Sloan, of McGregor, of whose society Mr. Carter was a member, delivered an impressive sermon and paid a just tribute to the deceased. The services were held in his church, the erection of which was due more to his efforts and benevolence than to those of any other person.

There was scarcely a man in the county more widely known and more universally respected. He possessed traits of character which could not fail to bring him into notice and command general respect. In his youth he enjoyed more than ordinary advantages for mental culture, and during his whole life he was a close observer of men and things, keeping himself well advised of passing events, and well informed on all the great questions which engaged the public attention. He was possessed of a very happy disposition, having in his nature a humorous, playful element which made him an agreeable companion of youth, and at the same time a grave and serious element which fitted him to be the companion and counselor of the mature and the aged. But his crowning excellence was the immovable integrity of his character. He was honest, truthful, frank, straightforward, unflinching, always and everywhere.

His religion was eminently practical; it was to do good; as well as to be good; it was the love of man as well as the love of God. There were two directions in which his benevolence especially took direction: first, in the cause of temperance, he was one of its earliest and latest and most constant advocates; second, he was an abolitionist, one, too when it cost a man something to be the friend of a slave. He believed in the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and believing this, he made it his political platform, and on it he stood and battled for freedom until he saw his principles triumph in the nation. Having lived an earnest life, full of good works, the peaceful death which he died was the fitting close of his upright career.

HON. TIMOTHY DAVIS.

This well-known pioneer of Clayton County was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1794. His parents had emigrated thither and carved out a home among the wilds of that then new country. It was then that Mr. Davis acquired those habits of industry and frugality which ever accompanied him through life. Inheriting a strong physical constitution, and imbued in early life with pluck and

energy, he was well prepared in after life to meet and battle with the world.

While yet a young man he left his native State, and after traversing much of this Western country, he settled in the town of West Madrid, Mo., but afterward removed to St. Genevieve, Mo., at that time the capital of Louisiana Territory, embracing all of the country west of the lakes. St. Louis at that time was a small village compared with St. Genevieve.

At St. Genevieve Mr. Davis began the practice of law, a profession for which he was evidently well calculated. Here he married, in 1823, Miss Nancy Wilson, and here his oldest son, L. V. Davis, was born. After several years' residence at St. Genevieve, during which time he took a conspicuous part in the politics of the day, he removed to St. Mary's, a town which he had himself laid out, where he remained until his removal to Dubuque in 1836. While in Missouri he was a candidate for the Legislature on the Whig ticket, but that party being in the minority, he was defeated. A like fate befell him some years after, when he was nominated by his party at Dubuque for a similar position. He was then thoroughly conversant, as he was up to the time of his death, with the political questions of the day, and his acknowledged abilities as a speaker and debater made him sought for on all public occasions.

One of the principal events of his life, and one to which his friends point with pride, was on the occasion of the timber suits in 1850, the particulars of which the old residents well remember. A number of settlers had been indicted and arrested for cutting timber on Government lands, and Mr. Davis, assisted by Platt Smith, Esq., of Dubuque, defended the cause for the settlers. It was a matter in which everybody in the Northwest was deeply interested. Almost everybody, including prominent men, made a practice of cutting and using Government timber, and it may well be imagined that when the prosecutions began there was an intense excitement that pervaded not only Dubuque but the entire Northwest. Indignation meetings were held and the newspapers were filled with exciting discussions on the subject. Mr. Davis rose to the full appreciation of his task as an attorney and as a defender of the rights of the people. In his speech on the occasion he referred to the injustice of the prosecutions in the most impressive and pathetic manner, and when he alluded to the fact that the Government would have to tear up the floors of the busi-

ness houses, the seats in the churches and school-houses and even the boards of which the coffins had been made, and which were constructed of timber taken from Government land, he certainly struck the most tender cord of popular sentiment ; and the result was an entire acquittal of the arrested parties, and immense rejoicings among the sturdy old settlers, in which Mr. Davis was rightly the hero of the day. Mr. Davis was engaged in many other important suits, among which were several mining cases which excited equal interest and made him conspicuous among the bar of the country.

In 1857 he was nominated for Congress by the Republican party and elected by a handsome majority. The State was then divided into but two Congressional districts, and Mr. Davis had a large constituency to represent. Though then advanced in years he was a prominent member of the House, and his voice and vote was ever on the right side. He had been an ardent Whig, but when that party dissolved and the encroachments of the slave power rallied the Republican party of the North into existence he became one of its first adherents, and firmly and steadfastly defended the cause of freedom.

Mr. Davis, however, was not a mere politician. He identified himself with all the substantial interests of the country, and a full sketch of his life would contain a history of Northern Iowa. The settlement and development of Elkader originated with him. He was on a political tour through Clayton in 1845, and had come to Turkey River, to the present town site of Elkader, where he found Elisha Boardman, who showed him the magnificent water-power and the beautiful town site. Impressed with its beauty and importance, he returned to Dubuque and soon after laid the matter before Messrs. Thompson and Sage, the latter of whom was sent up by Mr. Thompson to inspect the mill site. He returned equally pleased with it, and the result was that the property was bought of Mr. Boardman, and the building of the mill began the following year.

The honor of naming the town fell to Mr. Davis. At that time there was great excitement about the exploits of the Arabian chief, Abd el Kader, and being an admirer of that daring chieftain, Mr. Davis named this place Elkader. He was identified with its interests up to the time of his death. To him it was always the best place in the State. It had the best mill, the best stores, the best society and the best newspapers. He was always a warm

defender when Elkader was assailed, and he lived to see the home of his adoption rise from the wilderness to one of the most important towns north of Dubuque.

In 1854 he removed from Dubuque to Elkader, remaining there till 1857, but after the death of Mrs. Davis, in the spring of that year, he returned to Dubuque. In the fall of 1857 he was married to Mrs. Jane B. O'Farrell, with whom he lived happily until his death. A few years after his second marriage, he determined that he could not stay away from Elkader; so he moved back, built himself a fine residence, and passed his last years in the sunshine of his old friends and amidst those nearest and dearest to him.

He died Sunday, April 27, 1872. He was sitting on the porch of his residence, engaged in a lively conversation with John Thompson, his surviving partner, joking and laughing with him over old reminiscences, when he suddenly fell back in his chair, threw up his hands with an exclamation of "O!" and immediately expired. Mr. Thompson held him in the chair until the family came to his assistance, and with their aid carried him into the house. The funeral ceremonies took place the following Tuesday, and a large concourse of people followed his remains to the grave. The business houses were all closed and sorrow pervaded the whole community.

He lived a life of usefulness to himself and fellow-men, and was an active worker for the development and prosperity of his country. The State lost in him one of her choicest intellects, the community an exemplary citizen, and his bereaved wife and children an affectionate husband and kind father.

HON. M. L. FISHER.

M. L. Fisher was born in Danville, Vt. His father, Lewis Fisher, was a Baptist minister. M. L. was the oldest of a large family of children. His youth was spent upon one of those rocky farms so numerous in that State. He must have been a studious boy, for he fitted himself for college in a single year, and in 1824 entered Brown University, from which he graduated in 1828 with high honors. After graduating from college he entered upon the study of law with Hon. Isaac Davis, of Worcester, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in 1831. In 1834 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Worcester District, but was defeated, though the canvass was a closely contested one. In 1835 he was

appointed Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, which office he filled until 1839, when he was appointed Postmaster of Worcester. He continued in the office during the administration of Presidents Harrison, Tyler and Polk, and was removed on the coming in of the administration of President Taylor.

In 1849 Mr. Fisher came to Iowa in search of a home, going first to Davenport, and finally fixing upon Clayton County, purchasing a farm in Farmersburg Township. Mr. Fisher was married in 1842 to Miss Caroline Pratt, of Worcester, Mass. She died in Farmersburg Township, this county, in 1862.

At the general election in 1852 he was elected by the Democrats to the State Senate, the district being composed of fifteen counties, having three Senators. His colleagues were Warren Lewis and John Shields. He was chosen President of the Senate on the sixteenth ballot. By his election Clayton County had the honor of seeing both the presiding officers of the Senate and House from her Representatives, Hon. Reuben Noble being elected Speaker of the House.

In 1857 Mr. Fisher accepted the nomination for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, though not expecting an election, as the State had just been carried by some 6,000 majority by the opposition; but he was elected, and was not only the last Democratic presiding officer of the Senate, but the last Democratic State officer. In 1860 he was elected Commissioner of the Insane Asylum at Mt. Pleasant, holding the office for twelve years. In 1861 he was appointed by a Republican Legislature, in connection with the State Treasurer, to negotiate a war loan of \$1,000,000 for the State of Iowa. In the same year he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket, but declined to accept. The year following he received the nomination for Governor, but again declined, and General Tuttle was placed on the ticket. In 1866 he was appointed Commissioner to build the hospital for the insane at Independence, and in 1870, Trustee and Chairman of the board. In 1872 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to build the new capitol at Des Moines.

Mr. Fisher had one of the finest libraries in the State, and was one of the best read men on every topic of public interest. His character was unimpeachable, and every duty was conscientiously performed. He died at his home in Farmersburg Township, Feb. 5, 1879.

JOHN W. GILLETT.

John W. Gillett was born in Accomac County, Va., and was a carpenter by trade. While quite a young man he moved to Jacksonville, Ill., where he worked at his trade for a few months, and then made his way to Missouri. Here he remained until the spring of 1835, when he emigrated to Iowa, then Wisconsin Territory, and located his claim in this township. Procuring a yoke of oxen and a plow in Dubuque, he turned the first furrow in Clayton County. His cabin at all times was the home of traveler or friend who might chance to call. Says Judge Murdock: "His untiring industry and energy always supplied that cabin with an abundance of everything that was good to eat, and even at that early day I have seen in it at one time a whole sack of coffee, a barrel of wild honey, several hundred pounds of maple sugar, great quantities of dried venison, dressed wild turkeys, with flour, meal and potatoes sufficient to winter a regiment of men, instead of one lone little man and a dog. He seemed to live and work for no other purpose than to entertain his friends, and that cabin was known for hundreds of miles around it, and squatters living in the south part of the Territory, though many miles distant, he called his neighbors." He was an ardent member of the Methodist church, and entertained in after years all the ministers of that denomination who visited this section of the county. Mr. Gillett died in January, 1879.

WILLARD KNIGHT.

A well-known pioneer is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Franklin County, Mass., in 1814, and when he arrived at manhood he emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the lumber business on the Alleghany River. From Pennsylvania he went down the river to the State of Mississippi, and located at Milliken's Bend. While here he cut the timber and assisted in clearing the farm on which in after years was fought the battle of Milliken's Bend. Not liking the climate he started north, and arrived in Clayton County in the summer of 1836. Not long after his arrival he located his claim, where he lived and died, and here alone he built his first cabin in the edge of a beautiful grove. In this cabin he lived alone for many years, with a rifle and dog as his only companions, and year after year adding to his improvements, until he had one of the finest farms in the county.

For several years after he began his improvements the land on which they were situated was withheld from market as mineral lands, and this reservation included all the lands in Clayton County east of range three west. One morning he arose, looked over his claim, and found that a part of it had been jumped the night before by a party of men who had erected a cabin on it, and were determined to hold it until they could enter it at the land office. As soon as he saw the cabin he walked over and warned its occupants to leave, which they peremptorily refused to do, when he returned to his cabin, took down his rifle, yoked up his oxen, drove over to the claim shanty, took a turn round the corner with the chain and started his oxen, when down came the shanty over the heads of the occupants, who seeing the courage and determination of the man left and never molested him again.

As soon as he felt himself able to do so, he brought his aged parents and several brothers and sisters to the county, and provided for them all. He was present at every meeting of the Old Settlers' Society, and took an active interest in all its proceedings. During the latter part of his life he seemed to think it his duty and mission to look after and care for any of his old companions of pioneer life whom he found in distress.

"Only a few hours before his death," writes Judge Murdock, "he called me to his bedside, named an old pioneer to whom he had furnished several hundred dollars to save his home, and said: 'When I am gone some of my relatives may distress that man; I know you will not, and I therefore put him in your hands. See that no one crowds or hurts him for my money.' For several days before he died he began to talk about every old settler and pioneer that he had known in his early days, and during his last moments, and when he knew that his hour had come, he imagined they were all in the room with him, and his last words were, 'Pioneers, old settlers, Dick Only, and all of you, good —.' But poor Dick, Gillett, and Dr. Linton had gone a few months before him, and were not there to bid him 'good-bye', yet he thought they were and he was gratified."

He never married, but devoted his whole life to the care of his brothers and numerous sisters, all of whom loved him with the purest devotion. He died March 16, 1879.

DR. JOHN LINTON

was born in Breckenridge County, Ky., Oct. 5, 1811, and at the age of eleven years he moved with his parents to Logan County

in the same State. Here he assisted his father in clearing up a farm, until he was nearly of age, when he was apprenticed to a tanner and currier. In 1837, after he had learned his trade, he started to explore the county along the banks of the Mississippi River, and in the spring of that year he arrived at Prairie du Chien. Rev. David Lowery, agent for the Winnebago Indians, appointed him general manager of his business along the whole mission. For nearly five years he discharged his trust with the same honor and fidelity that characterized all his actions in after life. A strong friendship sprang up between Lowery and himself, which ended only with their lives.

While Linton was at this mission on Yellow River the Government had the buildings and farm sold, and moved the mission to Fort Atkinson, and Linton and his brother Thomas purchased it. In this stone mission-house the first District Court held in Allamakee County met. Judge Grant, of Davenport, presided, and Judge Noble and Murdock constituted the entire bar. In the fall of 1842 Dr. Linton sold out his interest in the mission farm to his brother and went back to his native State, and in the town of Springfield studied medicine with Dr. Poland, an able and eminent physician of that place. In the fall of 1844 he went to St. Louis and attended a course of medical lectures. In the spring of 1845 he left that city and made an extensive tour through the different States and Territories bordering on the Mississippi, finally locating at Garnavillo. He spent the winter of 1845-'6 in St. Louis, attending medical college, and then returned to Garnavillo in company with Dr. Burgess, a young man of finished education and brilliant talent. They entered into partnership, and established a successful practice. Dr. Burgess, however, was of a roving disposition, and soon left the country. It is said that he went to Mexico.

After Burgess left he formed a partnership with Dr. Andros, which continued with prosperity until Dr. Andros removed to McGregor. Soon after the gold excitement broke out at Pike's Peak, he made a trip to the Rocky Mountains, where he located several gold claims, and made geological explorations.

In 1873, in company with the Hon. J. O. Crosby and Hon. William Larrabee, he crossed the Atlantic and visited the principal countries of Europe. He attended the great medical congress at Vienna. Toward the close of his life he associated with him in the practice Dr. Bowles, a young man of high professional attainments.

His object in this was partly to give him more opportunity for study, his taste for which increased with advancing years.

His death, which occurred June 27, 1878, was sudden and unexpected, and his loss was mourned by a large circle of devoted friends. By his death, society lost one of its brightest ornaments, his profession one of its most eminent members, and science one of its most industrious and powerful intellects.

DR. SAMUEL LITTLE

was born in Enfield, Grafton County, N. H., May 22, 1801, and studied medicine at Dartmouth College. After completing his studies, he practiced in his native State until 1855, when he gave up medicine and moved to his present home in Clayton County. At the time he located here, that portion of the county which he chose for his home was in its wild and natural state. The rolling prairies covered with gay wild flowers charmed his imagination and he selected for his home a most charming spot, overlooking one of the most beautiful and delightful valleys in the wide West, now dotted with beautiful and enterprising villages, and neat and well-cultivated farms.

Nothing could ever induce him to leave this delightful abode or to practice his profession. For nearly a quarter of a century this kind and honorable man lived in this retreat, honored by his neighbors, and loved by an interesting family. He took a deep interest in art and science, and spent much time in reading and study.

He died March 21, 1878, from injuries resulting from being thrown from his carriage. He was returning from McGregor in company with his son-in-law, when a drunken fellow drove up rapidly behind, striking the carriage so forcibly as to throw the Doctor violently to the ground. He never recovered from these injuries.

ALEXANDER MCGREGOR,

the founder of the city which bears his name, was one of the early pioneers of the territory west of the Mississippi, and is remembered with interest by many of the "old settlers," and with esteem and even affection by a large circle of surviving friends. To perpetuate the memory of such men in the annals of the State is not only to gratify the wishes of many living cotemporaries, who shared with him the hardships and privations of frontier life, but also to confer a blessing on posterity.

Alexander McGregor was a descendant of the old Scotch family of McGregors, his immediate ancestors having emigrated to the United States and settled at Wilton, Saratoga County, N. Y., where he was born May 23, 1804. Of his early life we have been able to gather little information, except that his education was of that meager sort furnished by the common schools, such as they were at an early day in the country where his parents settled. But his native energies were such that he overcame in a great measure these disadvantages in the school of experience and self-education.

He emigrated to Chicago in 1832, where he could have purchased at that time a future fortune for a mere trifle, had he foreseen what Chicago² was destined to become. But that was hidden from the most sagacious observer in the sunken, miry and unpromising aspect which the future great city then presented. Prairie du Chien was then attracting considerable attention, and to this point he removed in 1835. During the following year he established a ferry from Prairie du Chien to the mouth of Coolie de Sioux, now the foot of Main street, McGregor, which, in consequence, soon became known as McGregor's Landing.

The boat which Mr. McGregor first used was an old-fashioned river craft known as a flatboat, and was propelled by poles. In the spring of 1840 the United States Government commenced the building of Fort Atkinson, about fifty-five miles northwest on Turkey River, and established a military road from a point opposite Fort Crawford to Fort Atkinson. As that road had to pass through the Coolie de Sioux, the present site of McGregor, it being the only accessible point for crossing the river and reaching the high table-land to the west of it, the landing became a place of considerable importance. Ground was leased by the Government, and a warehouse erected on the river bank at the foot of what is now Main street, Mr. McGregor having located his claim at this point. The flatboat ferry established in 1836 did not prove exceedingly remunerative, but when the Government commenced work on Fort Atkinson, business increased to such an extent that a horse ferry was established in 1841. In 1847 Mr. McGregor moved across the river with his family, and occupied a log cabin at the foot of Main street.

During the year 1856 (twenty years from the establishment of the first ferry), business had increased so considerably that Mr. McGregor found it necessary to exchange his horse ferryboat for one more powerful and rapid. Consequently a new steamboat of

300 tons burden was purchased at Cincinnati for \$12,000. This boat was christened the "Alexander McGregor," and arrived here Nov. 13, 1856. It was dedicated the following day by the citizens of McGregor and Prairie du Chien in an excursion to Clayton, twelve miles below on the Iowa side. In 1853 and 1854, the demands of immigration increasing, he established also a ferry at the mouth of the Wisconsin River, crossing at a point about two miles below McGregor, where he built a road at his own expense.

It would be interesting, as well as just to the memory of one so intimately identified with the history of this section of Iowa, to treat the eventful life of Mr. McGregor in greater detail, had we the data at our command; but little has been furnished us beyond what we have thus briefly recorded.

Mr. McGregor was married April 23, 1843, to Miss Ann G. Gardner, of Saratoga County, N. Y. By this marriage he had four children, namely, the following, in the order of birth: Chester, Gregor, Gardner and George, of whom Gregor and Gardner are living. Gregor McGregor is engaged in business in the city of McGregor and has several times been elected to the mayoralty. He was elected in 1870 and 1871, and re-elected in 1874, holding the office at the present time.

Mr. McGregor died at the age of fifty-four years and seven months, on the 12th of December, 1858. His illness was long and painful, but he bore it with patient and heroic fortitude, and "died calmly as if going to sleep." We can not do better, in closing this sketch, than to copy the following friendly tribute to his memory, written at the time of decease by the late editor of *The North Iowa Times*, Colonel A. P. Richardson, who knew him intimately:

"Alexander McGregor was our friend, and it would afford us a melancholy gratification to detail the difficulties and privations he encountered in the early settlement of this country, and the energies and manliness with which he met the responsibilities of pioneer life; but we are not furnished with the data, and hence this notice can not be historical, though the subject of it eminently merits and invites a minute biographic article. Knowing our deceased friend to have been a man of unquestioned integrity, averse to the application or the reception of flattery, we dare not insult his memory by the use of smooth terms of exclusive praise. In the estimation of the world, and doubtless of himself, he was not faultless, but whatever errors of life may be remembered against him are properly attributed to a moral constitution that asked nothing

but the right and submitted to nothing that he regarded as wrong. The compromise of interest with principle was unknown to a nature that deliberately took a position believed to be correct, and inflexibly maintained it.

“Many men are said to have died unregretted; their conduct has been such that no eye, moistened with the tear of sorrow, looked upon the last sad office that frail humanity could render; no interest except that caused by the remembrance of their wrongs awakened in the heart of the multitude. Not so here—the inhabitants of the town will long regret his early decease; the friends and neighbors of many years will mourn the loss of a tried friend, while anguish unutterable will possess the hearts of his revered partner and her orphan boys, when the gentle voice and the eloquent eye of the departed one present themselves to the keenly searching eye and ear of memory. Alexander McGregor was a warm friend, an open foe, a kind husband, an indulgent father, a law-abiding citizen, and an honest man. His sickness was borne and death met with a fortitude unexcelled in the records of earth’s greatest heroes.”

His funeral was the most imposing tribute of regard on the part of the citizens ever paid to a deceased fellow-citizen in this part of the State. The cortege was half a mile in length, numbering from fifty to seventy-five teams, and carrying nearly a thousand people. The hotels and business houses were closed and draped in mourning, and a general sadness was exhibited by all.

HON. E. ODELL.

Elijah Odell was born in Vigo County, Ind., Sept. 22, 1821, of parents who had emigrated from North Carolina, and was brought up on a farm which his father, himself and brother carved out of the heavy Wabash timber of Carroll County, and upon which his mother now resides. On attaining his majority he set to work to secure for himself an academical education, after which he entered upon the study of the law with Hiram Allen, Esq., of Delphi, Ind., with all the ardor of his nature, and never for a single day, up to his last illness, did he abate a jot or tittle of his earnestness or zeal. He began the practice at Rensselaer, Jasper County, Ind., in 1846-’7, where he was married about that time to Rebecca S., sister of Thos. Updegraff, Mrs. S. R. Jarrett and Mrs. W. D. Croke, of this city. In 1852 he was chosen State Senator, for the district

composed of the counties of Jasper, Benton and Warren, and in this capacity served with credit and acceptability in the same assembly with the late A. P. Richardson. He continued the practice at Rensselaer until the spring of 1854, when, feeling obliged to abandon Indiana on account of sickness of himself and children, incident to that malarious climate, he removed to Binghamton, N. Y. A few weeks of the purer air of New York restored his family to health and himself to his natural vigor. At that time Daniel S. Dickinson, Balcom Birdsall and others of equal distinction were in active practice at the Binghamton bar. The business of the place was not extensive. Under such circumstances professional advancement by a stranger must be made by slow degrees. Nothing daunted, however, he opened an office, and in a single year accomplished quite a handsome business, all things considered. But, with restored vigor, his active spirit pined for his native West, where more rapid headway seemed possible; and having visited Clayton County in the autumn of 1853, and purchased some land in Monona and Grand Meadow for himself and a New York friend, and being convinced that this climate was free from malaria, in the spring of 1855 he folded his tent and hastened to Iowa with his family, since which time he has been a resident of Clayton County, having lived successively at Garnavillo, Elkader, Guttenberg and McGregor, locating permanently in McGregor in 1858.

In July, 1869, death entered the family and took from the circle the estimable wife and mother, a devoted Christian, a light in social life, who had become endeared to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Sept. 28, 1871, Mr. Odell was again married, to the cousin of his first wife, Mrs. Emma Harper, of Williamsport, Pa., who survives him.

During the Kansas and Nebraska struggle he was known as a "silver-gray Whig;" after the dissolution of the Whig party and up to 1860 acting with the Democrats. In 1858-'59 he winced severely under the Dred Scott decision, repudiated its binding force as law, and refused to recognize its doctrine as an article of political faith. Saying so on one occasion in a public address, he was taken to task by a Breckenridge Democrat, when he promptly declared that he alone was responsible for his own political views and would brook no dictation. In 1860, when the news of Lincoln's nomination reached him, along with H. D. Evans and other "silver-grays," he publicly and promptly gave in his adhesion to his old

Whig leader. During the war of secession none who knew him doubted where he stood. In 1872 he was chosen presidential elector for the Third District of Iowa on the Republican ticket, and afterward selected by the State Board to cast the vote of the State in the national electoral college.

To him, however, political questions were secondary and incidental. To his profession the best energies of his life were devoted, and in it he became deservedly eminent and successful. Always a close student, his intellectual growth had been steady, and although at the time of his death more than fifty-three years of age, he could hardly be said to have reached his prime, and before his last illness there seemed to be before him at least twenty years of active, vigorous life. No lawyer in this part of the State was more familiar with the law libraries and adjudged cases. When he undertook a cause it was no half-hearted espousal, and he never entered upon a trial without thorough preparation when preparation was possible, and before a court or jury was a formidable adversary. On seeing him enter upon a contest with all his eager, confident strength, one often felt like repeating to his opponent Scott's apostrophe to his hero, Fitz James, when Rhoderic Dhu engaged him:

Now, gallant Saxon, hold thine own,
No maiden's hand is round thee thrown.

His magnificent will-power and intimate knowledge of the feelings and prejudices of jurors enabled him often to win verdicts by a style of address sometimes criticised by his brethren as imprudent, and which courts sometimes felt obliged to set aside. In the Supreme Court of the State none were more successful than he. Our State reports will show as large a number of reversals obtained by him, of adverse rulings, as by any attorney of the Tenth Judicial District, and probably a larger number.

In every relation of life he was a positive force, vigorous, aggressive.

His square-turned joints, and strength of limb
Showed him no carpet knight so trim,
But, in close fight, a champion grim,
In camps, a leader sage.

When the battle was on he asked no quarter and gave none; his adversary was then his natural enemy. This excited many antagonisms, but those who knew him well could not long entertain resentment. The contest over, he was himself again, and brim full of good feeling. In the day of trouble among his friends he was

a tower of strength and a well-spring of sympathy. He often fell into that error, so common with and almost inseparable from great decision of character and strong will-power, of not yielding a proper regard to the feelings and opinions of others who obstructed the pathway to his purposes, but none could be more quick than he to make amends when his attention was aroused, and few men had quicker sympathies or more abounding generosity. Only those who knew him best and had wintered and summered with him fully appreciated and understood the extent of his generosity and the great kindness and benevolence of his heart.

To his family he was uniformly indulgent, tender and affectionate. As his children grew up, he became their companion, and at no time within their memory could they find in any other place more real happiness or better cheer than at the family fireside and in his society. He died in McGregor, February, 1875.

ELIPHALET PRICE.

PREPARED BY HON. SAMUEL MURDOCK.

I first met Eliphalet Price in early life upon the border, where the civilized and savage commingled to pursue a common road, and for more than a third of a century he was my neighbor and my friend, and what I have here to say over his past life is but a tribute I owe to his distinguished worth.

He saw the country from the great lakes to the Pacific Ocean a barren wilderness, and peopled alone by the hunter and the savage, and he saw the same territory rapidly converted into States and peopled by a race of men who have converted it into blooming farms and fertile gardens ; and establishing over all a government and a civilization based upon the principles of exact justice and self-government, the greatest and perhaps the grandest the world ever saw.

In nearly all of this development of empire, of human progress, settlement and Western civilization, with all their attendant excitements, turmoils and passions, our old friend was an ever constant, prominent and untiring worker, and to write the history of such a man, to do justice to his name and memory, and to carry him through all the varied scenes and struggles of the last half century of Western life, in which he was connected, would require volumes.

He was born in Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on the 31st day of January, 1811, and as he grew up he received from his

father the rudiments of a common education, and when about eighteen years of age his father took him to New York City and bound him as an apprentice to learn the trade of a painter.

This old relic of feudal times, called master and servant, still forms one of the chapters of the law of "domestic relations," and although it has nearly vanished from Western civilization, it still clings with force to the institutions of the older States, and at the time we speak of it was in its full force and rigor in the State and city of New York, and as often made the pretense for the very worst acts of tyranny and oppression by the master over the apprentice. Here, however, was a field for the genius of our friend and he soon accomplished a thorough organization of all the apprentices of the city into a strong society, with a constitution and by-laws that taught the most tyrannical master that they had rights which he was bound to respect. This society soon raised a sum of money with which they purchased a fine library of all the leading works of that day, and it was here that our old friend laid the foundation of that classical and historical knowledge which made him famous in after years as a writer and a scholar of no ordinary capacity. Vicissitude and misfortune, however, overtook his old master, and he absolved young Price from his indenture, and this threw him upon the world to make his own way through life.

About the beginning of the year 1831 he arrived in the city of Philadelphia, and became the local editor of a paper called the *Market Exchange*, and in this capacity he soon brought himself into notice by his witty and spicy articles, many of which are more witty and mirthful than those of Ward or Nasby. But he soon tired of this work, and looking over for wider fields for his talent, in the fall of that year he repaired to Washington City.

He left Washington some time in 1832, with the design of seeing the far West and exploring the valley of the Mississippi; traveled on foot to Pittsburg, and after recruiting his wearied limbs, embarked on a steamer for Cincinnati. After remaining in this city for a short time, he took passage on a steamer for New Orleans, and when he arrived in the latter city he found a large number of its inhabitants stricken down with the cholera. Here for the first time since he left New York he found himself among strangers, without a cent in his pocket, with a dangerous and fatal disease raging around him. He repaired to the wharf in hopes to find some craft that would take him beyond the limits of that fatal scourge. At the wharf he found a steamer with her

clerk on shore checking goods that were being shipped upon her, and upon inquiry the clerk informed him that they were loading for the lead mines of Galena, and requested him to take his place at the plank and check for him a few moments, while he procured a little medicine from a neighboring drug store.

This he gladly did, and very soon the captain of the boat came along and discovered that his clerk was absent and a new man in his place, when he immediately followed his clerk to the drug store, only to find that he had just died of the fearful disease. Returning in a few moments to his boat he immediately engaged the services of our lamented friend as his clerk for the trip. Never was a service more gladly accepted or more faithfully performed, and in due time we find our young friend in Galena, looking about for some vocation that would give him a living. But to him in his youthful days, "fields always looked greener when they were far away," and he turned his steps toward Iowa, arriving in Dubuque some time in the fall of 1832.

It will be remembered that on the 21st of September, 1832, the Sac and Fox Indians had ceded to the United States a strip of land about fifty miles wide, extending from Missouri to the mouth of the Little Iowa. This treaty was to take effect on the first day of June, 1833, but as soon as the terms of it were known, hundreds of men rushed across the great river, took up claims and began prospecting in the lead mines of Dubuque. The Indians protested against this inroad, and Gen. Zack. Taylor, who was then commanding at Fort Crawford, and who was afterward elected President of the United States, was ordered to proceed to the purchase and drive out the settlers. This order he executed to the letter, and our old friend with others was compelled to leave the Territory. Like all the others, he hung upon the border, and on the expiration of the time he returned to Dubuque, and was among the first white men who made a legal settlement within the limits of what is now the great State of Iowa.

In the fall of 1834 he, in company with a party of hunters, explored the valley of the Turkey, and being enraptured with its romantic scenery, its rich and fertile prairies and its rippling stream, he determined to make the valley his future and permanent home. Returning to Dubuque to fulfill a contract he had entered into with Father Mazzuchelli to build for him a Catholic church, he again, in the fall of 1835, returned to the valley of the Turkey, and in company with C. S. Edson, a person well known

to old settlers of Clayton, spent the first winter near the town now called Osterdock.

In the winter of 1836 a Mr. Finly erected a saw-mill on the Little Turkey, near the present town of Millville. He shortly afterward sold out his mill and his claim to Robert Hetfield and Mr. Price. In the erection of this pioneer saw-mill, Joseph Quigley, still living in Highland, was the millwright, and Luther Patch, still living and now residing in Elkader, was the sawyer.

After a time Price sold out his interest in the mill, selected for himself a beautiful and fertile tract of land on the north side of the Turkey, about five miles from Millville, and on this he built his cabin.

In 1839 he married Miss Mary D. Cottle, a lady of culture, education, and refinement, and his equal in liberality and hospitality. Here upon his farm they raised a family of eight children, five of whom are still living. Two of these, R. E. and T. G. Price, now reside in Elkader; another son is now the postmaster at Colorado Springs, Col., and still another resides in San Jose, Cal.

One of his sons fell at the battle of Tupello, and another son, a Major of the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, was wounded at the battle of Fort Donelson and afterward died of his wounds. His amiable wife died in 1865, and he never married again, but with his youngest daughter, who still lives in Colorado, he kept the younger portion of his household together to the last. During his long residence of thirty-eight years in our county he always took an active and prominent part in State and county politics, and in the management and organization of parties he had no peer in the State of Iowa. In early times he was an ardent Whig, but upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise he threw his whole soul and action into the Republican party, and was among the very first, with voice and pen, to arouse the people against the strides and encroachments of the slaveholder. When the Rebellion broke out he took an active part in the organization of military companies, encouraged his sons to draw the sword, and from the beginning to the end of the great war his voice and pen was never idle in the cause of the Union.

In 1845 he wrote and published the thrilling and melancholy story of the "Mysterious Grave," founded upon no fact whatever, and from the statement that these words, "Erin, an exile, bequeathes thee his blessing," was found in the grave, the story was copied into

Irish papers, and many a poor Irish mother wept over it as perhaps the grave of a lost and wandering son.

But perhaps his most successful story, one that called forth the greatest and most numerous encomiums, and one that was read at every camp-fire in the army, and in every cottage wherever the English language was spoken, is the "Drummer Boy." It was first published in the *Chicago Daily Tribune*, and for tenderness of expression, for ingenuiey of theme, for elegance of style and diction, for converting the ideal into reality, for chaining the reader's attention and calling from him emotions of sympathy and patriotism, for the ease of deception and for its perfect and consummate delusion, it is his masterpiece. No one doubted but that the story was true, and the poor little "Drummer Boy," like Charlie Ross, was found in every village and hamlet in the land.

He took an active part in the organization of Clayton County, and held the first Justice Court within its limits. He was the first Clerk of the Board of Clayton County Commissioners, was elected the first School Fund Commissioner, and served one term as a Judge of Probate.

In 1850 he took the United States census of the counties of Clayton, Fayette, Winneshiek and Allamakee.

In 1850 he was elected from the counties of Clayton, Fayette, Winneshiek and Allamakee to the State Legislature, and it was at this session that he brought himself into notice as one of the most skillful and sagacious politicians of the State. He took an active part in this Legislature, in the organization of the school system of the State, and to his actions and suggestions are we to-day indebted for some of our best laws relating to schools.

For many successive terms he was elected Governor of the Lobby, and that body received from him an annual message, that for keen wit and withering sarcasm has never been excelled.

In 1852 he was appointed by President Fillmore as Receiver of the land office at Des Moines, and held the office during that administration.

In 1855 he was elected Judge of the County Court of Clayton County, and held the office for two years. During his term in this office he resurveyed the roads of the county, established guide-posts and mile-posts along them, remodeled the county records, and gave names to the streams and townships. When his term expired he had the satisfaction of seeing his county's records and

her finances established on a safe and permanent basis, to become a foundation for those who followed him for all time. He left every official position that he ever occupied with clean hands, and with a reputation for honesty, capability and fairness.

In the fall of 1864 he followed the brave General Hatch through all his military raids in Mississippi, and was an eye witness of all the battles and skirmishes this General had with the rebel General Forrest.

He was for many years the President of the Old Settlers and Pioneers' Association of the county, organized the first meeting, and delivered before it one of the finest and most eloquent speeches of his life time.

Long before any railroad had reached any part of the great West, he called the people of the county together at a mass meeting in Guttenberg, to discuss the propriety of giving aid to a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in his opening speech before that meeting he declared with the most prophetic vision, that he would live to see Clayton County checkered with railroads, and this he accomplished with some years to spare.

Shortly after this meeting he made another speech to a few of the old settlers at Littleport, in which he said: "There are men in this audience, as well as myself, who will live to see a railroad passing up the Volga," and after the road up this stream was completed he wrote to the author of this article from Colorado, saying in reference to it: "My dream is fulfilled, my prophecy has come to pass, and my mission will soon be ended, but Clayton County, hail!"

One can hardly realize that that giant form that towered among us so long, that mingled in all our conventions, railroad meetings, County-seat Courts, balls, parties and routs, is gone forever, and that his voice and pen, which once stirred the thoughts and hearts of thousands, are now silent forever.

Kind, courteous and social to all, whether rich or poor, his sympathies were aroused to the highest pitch at distress and sorrow, and he was at your service, while his money flowed like water. The priest and the layman, the tramp and the trader, the lawyer and the farmer, the rich and the poor, all found a home and a resting place at his house and a seat at his table.

Ill health at last forced him to take refuge in the Rocky Mountains, and in the year 1872 he sold his homestead, took the younger members of the family and departed for Colorado, leaving behind

him the scenes of his early triumphs, exploits, association and hardships, upon which his eyes were never to rest again. In Colorado he began the same career which characterized him in his early days in Clayton County, and with the vigor of his youth he visited the camps of her miners, ascended her highest mountains, looked down upon her wide-spread plains, and with his voice and pen contributed to add to her greatness and her resources. But old age and disease were fast destroying his stalwart frame, and when the fatal hour had come, his death was like the blowing out of a candle.

ROBERT R. READ

was born in Norfolk County, England, Aug. 31, 1790, and emigrated to America in 1817. He settled in Philadelphia, where he first learned of that far-away land, across majestic rivers and over lofty mountains, and through which courses a great river. Young in the vigor of manhood, and full of wild adventure, he turned his face toward the great West, and arrived on the banks of the Mississippi in 1827. In company with Governor Dodge, of Wisconsin, he made his way to the lead mines, where they each made a settlement in what is now Grant County, at this time the whole of that vast and fertile tract of country lying between the Wisconsin on the north, Kaskaskia on the south, and embracing the rich valley of Rock River. During the Black Hawk war he took up arms in defense of the settlers. He daily saw and heard of the depredations of Black Hawk and his bloody bands, and rode and traveled from settlement to settlement to alarm and organize for defense. By his advice and exertions a strong stockade fort was erected, and into this all the women and children from the surrounding country were collected. Leaving a strong guard at the fort, he shouldered a musket and knapsack, mounted a fleet horse and joined the forces collecting under General Dodge. No man was more welcome. The brave General embraced him, and shed tears at meeting again his old friend and companion of many a hard rough and tumble in the wilds of Wisconsin. He was immediately dispatched upon a dangerous scouting expedition, and no one braver or more skillful could have been chosen. He filled the position to the satisfaction of his General, and rendered signal and important service to the army with the same perseverance and love of duty which has characterized his whole life. As a compliment to his bravery and a reward for his distinguished services he was

commissioned Major of the Fifth Infantry, Grant County Volunteers. He accompanied General Dodge throughout all his campaigns against the Indians, acting most of the time as one of his aids, and was by his side at the last and final battle of the Bad Axe, which dethroned Black Hawk, terminated the war, and restored peace to the country. After the war General Dodge commissioned him Sheriff of Grant County, the county he had assisted in defending against the savages.

In 1839 he resigned the office of sheriff, crossed the Mississippi, and settled in Clayton County, where he remained until death closed his eyes forever. Here, by industry and hard labor, he made two beautiful and valuable farms, gave one to each of his boys, and with his wife retired to his cottage in Garnavillo, and spent the remainder of a long and useful life. Soon after his advent in Clayton County he was chosen Clerk of the Commissioners' Court. He found the financial affairs of the county in a state of chaos. He immediately purchased records, traced out the indebtedness, restrained the useless and extravagant issue of county orders and laid the foundation of the Commissioners' Court on a basis that gave prosperity to the county. When the board was abolished for the office of county judge, he was elected Treasurer and Recorder of the county. This office he held, sometimes against bitter opposition, and other times with no opposition, till he declined a re-election. But the people of Clayton County would not suffer him to be long out of service, and they soon elected him to the office of Clerk of the District Court. Old age creeping on, he felt his decline; tired and worn out in public service, he resigned and retired to private life, with more honors than falls to the lot of most men.

He died April 1, 1864, lamented by all who knew him. His last thoughts were with his only surviving son, in California. A large concourse of Odd Fellows, Masons, relatives and friends followed him to his last resting place.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Read, the consort of Captain Read, died Oct. 20, 1867. A local writer thus wrote of her decease :

"Thus has another of the noble pioneer women passed away. Mrs. Reed immigrated to this county, with her husband, in 1839, and long will the early settlers remember the kind hospitality which the home of this couple afforded. Mrs. Reed was a woman of extraordinary philanthropy; her attachment for those around her was such that in seeking their comfort she became forgetful of her own, and her deep devotion to her family was demonstrated by

acts of the most self-sacrificing nature. For nearly fifty years she was an earnest and exemplary member of the Methodist church, and although during her later life she was denied the privilege of attending the services of the church, yet she could always find Christian consolation in the Book of books, on which she anchored her hopes. Peacefully and calmly she resigned her body to the dust and her spirit to the Lord who gave it."

LOUIS REUTHER

was born in St. Johann, Prussia, in December, 1833. At the age of seventeen he came to New York. Two years later he went to Philadelphia, where he fell in with H. C. Grotewohl, and the two have kept closely together since, and remained fast friends up to the day of his death. Mr. Grotewohl, who was his senior in years, represents him as having been, when he first met him, a fine appearing, industrious boy, manly beyond his years. They came, almost without means, to Iowa together, in 1853, and were for a brief time connected with the Communia Colony, in this county. In 1854 the young friends went to Dubuque, where each worked at his trade, Mr. Reuther being a painter, and in 1855 they came to Elkader, where, for a time, they were partners in the cabinet-making business. In January, 1856, Mr. Reuther married Miss Teresea Lamm, of the well-known Lamm family, of Wagner Township, with whom he lived happily, and who survives him. Soon after his marriage he returned to Dubuque, where he built a house and remained sometime. In 1858 he returned to Elkader, and soon after started in business here. About 1867 he joined Henry Meder, and built the Mederville Mill. Completing that enterprise he returned to Elkader, and again started a store.

He was an ardent Republican in politics, an active supporter of the war measures of the country, during the great conflict, and in 1871 his people chose him to represent them in the Iowa Legislature, where he did excellent service through the regular term of 1872 and the special term of 1873. In 1876 he retired from active business, with a competence, and with Mrs. Reuther visited his native land and the French Exposition. He had made one previous trip to Germany, about the year 1859. It is thought by his friends that baths taken during his last German visit laid the foundation of the disease that finally conquered him. His health had been rapidly failing for many months, when, March 5, 1879,

he started to California in search of relief. Failing to find it there, or in the mountains of Colorado, he hurried home, only to lie down and die in the arms of his family, and amidst the friends who loved and honored him dearly. He died Aug. 4, 1879.

He was a noble-hearted citizen, of marked ability, active, successful, generous, eminently public spirited, always intent on helping somebody, in a hundred nameless ways, to those who lived with and near him, as well as to the community at large. Upright and honorable in all his dealings, he scorned all unfair and dishonorable acts. A lover of fairness, he hated injustice; an admirer of freedom and right, he despised oppression and wrong. With liberal views upon all subjects, he looked with contempt upon bigots and fanatics. A man of honest motives in words and action, he denounced hypocrisy.

JOHN SCHROEDER

was the second son of John T. Schroeder and only brother of James Schroeder, who resides in Guttenberg. He was born in Steinsel, grand duchy of Luxemburg, Germany, Jan. 13, 1834. He received a military education, and served in the Contingent of his native country from January, 1851, until 1854, when he resigned to come with his parents to America, but his mother died in June of that year, and he was compelled to wait till April, 1855, when he and his father emigrated to this country and settled in Jefferson Township with his older brother, James, at whose residence they both died, the father, Sept. 11, 1867.

John Schroeder was teaching school in Jefferson Township when the Rebellion broke out, and being a true, patriotic Republican, he organized a company in Guttenberg and vicinity, which elected him Captain. When word was received from the Governor that he would not be able to accept their company for a few weeks, John said, "I will not wait another day when my country is in danger," and joined Company C, Third Iowa Infantry, at McGregor, in May, 1861, as a private.

June 8, 1861, he was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk as First Sergeant; Nov. 28, 1861, was appointed Second Lieutenant, and March 2, 1862, was promoted First Lieutenant; May 14 he resigned at Pittsburg Landing, on account of permanent ill health; arrived home in June, and on the 19th died of consumption, his death being hastened by exposures incident to

camp life. He was highly esteemed and dearly beloved by all the soldiers of his company. He was buried at Guttenberg with military honors, as man never was before or afterward at that place.

REV. SAMUEL P. SLOAN

was born July 17, 1829, in Highland County, O. He graduated at a collegiate institution in Delaware County, O., and completed his studies in Lane Seminary, Cincinnati. He commenced the work of the ministry at Winnebago, Ill., Aug. 17, 1855. About the same time he was married to Miss Susan Marguerite Grand Girard, with whom he enjoyed a familiar acquaintance from boyhood. After a pastorate of marked success at Winnebago, Mr. Sloan, in 1860, accepted a call to McGregor, Ia., where he spent the remainder of his life.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion he, with all the ardor that characterized the Puritan clergy of New England in Revolutionary times, espoused the cause of the Union and freedom, and his sermons on the duties of the times in 1861 and 1862 are recollected as among the most earnest and electrifying of the many uttered by the clergy of the various denominations which aided so largely in nerving the Northern people for the awful struggle before them. In 1862, in obedience to his own teachings, he entered the army as Chaplain of the Twenty-first Infantry (Colonel Merrill's), with which he remained some five months, when failing health compelled his return to his charge in McGregor, where he continued until death called him from the scene of his labors, and from the society of a community that loved him.

During his pastorate at McGregor he received calls from several churches, and finally accepted that of the church in Des Moines. Owing, however, to his death, which occurred Oct. 29, 1870, his expected dismissal from his McGregor flock was not consummated and he died as he had lived—their pastor.

The funeral services were held in his church on Monday, Oct. 31, at two o'clock P. M. The various business places were in the meantime closed, as a proper mark of respect. Rev. J. Gurnsey, of Dubuque, conducted the ceremonies, in which he was assisted by Rev. E. Adams, of Decorah; Rev. Mr. Windsor, of Cresco, and Rev. Mr. Upton, of Cherokee, Ia. The spacious church was filled to its utmost capacity by a truly sorrowing people. His remains were taken to Winnebago for interment.

ALLEN E. WEMZER.

Although this person was an early pioneer of Clayton County, and lived in the county from an early time until his death, and a distinguished man in many respects, yet we have been unable to find any definite particulars of his long life therein.

He was, however, a native of the State of New York, and about the year 1839 he arrived in Clayton County with his wife and a small family of children. He had crossed the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, with a team, bound for the "Black Hawk Purchase," and arrived in a jaded, tired, and forlorn condition. After looking about for a short time he selected a claim on section 28, township 95, range 4, and in a few years converted this tract of land into a productive farm, and gave it the name of "Bogus Hollow."

Here he lived for many years, and being a very industrious man, he soon raised from this fertile tract of land an abundance to live on, and an extra store for his friends. Being at this time nearly on the border, his house became the resort and stopping place of all the wayfarers who came to the country for any purpose. In this home he lived for many years like a prince, sharing with every one who called on him his bed and his board, and his generosity, kindness and hospitality were known and appreciated by all who knew him. After a time he sold this farm and purchased a large tract of land above Elkader, and here, as elsewhere, his generosity and hospitality were known far and near.

After living on this tract for several years he again "sold out" and purchased what has long been known as the Banfill Hotel in Garnavillo, and here he remained for several years, earning the name of a popular and generous landlord. After a few years he again "sold out," and moved to McGregor, where he erected a hotel, on the sign of which were the words "Father's House," and followed by these words, "Eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow you go to Minnesota."

This house he kept until his death, several years ago, and here again he manifested the same generous hospitality toward all who called on him.

Money or no money, no tramp or poor man ever slept upon the sidewalk or went without a meal if he knew it, and he has often been known to hunt up the degraded wayfarer, take him to his house, feed and keep him over night, and in the morning send him away with a load of provisions on his back.

He was very original, and although a man of no education, yet he was a man of great common sense, and in his day mingled in every political contest, and when on the stump it was always a rich treat to hear and listen to his speech. He was several times elected Mayor of the city of McGregor, and for many years held the office of Justice of the Peace.

DR. AMOS WARNER

came from Western Star, Medina County, Ohio, in the summer of 1848, and located in Elkader, where he resided till his death. He was married to a Mrs. Griswold, of Ohio. He enjoyed an extensive and successful medical practice, as well as the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. He was killed about two o'clock P. M., Sept. 16, 1861, aged fifty-one years. He was returning home from a professional visit, near the residence of Mr. Upton, about one and a half miles from Elkader. From some unknown cause his horses became frightened, and threw him from his buggy, killing him instantly. His sudden and untimely death caused a feeling of sadness and sorrow throughout the whole county, and his loss was severely felt in Elkader.

His marriage was a happy one, and home enlivened by such a presence as that of his wife could not but be a happy one. Mrs. Warner's never-failing cheerfulness of temper diffused a perpetual sunshine around the domestic hearth. She was ever the kind, sympathizing and loving companion and administering angel. Dr. Warner had the faculty of attaching his friends strongly to him. They not only loved him, but they loved him heartily. He was a man who held his own opinions with great tenacity, and he was outspoken in their utterance, but they never interrupted his social relations. To be his friend it was not necessary to be of his political school. He was truly catholic in his feelings, and none more free than he from blind bigotry and unworthy prejudice. All bear witness that he was a most hospitable man. The visitor was chilled with no cold formality or stately ceremonials, but welcomed with a heartiness and cordiality that inspired him with confidence, won his regard and placed him at ease.

CHAPTER XVIII.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Clayton County is one of the best agricultural counties in the State as is shown by the reports of the Agricultural Society ; this, notwithstanding there is much broken land along the Mississippi and other streams running through the county. On the subject of agriculture we cannot do better than quote from an address delivered at the annual fair of the Clayton County Agricultural Society in 1879 by S. H. F. Schoulte :

“ Ever since the first prairie was broken by the plow in this county, which occurred in June, 1836, improvements in the methods of farming have been rather on the conservative order. As a rule, the first settlers were poor, built for themselves log cabins, and opened their farms by degrees, mostly with their own hands. They hired but little labor, and of necessity were compelled to make slow progress ; this begot certain habits and methods of doing things, out of which groove they have been forced only by the light that has from time to time been shed upon them by the spirit of progress and enterprise. Notwithstanding they may have been slow in adopting improved methods of farming, being suspicious of their value, they have been remarkably successful in acquiring a competency, as a large percentage of those who made settlements between 1838 and 1850, having nothing but their hands and robust health to start with, have fortunes now varying from \$10,000 to \$100,000 ; and no doubt a majority of them at this day think their success is solely attributable to their industry, forecast and economy. However this may be, some are now opening their eyes to the fact that no amount of industry and economy would have enabled them to amass so large fortunes in so short a time had it not been that outside enterprise and the march of improvements gave them railroads and competition in freights and facilities enabling them to market their products at a good profit over and above cost of production, and increasing the value of their lands from \$1.25 per acre to \$40, \$50, and even \$60 per acres ; and the fact is becoming more apparent that their fortunes have been amassed at the ex-



Wm^{mn} A. Preston

pense of the soil ; in other words, they have turned the cream of their soil into cash, so far as the spring-wheat principle is concerned, and now their farms will not produce on an average more than one-third as much spring wheat as they would thirty years ago ; hence our farmers have of necessity been changing the base of their operations ; more tame grasses, more corn, oats and flax have been planted, with better tillage and culture, with marked improvements in the average yield, particularly of hay and corn. There is considerable interest being manifested in growing the Early Amber cane as a sugar plant, which makes a sirup of excellent flavor and granulates without trouble by the most simple methods of evaporation.

“Formerly, through the threshing season, the nights were illuminated by burning straw-piles ; now the straw is utilized as manure, by being hauled to feed and bed the stock and absorb much that has heretofore been lost or wasted, and in due time is returned to the land as a fertilizer. By the last census it appears that not one acre of flax was cultivated; now there are many hundreds of acres grown. It has been found to be a crop, raised for the seed alone, largely more sure and profitable than spring wheat, being perfectly healthy, is not beat down by severe storms nor injured by insects or parasites. There is one phase of the wheat crop that is of considerable importance, but as yet is an experiment: A few years ago the Odessa was introduced, known to succeed well in some localities, both as a spring and a winter variety; before the introduction of this variety the raising of winter wheat had been confined to sheltered places on timbered farms. In the fall of 1877 experiments on a small scale were commenced with winter wheat (mostly Odessa) on small prairie farms; the following winter being mild the experiments succeeded admirably, yielding from twenty to thirty bushels per acre, while spring wheat was almost an entire failure. The result stimulated the planting of winter wheat all over the county in the fall of 1878, and of all varieties that could be obtained; and notwithstanding the severity of the spring of 1879, alternate deep thawing and hard freezing, the winter wheat that was sown early was an excellent crop, not injured to any extent, either by rust or chinch bug, several pieces of the white varieties yielding as high as forty bushels per acre, particularly the “Canada Swamp,” Clawson and White Russian. John Andrich, of Jefferson Township, raised twenty-seven and one-half bushels from fifty pounds sowed ; and John H. Schneder

raised forty and one-fourth bushels per acre as the average of his whole crop from some thirteen bushels of seed sown. The result of this crop has caused the planting to winter wheat from one-third to one-half the entire acreage heretofore planted to spring wheat; and many farmers say that whether winter wheat is a failure or success they will not plant much spring wheat hereafter. While we may consider the spring wheat crop uncertain on account of climatic influences and chinch bug, rust and exhaustion in a measure of the particular elements in the soil necessary to perfect the crop, it is as yet a matter of serious doubt whether winter wheat can be considered reliable on our prairie soils, where exposed to our winter winds and the alternate freezing and thawing of spring. These are not the only reasons why it would seem at the present time to be the part of wisdom to abandon the raising of wheat as a principal crop. It draws too largely on the fertility of the soil, and does not readily furnish the means of sustaining continuous culture. Again, in another line of agriculture an alarming calamity has befallen many of our farmers.

“The raising of swine has heretofore been a reliable and successful industry, but disease among them has in many places made it a failure. In some neighborhoods nearly every herd of the young animals has been almost or entirely swept away, and it still appears to be extending its ravages. In view, then, of these facts, the shifting market value of products, and all past experience, it would seem to indicate that we need a more perfect and well defined system of mixed husbandry; a system that will give back to the soil as much and more than is taken from it. Experience teaches that to raise a variety of products is the safest plan. The same reasons which apply to the raising of a variety of products also apply to the keeping of a variety of stock to consume the same, being careful not to overstock the farm, always making calculations to have a surplus to sell in the market, and, having once adopted this system, adhering to it. It may happen some year that it would pay the farmers better to raise all wheat; another, corn or oats, barley, potatoes or beans, to put directly upon the market; but because it might happen one, two or even three years, he would not be a wise man to abandon a system which experience teaches to be the best in the long run. Having gained these points at which he is reasonably sure of a living, he has something more to do. An enterprising farmer, like a man in any other business, will not be content with a bare living from

his farm. If he has any right conception of his calling, he will seek to make progress. Increased fertility of the soil, better culture, larger crops, better stock, more economical ways of feeding, and as a result increased thrift and profit; all these things come within the scope of the enterprising farmer's aims.

"If, by doubling its productiveness, he can make ten acres do the work of twenty, he gains more than he would by the addition of the second ten acres; for he raises the same at less cost of seed, labor, culture, fences and taxes. The enterprising farmer will be found at all meetings of farmers' clubs, agricultural societies and fairs, comparing notes with his brother farmers and making suggestions. Being impressed with the reasons for and the incentives to action in the right direction, we hope the time is not very far distant when the plow, loom and anvil shall flourish by the side of each other with pleasure and profit to all, ever remembering that upon the development of the intellect, the improvement of our minds in the acquisition of general knowledge, largely depends our happiness, prosperity, and consequently the prosperity of the community."

A. C. Rogers, Secretary of the Clayton County Agricultural Society, in his report for 1879 says:

Buildings and Fences.—The primitive log cabin and shanty has for the most part become a thing of the past, and given place to stone, brick and frame buildings. More attention is being paid to the protection of stock and less waste in feeding; and each year makes an improvement in the building and ornamentation of the farmer's dwelling and surroundings, in planting evergreens and deciduous shade trees and belts for wind-breaks. Barbed wire for fencing is being generally adopted.

The planting of artificial groves is confined to the vicinity of dwellings, for shade and wind-breaks; no exemptions are claimed from taxation for timber-planting or for hedges.

The planting of orchards for the last few years has been mostly confined to filling the places of old, decayed, diseased and useless trees with iron-clads. A few young orchards are planted every year, only using the hardiest varieties.

Apples.—The first settlers planted trees of almost every variety from Eastern nurseries, mostly from Ohio; the result is to this day there can be found orchards where 100 or more trees were planted with a half-dozen or less of the old stock still struggling for life. Through ignorance or want of experience thousands of dol-

lars have been worse than thrown away. Of late more care has been taken in selecting varieties that are hardy. The past summer and fall I have visited several orchards, and have found a number of seedlings from ten to twenty years old that seem to be worthy of propagation. It is the opinion of those who have paid attention to fruit-raising, that there are 200 varieties of apples now growing in this county. With the exception of crab and seedlings, there are not more than twelve varieties that are profitable. There is sufficient variety of summer and fall, but of late-keeping apples, as Rawle's Janet, there are none that are strictly iron-clads. The most successful planted orchard of seedlings is that of P. P. Olmsted, one-half mile north of the village of Monona. It was planted thirty years ago, and the trees are bearing profusely and are in healthy condition ; many varieties bear good fruit and are good keepers ; trees that bear the best fruit are the healthiest, and for the most part free from the thorny spurs that generally characterize seedlings. J. E. Corlett, near Bismark, has a fine young orchard of grafted fruit, kept in fine condition by a system of pruning the current year's growth and before the branches pruned out attain sufficient size to create a wound by pruning that will not heal over the same season. Mr. Murdock, at Elkader, has a young orchard, selected for hardiness, all bearing fruit of excellent quality. M. W. Lovet & Son, of Elkport, propagate and sell such trees as they deem suitable for this locality ; having long experience and understanding well what is needed, are getting stocked with such Russian varieties as they deem of value. From these sources there is a prospect of reaching uniform success. The greatest pests of the apple orchards are the codling moth and the canker-worm, and they are increasing. "The fire blight," as it is usually termed, has decreased for the last three years. The enemies of the bark-louse have about used up that pest in my orchard. The best and cheapest remedy that has come under my observation in fighting the greatest insect pests is in giving the swine the run of the orchard. Of the birds that are our friends, the Baltimore oriole is worth all the others that visit my trees.

Pears.—No success has ever been attained in raising pears. The blight destroys them, root and branch. On timber land a few pears have been raised of excellent quality.

Peaches have been raised in sheltered places, where great care and blanketing was resorted to.

Cherries.—The Early Richmond is the only profitable variety known. It bears profusely, and is generally a sure crop.

Plums.—Some of the Gage varieties have been raised, but are generally short-lived. On timber soil the German plum has been raised to some extent, and it is thought by some can be made a success. We have a native plum, the De Soto, that richly deserves propagation and dissemination. I believe it to be the best native yet discovered. It is larger and vastly superior in flavor to the Miner, and for dessert or canning or preserves is equal to a fine peach in flavor. It takes its name from the location where it was first found a few years since; being in the coulee at the mouth of which the village of De Soto is built, on the Mississippi River, in Wisconsin, between Prairie du Chien and La Crosse. Some persons are of the opinion it was brought into the country by the French, but it is undoubtedly an accidental seedling of the wild plum.

Grapes.—The Concord is undoubtedly the grape to grow; everybody raises it, and they produce good crops. Some seasons are too short to perfect it where summer pruning is not attended to; but a proper system of culture will make from two weeks to twenty days' difference in its ripening. The market is too limited to raise it in large quantities; a few tons glut the market. The Concords are more profitable at three cents per pound than Delawares are at five cents per pound. All the hardy grapes can be successfully grown if pruned in the fall, laid down and slightly covered with earth. The average price this fall of Concords was four cents; Delawares, six cents; The Lady, eight cents; Rogers' Hybrids, six cents. Worden's Seedling is said to be a seedling of the Concord; are an earlier and better grape, and about as easy to raise, and seem to be as healthy; it is an excellent table grape. I know nothing of its qualities for wine. I regard the Concord as useless for wine.

Strawberries are usually a sure crop if properly protected during the winter and early spring; large quantities are raised comprising the following varieties: Wilson's Kentucky, Colonel Cherry, Green Prolific, Charles Downing, Agriculturist, Seth Boyden, Metcalf, as the principal, and many others of less note. All the above, except the Agriculturist, do well on the prairie soil. The Agriculturist does well on clay ground in the timber. The market price seldom falls below eight cents per quart, or about fifteen cents for home raised.

Raspberries are raised in large quantities, and for the last two

or three years the business has been overdone. There being no large towns within easy access, and the bulk of the crop coming off in the hottest part of the season, it is difficult to sell the day's gathering before they mold. The price for picking is two cents per quart, boxes and marketing one cent, and the price during the season ranged from five to ten cents, leaving net from two to seven cents per quart, averaging net about five cents. My crop of raspberries this year yielded 5,000 quarts of marketable berries, and after paying for picking and boxes left a margin of about \$250, to pay for culture and marketing. At the close of the season, knowing that too many were being raised for this market, plowed up two acres of black caps, and kept the red ones, they being in greater demand. I have raised raspberries for twenty years, and think they do not fairly remunerate me at less price than ten cents per quart; eight cents would do if they could be disposed of to dealers in large quantities, say 500 quarts per day. The best varieties for this locality are the Reds, Turner and Philadelphia for late, and Highland Hardy for early. For caps, the Doolittle, Davidson and Thornless for early, and the Mammoth Cluster for late, and for medium, Golden Thornless; the latter is the hardiest and most prolific of the cap varieties. Its color is as its name indicates, golden; its quality would probably be called second rate; it is firm and very sweet, but destitute of high flavor. Davidson's Thornless, when its vitality is not injured by the winter, is enormously prolific, entirely free from thorns, quality first rate, but cannot recommend it for field culture in this latitude, as with me it has been badly injured by the winters as often as every third winter. For field culture I know of no better black-cap than the Doolittle for this locality. For everbearing, Lumm's for black, and the Catawissa for red will give us berries until the frost kills the foliage. The Turner is undoubtedly, for quality and hardiness, entitled to the head of the column of reds; a good bearer, its quality surpasses all others that are hardy enough for this climate, and is of a bright and beautiful color. The Philadelphia is the most prolific of the reds, and withal a very good berry, but rather soft and liable to crumble, too dull a color to be attractive as a market berry; it has never killed down with me in the last ten years, so as to prevent its producing a good crop. With care in keeping down the suckers, thinning out and cutting back the canes, the Turner, Philadelphia and Highland Hardy are the most prolific of all the varieties, sometimes producing as high as eighty bushels per acre. The Highland

Hardy, from its firmness, carries the best, and ships as safely in quart boxes as the firmest black-caps, and has a fine attractive color, but smaller and not first quality as a dessert berry, but good for cooking and canning.

This county contains a great variety of soil for fruit-raising. For apples, pears and grapes, the timber belt along the Mississippi River, with its clayey, gravelly and limestone soil and vegetable mold and great variety of exposure and natural protection, together with the influence of the river that fills the air with moisture, keeping off early and late frosts, is by far the best; free from the "blizzards" of the prairie. With proper care and judgment, in the proper location for each, adjacent to the river, many varieties can be successfully raised, which, if exposed to the drying, freezing blasts of the prairie, would be a failure. In the spring of 1849 Mr. Frank Smith and myself purchased one-half dozen apple trees each from an Ohio nursery. He planted his at the foot of the bluff near his residence, and within ten or twelve rods of the Mississippi, in the village of Clayton, and I planted mine on the prairie in the village of Garnavillo; in less than ten years mine were entirely gone; his are still bearing and apparently healthy; same varieties, among which is the rambo. The distance apart in the two localities, in a direct line, is not more than five miles.

The advantages and inducements to immigration are principally to two classes :

1. To that class who have money to purchase improved farms, thereby securing for themselves at once homes ready made, on as naturally good soil as can be found anywhere in this latitude, with both rail and water communication, operated by competing companies, securing cheap rates to the great markets for their products; a climate unsurpassed for health, free schools, churches, good society, and a public sentiment that will guarantee and protect them in all their civil and religious rights.

2. To those who, though comparatively poor but have strong arms and stout hearts, courage and industry, the cheap timber lands along our river courses present a rare opening. Many have secured these homes, and are being surrounded by cultivated fields, orchards and gardens, showing industry, thrift, increasing prosperity, contentment and happiness.

Marked improvement in stock, particularly in horses and swine, is noticed. Of the former, the Norman and Clydesdale are most esteemed for heavy draft, and their grades, from mares of good size

and action, for the farm horse of all work and hauling on the road. Daniel Bronson and Son, of National, represent the thorough-bred imported Norman stock, and James Uriell, Garnavillo, represents the imported thoroughbred Clydesdales. His young stallion, "Glory of Scotland," imported from Canada, showed some splendid colts at the last fair. Both these breeds have their friends. The Normans have been bred the longest in this county, and have produced some valuable, high-priced grades.

Swine.—The Poland-China, Berkshire and Chester White are most esteemed. J. J. Niell's thoroughbred Poland-Chinas are attracting great attention. There is a growing impression that the Berkshire are less liable to disease. Losses from disease have been large in some townships; mostly young stock; none of the prescribed remedies have done any good.

Sheep husbandry has gradually decreased in interest for the last ten years. The cause is attributed to the ravages of dogs and wolves; a heavy tax should be levied on the former and a bounty on the latter.

FIRST AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A preliminary meeting was held at Garnavillo, Friday, Aug. 5, 1853, to take into consideration the organization of an agricultural society. Elias H. Williams was called to the chair, and Henry S. Granger appointed Secretary. The following named were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, to report at a meeting to be held Sept. 10, 1853: Timothy Davis, Boardman; Robert Smith, Sperry; Dennis Quigley, Volga; J. C. Tremain, Cass; John Noble, Lodomillo; John W. Potts, Mallory, John Barnett, Beuna Vista; J. W. Griffith, Millville; Eliphalet Price, Jefferson; F. A. Olds, Garnavillo; M. L. Fisher, Farmersburg; L. Bigelow, Mendon; P. P. Olmsted, Monona; Joshua Jackson, Wagner.

According to arrangement a meeting was held Sept. 10, and constitution adopted, the first article reading as follows:

"The style of this society shall be the Clayton County Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Its object shall be to promote and improve the agricultural, mechanical and household arts of Clayton County, State of Iowa."

A committee was appointed to report officers, who made the following report:

President, Samuel Murdock, Garnavillo; Vice-Presidents, P. M. Potter, Boardman; Jared Watkins, Farmersburg; Charles W.

Richardson, Millville; John W. Potts, Mallory; John Collins, Mendon; Lyman Haskins, Wagner; F. A. Olds, Garnavillo; James Farris, Beuna Vista; Eliphalet Price, Jefferson; Robert Smith, Sperry; Alexander McCulloch, Monona; E. K. Beckford, Volga; Jonathan Noble, Lodomillo; David Merritt, Cass; Secretary, H. S. Granger, Garnavillo; Treasurer, L. S. McCollister, Farmersburg.

The first fair came off at Garnavillo, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1854. The *Clayton County Herald* in its notice of it said that the number of horses and other stock exhibited was much smaller than anticipated, and that the ladies' department was much more creditably filled than the men's. The quilts furnished by the ladies attracted the attention of "ye editor" more than anything else on exhibition; Mrs. P. M. Potter, Mrs. Drips, Mrs. J. B. Sargent, Mrs. Benjamin Wells and Mrs. A. D. Scott, each had quilts. One hundred and three dollars in cash were awarded for premiums. The *Herald* says:

"The competition for the 'spunes' was greater than we anticipated, the prize being awarded to Mary Stella, daughter of E. W. H. and Emeline Jacobs, of Clayton. This part of the fair seemed to elicit more attention and afford more amusement than all the rest. The committee acted well, their part in this most delicate matter, and they certainly cannot be accused of anything like partiality, as they are three as confirmed old bachelors as the county affords. Poor Mrs. Smoots was taken out of town on a hand-cart, and was heard to declare that she 'never would prepare nuthin' fur no fair agin; but if she did she would have married men on the committy, as bachelors never did know nuthin' and always would.'"

The first society was not a permanent one, therefore a meeting was called to meet May 25, 1861, to effect a better organization. At this meeting a constitution was adopted, several sections of which are here given:

WHEREAS, It is deemed expedient that an agricultural society should be organized in Clayton County, in such a manner as to become a body corporate under the general laws of the State of Iowa, relating to the erection of corporations, therefore, it is

Resolved, This 25th day of May, 1861, that Norman Hamilton, Samuel Murdock, Mark B. Sherman, Alonzo Brown, Edwin Sherman, and John Dice, with their present and future associates and

successors, are hereby constituted a body corporate to continue forty years, under the following constitution :

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be styled the "Clayton County Agricultural Society." Its object shall be to advance the interests of agriculture and mechanical industry, to improve the stock, and the mind.

ART. 2. The principal place of business shall be at Farmersburg (now National), and no capital is required other than the sums contributed annually by the members, the amount received from the State, and for life memberships, and the proceeds of the annual exhibitions, which can only be used for the legitimate objects of the society.

ART. 3. Any person can become a member of this society by the payment of \$1 annually or \$10 for a life membership. The privileges secured by membership shall continue as long as the provisions of these articles are complied with.

ART. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and thirteen directors, and five of their number shall constitute a quorum. They shall be chosen annually, and hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The president, vice-president and secretary shall constitute an executive committee and shall have power to do all acts necessary for the prosperity of the society in the intervals of the meetings of the board. The executive committee shall appoint persons to fill vacancies in the awarding committees at the time of the annual fairs.

ART. 5. The annual meetings of this society shall be held at Farmersburg (National), on the last Saturday in November in each year, at 1 o'clock P. M. After the reports of the officers for the year past are examined the officers for the ensuing year shall be elected, who shall immediately enter upon their term of office.

ART. 6. The Board of Directors shall meet at Farmersburg (National) within thirty days after the annual meeting, and shall prepare and publish a list of premiums to be awarded at the next fair. They shall determine the number of days the fair shall be held and see that suitable preparations are made for the same; and shall appoint committees of three or more persons each to award said premiums. They shall also make all needful rules and regulations for governing said exhibitions, and fill all vacancies among their own number.

ART. 7. The annual fair of this society shall be held at Farm-

ersburg (National), in each year, at such times as shall be designated by the Board of Directors. None but members in good standing shall be allowed to compete for any of the premiums offered by this society.

ART. 8. No horse-racing or other device foreign to the objects of this society shall be encouraged by this society or allowed on their fair grounds.

The first annual fair was held in the fall of 1861, great interest being manifested by the people, if it is taken into consideration the excited state of public feeling in consequence of the war.

Since that time twenty annual exhibitions have been held with varied success. Ten acres of beautiful ground have been purchased and well improved. Floral Hall is a building 50 x 50, two stories in height, and is well adapted for the uses to which it is placed. A good race track one-third of a mile in length is within the enclosure.

During the first decade of its existence the society became involved in debt, which crippled its energies to a certain extent, but in the years 1873, 1874 and 1875, under the administration of James Jack, the debt was lifted, and it was once more started upon a prosperous career. Great credit is due to Mr. Jack and his faithful assistants during this trying period, a time when all business interests were prostrated by the panic.

Among those who have taken an active interest in the welfare of the society, and who have done much for its success may be mentioned Noman Hamilton, J. E. Corlett, James Jack, Samuel Murdock.

The first president of the society was Edwin Sherman, while Noman Hamilton was the first secretary. The following are the names of the present officers :

Luther Nichols, President; James McGuire, Vice-President; John Everall, Secretary; James Uriell, Treasurer. Directors—A. C. Rogers, James Tapper, G. W. Russell, G. H. Bierbaum, James Jack, Freeman Bronson, W. F. Warner, Win. M. Allyn, Sanford Ballou, Larkin Green, B. F. Fox, Rudolph Schroeder, Adam Henkes, Jr.

Any person can become an annual member of the society, on payment of \$1, and a life member on payment of \$10.

CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this connection will be found a number of interesting historical events and tables too short to form a chapter, but of too much importance to omit.

JAIL ESCAPES.

On Saturday, Oct. 5, 1872, the prisoners confined in the jail made a fearful attempt to regain their liberty. Says the *Journal* of Oct. 9, 1872:

“The jail is unquestionably the strongest, best and most perfectly equipped in the State. The hall is entered by two doors, the outer one of solid wood, heavily plated with iron, the inner and strong door of bars of steel. Between these two doors there is room for a couple of men to stand. The custom of the officers, on entering the jail for any reason, is to pass through the outer door, have it locked behind them, rap on the steel door as a signal for the prisoners to take to their cells, then open the inner door and spring a lever, by which every cell is at once securely locked. On the evening in question Officers Seibertz and Sargent were about to carry the prisoners their supper. When both were between the two doors, Mr. Seibertz, as usual, rapped on the steel door, when, as he supposed, all went immediately to their cells. He was mistaken. One desperate man, Thompson, was hid close to the wall on the opening side of the door, armed with a heavy club chosen from the fire wood. The moment Mr. Seibertz opened this door and passed through, Thompson dealt him a deadly blow, at the same instant forcing his club into the opening of the door in such a manner as to make it impossible for Mr. Seibertz to close it. Of course the whole band rushed out, caught the door and pulled it open, and made a murderous attack upon both men. Mrs. Seibertz instantly sent the children to the street to cry for help, while she stood at the outer door, and through the small opening in its center did what she could by promises and otherwise to hinder their fearful work. Mr. Seibertz, though badly disabled, fought bravely, and Mr. Sargent, every grain of whose composition is

unadulterated grit, fought like a tiger. His lightning activity and unconquerable resolution did much to hinder the mad desperadoes in carrying out their plan. As soon as the officers were forced into the cells and fastened, the crowd organized, under the command of Dick Arthur, for the tremendous assault on the outer door, with a long bench as a battering ram. They made slow progress, however, the door proving wonderfully strong. Three strong men on each side manned the battering bench, while Boss Dick gave the command. The scene was a wild one, as Dick's excited and hopeful voice rang out: 'Lay hold, boys!—Run back!—Now forward!—Jam'er.'—But the effort was in vain. The door was yielding somewhat and might have given way, had not P. C. Young entered upon the scene, and with drawn revolver demanded 'time.' They were forced into their cells, the officers relieved and the prisoners heavily ironed. The effort was a desperate one, and the officers were severely handled."

During the first part of July, 1881, Ben F. Rosier, one of the prisoners in the jail, wrote Jailor Jack a letter, stating that one Charles Day and two other prisoners were planning to kill him and make their escape, and also telling him how to guard against it.

One of the inside doors to the cage, made of flat bar-iron, was locked and barred near the top and also near the middle, but the bottom was unfastened. They intended to bend the lower part of the door up, crawl through into the cage, keep close to the wall out of sight, and when Mr. Jack opened the door as he came in to put them in their cells for the night, knock him down and go.

Rosier's letter foiled them in this, as Mr. Jack at once added another lock to the door, and this he supposed would knock all their plans in the head. But as following events proved, he was mistaken.

About nine o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, July 19, Mr. Jack, with his wife, who went with him to lock the outer door after his entrance, started in to put the men in their cells. He unlocked the first door, and was just stepping into the cage, when he saw a man coming at him with a club. He threw up his arm and received the blow; the man sprang past him, and four others attempted to follow. The second man was Day, whom Mr. Jack grappled, and in the stampede himself, Day and Mrs. Jack were thrown to the floor.

The noise awakened Verne, who slept near, and he picked up a revolver, ran to his father's assistance and fired one shot at the

man Day, with whom Mr. Jack was still struggling. The ball just grazed Day's forehead, struck the floor, and, bounding, went through the front door of the jail. Mr. Day was quietly dragged back into one of the cells, and left with free scope for meditation.

Of course when the alarm reached town a huge crowd ran up there to offer their services, but they were too late.

The parties who escaped were Ed. Gilson, jailed for horse-stealing; George W. Monroe, for horse-stealing; John B. Slator, partner of Monroe's, and Ben. F. Rosier, for arson.

It seems that the men had broken a bar from the railing in the upper gallery, and with that broke the fastenings of the door leading up stairs. This door being on the side of the cage was out of sight until the jailer was inside the cage. The assault was really unexpected, notwithstanding the warning, because it was supposed that the weakness had been repaired.

It was evident that Rosier had not intended to escape, but when he saw the door open could not resist the temptation.

The other boys—Abe Shaw, Jr., David Price, Louis Bennett and John Donovan—had the same opportunity to go as the others did, but would not take so mean an advantage of Mr. Jack (be it said to their credit), for he was always the kindest of custodians.

The injuries sustained by Mrs. Jack were the most to be regretted of any part of the affair. She was badly bruised in various places, the wounds on her foot and ankle being the most painful.

Mr. Jack, although he may have been negligent in some respects, deserved great credit for the way he hung on to the ring-leader, Day.

A WILD TORNADO.

On Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1872, the village of Monona was visited by a terrific tornado. The day had been uncommonly warm, with a strong south wind, and a few minutes before four o'clock a dark cloud was seen to the southwest of the village, with another approaching it from the northwest. The two clouds closed, and the storm passed to the northeast, carrying destruction in its path. The first serious damage done was to the property of Michael Humphrey, about four miles east of the village. All his buildings were unroofed and otherwise badly injured, and his stock-yard literally torn to pieces. The storm traveled from his place toward Monona with tremendous velocity, sometimes rising in the air and then dipping to the earth, and carrying everything before it. The

cloud had the appearance of an inverted cone, and presented a majestic appearance as it came on with giant strides toward the quiet village. The first building it struck in Monona was the old Catholic church, which was crushed in its giant grasp like an egg-shell ; the storm then seemed to rise and throw out one arm to the east, which grasped a number of large trees which stood in the rear of the postoffice and twisted them off like reeds, and smote the old photograph gallery into a mass of ruins. The main tornado passed up the ravine, unroofing a barn belonging to W. C. Horrabin, displacing his house from its foundation, demolishing a smaller building, and then grappling with the depot and warehouse, which withstood the shock scarcely a moment, and were then torn to fragments and driven like chaff before the angry wind. There were five persons in the depot when the storm struck it, none of whom were severely injured. The walls of the building were raised from the roof and carried away, leaving the agent and his wife standing on the floor, which remained on its foundation. After the fury of the storm had passed the other inmates emerged from under the platform, none of them being able to tell exactly how they came there. The warehouse of Hinkley & Winkley contained about 1,000 bushels of wheat, most of which was scraped up and saved, though damaged by the rain. The tornado passed from the depot to the northeast, sacking the saloon building of F. E. Baker, taking the chimney from the house of L. A. Burbank, and carrying his barn from its foundation. The next building in the way of the tornado was a small untenanted house which was entirely destroyed. The tornado next seized the house of W. G. Alexander and hurled it from its foundation, and completely wrecked the house opposite, in which the family of Mr. Stevens was living. There were seven persons in this house, three of whom were seriously injured. Mrs. Towsly being at this house was seized by the wind and made an aerial flight of several hundred feet, but was not seriously injured. The storm from this point swept down the ravine toward the residence of P. P. Olmsted, carrying destruction in its way. The tornado from this point seemed to raise and pass down the Yellow River.

Some idea of the violence of the wind may be obtained from the fact that portions of the depot were carried the distance of one mile, and shingles driven with sufficient force to penetrate the side of a house and remained sticking through the siding. A rafter from the depot was found sticking in a field nearly a half mile from the

village, where it had been carried by the wind and plunged to the depth of several feet into the ground. The path of the storm was not over 100 feet wide, but the desolation within that strip was complete.

STORM.

On Saturday evening, July 5, 1881, a heavy storm passed over Clayton County, says the *McGregor News*:

At 9 o'clock the first drops fell, and from then until 10 the rain fell in torrents. The most intense darkness prevailed, only lighted by blinding flashes of sheet-lightning, with occasional thunder bolts that rent the air and made the hills echo. The fury of the united storms was beyond all description, and the oldest residents had never seen anything like it. Twenty minutes after the rain began to pour down it became evident that a flood was inevitable. The water washed down Main street to the river in one torrent.

Mr. Frank Larrabee's record shows the enormous rainfall of four inches and sixty-six hundredths (4.96), nearly all of which fell in the hour between 9 and 10. This is the heaviest rainfall recorded. June 9, 1876, four inches fell, but it was during a whole night. It rained all of Saturday night, but nearly all fell in the hour that caused the flood.

The Evans House was flooded; all the stores from Church's livery to the bank were served in a like manner; foundation torn from the Mike O'Brien house. Stauer & Co. had several thousand feet of lumber washed into the river; the city will have to relay nearly all the sidewalks on Main street. It is estimated that it will cost the city \$3,000 to make good the damage sustained. Among the business men that are heaviest losers are S. J. Peterson, E. R. Barron, R. Lindsay and Patrick & Updegraff.

DEATH IN THE FLAMES.

Peter Oleson, Jonas Oleson and Louis Oleson were residents of the Swede settlement about three miles from McGregor. They occupied a log hut in company with others of their countrymen in the neighborhood for some time, keeping house after their own style and fashion. During the summer season they worked in a mill, and being frugal and saving they managed to lay by a snug little sum each year. It is presumed that Louis Oleson had at least \$600 put by, the fruit of hard earnings. Nov. 24, 1876, the three came to McGregor for the settlement of their season's

wages, and after receiving the amount due, proceeded to enjoy a happy union over the flowing bowl. By the time they started to return home they were rather "full."

Arriving at their log house, weary from the exciting scenes through which they had passed, they enjoyed a quiet smoke and rolled into bed together. Soon they were oblivious to all things surrounding them. About eleven o'clock Peter Oleson woke up to find the house in a full blaze of fire. Quickly apprising his companions of the situation, he bolted through the flames for the door, through which he made an exit, but not until he had badly burned his hands, shoulders and head. Jonas Oleson made for a window, and smashing out the sash made good his escape without any serious injury. Louis Oleson, however, was not able to escape. Jonas, after making his exit from the building, turned to look after Louis, and saw him crawling around on the floor, evidently blinded and smothered from the intense smoke and flame, and finally he rolled over and expired. Jonas was unable to grant poor Louis any assistance, so rapidly did the flames spread, and envelop the whole building. The body was burned to a crisp, nothing remaining but the trunk and a few bones, which were gathered up the next day and consigned to a coffin and to a narrow cell in the Swede burial ground.

The origin of the fire is imputed to the careless use of the pipe, they having come home with their pipes well charged, and before retiring they had smoked in the room adjoining the bed-room, where the fire originated. Louis Oleson was about twenty years of age.

POSTOFFICES IN CLAYTON COUNTY.

Although Clayton County has no large city it has a large number of small villages, each with its postoffice. There are thirty-seven postoffices in this county, a number not equaled by any other in Iowa. The following are the names: Beulah, Bismark, Ceres, Clayton, Communia, Council Hill, East Elkport, Edgewood, Elkader, Elkport, Farmersburg, Garnavillo, Gem, Giard, Guttenberg, Hardin, Highland, Littleport, Luana, McGregor, Mederville, Millville, Monona, National, North Beuna Vista, North McGregor, Osborne Station, Osterdock, Read, Saint Olaf, Saint Sebald, Strawberry Point, Turkey River, Updegraff, Volga City, Wagner, Wood Center.

CLAYTON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Among the important society organizations of the county may be mentioned the Clayton County Medical Society, which was organized May 14, 1879, with a membership of thirteen.

The names of the officers elected at the time of organization were as follows :

President, D. W. Chase, M. D.; Vice-President, K. F. Purdy, M. D.; Secretary, S. N. Bixby, M. D.; Treasurer, J. W. McLean, M. D.

The society has a membership constantly increasing, and its members are among the most successful, efficient and qualified in the medical profession of Iowa.

RAILROADS.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company now control all the railroad lines passing through Clayton County.

Iowa and Minnesota Division.—This road was begun in 1857, under the name of the McGregor, St. Peters & Missouri Railroad. John Thompson, of Elkader, was President. In 1862 the McGregor Western Railroad Company was formed, which bought out the road, and extended it as far as Calmar. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul purchased a controlling interest in 1864. The road passes through North McGregor, Beulah Junction, where it connects with the Elkader branch, Monona, Luana, and leaves Clayton County in the middle of the northern line of Grand Meadow Township.

Dubuque Division.—This division was originally built by the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad Company, and passes along the river on the eastern boundary of the county, passing the stations of Turkey River, Guttenberg, Clayton, McGregor and North McGregor,

The Volga Branch of the Dubuque Division was built in 1871, and runs from Turkey River to Wadena, having in Clayton County the stations of Elkport, Littleport, Mederville, Osborne and Volga City.

Racine & Southwestern Division.—The Davenport line of this division passes through the southwestern part of the county, having stations at Edgewood and Strawberry Point (Enfield).

Iowa Eastern.—This road was finished as far as Elkader in 1875, and did a fair business till April, 1876, when a large amount

of track was washed out by a violent storm. This track was never rebuilt ; so Elkader was left about three miles from the end of the road. Judge Williams, as President of the road, continued to operate it until April, 1882, in the meantime trying in vain to raise the money to extend it to some important terminal point. It was finally disposed of to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, who changed its name to the Elkader Branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

MARRIAGES.

The first marriage recorded in Clayton County is that of Thomas B. Walker and Susan E. Lyons, both of Clayton County. The ceremony was performed Oct. 10, 1839, by Eliphalet Price, then Justice of the Peace. The next was that of Cyrus Henderson, of Prairie du Chien, and Miss Harriet M. Wells, of Clayton County. This couple were united in the holy bonds of matrimony on Sunday, April 26, 1840. The ceremony took place at the house of Wm. Walker, and was performed by Eliphalet Price.

In the year 1841 three marriages took place, the names of the participants being as follows : H. H. Singer and Martha J. Gould, both of the Boardman settlement, married March 25; James S. De Palos and Sarah Mclelland, of Clayton County, married at Prairie La Porte, Aug. 8, by Rev. William Simpson ; Alexander O'Neil, of Black River, Wis., and Elizabeth M. Daudley, of Yellow River, Clayton County, married April 8.

From this time on the number of marriages has steadily increased, keeping pace with the growth of the county in population.

LITERATURE.

Outside of the editorial fraternity Clayton County presents the name of no one who has adopted literature as a profession. Of contributors to the public press, Prof. Craig, Judge Price and Judge Murdock have been the most noted. Prof. Craig was a Scotchman by birth, who came to the county in its second decade. He was a gentleman and a scholar in every sense of the word. As a specimen of his poetical effusions the following is given:

TO FORTUNE.

Fortune, thou art no friend of mine
Wherefore I cannot tell,
For I am no ungrateful dog,
And love thy favors well.

If I had ever slighted aught
That from thy bounty sprung,
It might be just that thus my heart
Should by thy hate be wrung.

But when thy star has broke the cloud
That frowned upon my way,
With rapture danced I not along
And blessed the glorious ray?

Thy hand has been upon my heart,
A heart that had been free
And buoyant as the mountain breeze,
If not oppressed by thee.

For friends, and friends though poor, as I
As ever grasped a hand,
I thank thee, and for liberty
From petty low command.

With these, perhaps, a joyous heart
Might combat every care;
But even humility for more
May raise a modest prayer.

The prayer I offer, hear and grant,
No lavish wish is mine;
I care not for a sumptuous board,
But let me always dine.

I covet not a costly suit,
But warm and neatly made;
And when the tailor's bill is due,
The power to see it paid.

I covet not the pomp of State,
Nor care for lordly hall;
I wish to see no menials come
Obsequious to my call.

But be it always in my power
To help a friend in need,
That so I, as the proverb says,
May prove a friend indeed.

Exemption from the toils of life
For years I will not ask;
But let them easier grow as age
Unfits me for the task.

And when my head is silvered o'er
 May constancy and worth
 And filial love and innocence,
 Adorn my cottage hearth.

And when I at last reach the bourne
 Of life's uncertain span,
 Let it be said above my grave,
 "Here lies an honest man."

Hon. Samuel Murdock, on the death of Prof. Craig, penned the following lines :

You are gone, noble soul, to the land of the blest,
 And hushed are thy harpstrings forever,
 And silent and lone is thy "home in the West,"
 On the banks of that "murmuring river."
 You left your own land that is hallowed in song,
 Where man roams in beauty and pride,
 And where genius and glory still seem to belong,
 On the banks of your own native Clyde,
 To find a "new home," as you said, in the West,
 "In the land of the free" and the brave ;
 "Where hope whispers," here the exile can find rest
 And lie down in peace in his grave,
 You reared the rude cot, midst the "glens and the braves,"
 On the spot where the red man once trod ;
 And here in devotion you sung your sweet lays,
 And fearlessly worshiped your God.
 Soft music gushed forth from thy lips in sweet praise,
 As you roamed o'er the prairies afar ;
 And thy song from that cottage re-echoed its lays,
 Like the notes from the lovely guitar.
 You wandered along by the banks of the stream,
 And sung to its murmuring roar,
 While its waters reflected to you a bright beam
 From the pebbles washed up on its shore.
 The river still "murmurs," the flowers still bloom,
 The green thistle still waves above thee,
 The wild birds still mingle their notes o'er thy tomb,
 With the voice of a friend who once loved thee.
 The cot is still standing, the grass is still green,
 The thistle still waves round the door,
 But sad thoughts send forward a blur o'er the scene,
 For the wild moss has covered the floor.
 This tells me too plainly its inmate has gone,
 Big tears fall like rain from my eyes ;
 And thy "quivering harp," which the breeze played upon,
 No more sends its notes to the skies.
 Where blooms the wild daisies, your ashes now rest,
 That cottage now knows you no more ;
 You "sleep your last sleep" on the "prairies' wide breast,"
 Near the banks of that "murmuring shore."

You are gone, noble soul, to the land of the blest,
 "Subservient to nature's" great plan,
 And one stands above you, who can say to the rest,
 In this grave "lies a good honest man."

Miss Marion Murdock, daughter of Judge Murdock, though giving her attention almost exclusively to elocution as a profession, has yet written many pieces worthy of being preserved. As a specimen of her poetical writings the following selection is made :

HOME.

In every land the wide earth round,
 Wherever human hearts are found,
 Exists some charm to cheer and bless,
 Some royal road to happiness.
 No power would portion every grace,
 Or blessing to a favored race,
 What here we covet, there we find,
 Such is His care for all mankind.
 The groves are green in every clime,
 All breezes have their balmy time;
 Kind spring its world of sweetness yields,
 And sunlight falls on countless fields.
 The birds with beauteous wings unfurled,
 Are taking music round the world;
 And some that have not brilliant crests,
 That were not reared in tropic nests,
 As if distinction would be wrong,
 Are far more beautiful in song.
 The daisy on that island lea
 Has still its type beyond the sea,
 And though enshrined in Scotia's heart,
 The heather has its counterpart.
 Thus nature with her magic skill,
 Her wondrous art and kindly will,
 Has cast her pearls on every side,
 And hung her pictures far and wide.

Where'er the land, whate'er the speech,
 Her power the humblest heart may reach,
 When Nature sways, the soul refines,
 Mid tropic palms, or arctic climes.
 But born to climes, and reared to see
 In every native flower and tree
 A dearer friend than could be found
 In all the stranger world around;
 Where'er the place, or east or west,
 We love our childhood home the best.
 All turned to native keys, we play
 Discordant notes when far away,

And should our Mecca bid us roam
 Our beacon-light is still at home.
 Shut in from all the care and strife
 That vex us in this varied life,
 We have our little world once more,
 And we are children as of yore,
 When all was trust, before we knew
 There must be days of doubting too;
 Before the world was half so wide,
 Before we knew its sterner side,
 And all the tumult, all the tears,
 And all the toil of future years.
 There blame is only covered praise,
 And hidden from the critic's gaze.
 And, sheltered by a mother's pride,
 Our "failings lean to virtue's side,"
 Our triumphs have a willing ear,
 Our griefs a sympathetic tear.

Where may we rest with lighter heart,
 Or live with less of studied art?
 Where may we learn with purer mind
 The lesson—love to all mankind?
 That doctrine, dimly understood,
 Of universal brotherhood?
 Sweet home! Can Heaven reward us more?
 Can there be dearer hope in store
 Than this—some haven where we go—
 A counterpart of home below?
 With all its love, without its loss,
 The crown of earth without the cross.

CENSUS REPORTS SHOWING THE POPULATION AT EACH ENUMERATION
 SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY:

1838.....	274
1840.....	1,044
1844.....	1,200
1846.....	1,500
1847.....	2,176
1849.....	3,000
1850.....	3,873
1851.....	5,000
1852.....	6,318
1854.....	9,337
1856.....	15,187
1859.....	18,669
1860.....	20,728
1863.....	21,235
1865.....	21,922
1867.....	22,879
1870.....	27,178
1875.....	27,184
1880.....	

ASSESSED VALUATION IN 1881.

TOWNS.	LAND.	LOTS.	PERSONAL.	TOTAL.
Boardman.....	136,688	65,928	106,641	309,257
Buena Vista.....	33,592	2,120	28,983	64,695
Cass.....	140,820	36,793	103,558	281,171
Clayton.....	128,937	30,477	67,638	227,052
Cox Creek.....	116,743	3,325	62,492	182,560
Elk.....	90,062	.....	21,992	112,054
Farmersburg.....	305,791	9,589	65,014	380,394
Garnavillo.....	243,500	26,333	86,914	356,747
Giard.....	196,224	4,599	74,148	274,971
Grand Meadow... ..	240,834	.....	44,933	285,767
Highland.....	127,208	.....	36,928	164,136
Jefferson.....	213,112	.....	82,462	295,574
Lodomillo.....	133,033	9,597	53,818	196,448
Mallory.....	128,358	2,007	42,468	172,833
Marion.....	127,869	.....	40,558	168,427
Mendon.....	97,280	10,998	58,685	166,963
Millville.....	81,163	2,118	55,511	138,792
Monona.....	255,705	22,361	83,913	361,979
Read.....	165,868	6,517	37,191	209,576
Sperry.....	124,178	17,386	64,008	205,572
Volga.....	105,477	13,161	65,787	184,425
Wagner....	200,416	1,311	44,442	246,109
Guttenberg.....	.....	83,199	45,528	128,727
McGregor.....	.....	184,954	145,965	330,919
North McGregor.....	.....	29,489	29,372	58,861
West McGregor.....	2,847	5,597	5,415	13,859
Total... ..	3,395,705	567,859	1,554,364	5,517,928

A RETROSPECT.

One hundred years ago the Revolutionary war was in progress. A small colony of fearless men were battling for their rights with one of the most powerful nations of the earth, thirteen States, extending back from the sea-coast but a short distance, with but 3,000,000 in all of men, women and children, white and colored, comprising the whole. The Great West was unknown. True a few adventurous spirits had pushed their way through this uninhabitable waste, and, in the name of the King of France, proclaimed it a part of his realm; but in their wildest imagination it is doubtful if they ever conceived the idea that in less than a century of time it would be inhabited by a thrifty, enterprising race, and be the most productive region of the world.

Barely a half century has passed since the first settlement was made, in the territory now comprising the State of Iowa, the tenth State in population in the Union.

Forty-nine years ago William W. Wayman and one or two others staked their claims to a portion of what is now Clayton County, and effected the first settlement within its boundaries. Forty-four years ago, the Territory of Iowa was organized, as was also the county of Clayton. At this time its population was but 274. Forty-four years—from 1838 to 1882—with its joys and sorrows, its trials and disappointments, have passed into history. The old and middle-aged of the first years of the history of this county have passed away. They fought a good fight in reclaiming the waste places; they finished their course, and now rest from their labors, while “their works do follow them.” The young of that day are now aged men and women, who have lived to see the wilderness “blossom as the rose,” and now calmly await the summons to “come up higher.”

When Elisha Boardman and Horace Bronson made their journey of exploration up the Turkey River, in 1834, the scene must have been, indeed, a wild one, but grand and beautiful. Nature had been pleased to exhibit specimens of her handiwork that would attract the attention of the most illiterate ones of earth and make them pronounce it good. If the wild scenes of the Turkey River Valley would attract the attention of the beholder, what can be said of the beautiful prairies and openings laid out before the traveler as he entered the county at Prairie La Porte, now Guttenberg, and traveled in a northwesterly direction, through what are now known as Garnavillo, Farmersburg, Monona and Grand Meadow Townships? “Beautiful, beautiful indeed!” would be the exclamation of every one. But the beauties of nature were to be changed. The hand of man was to be used in making all subservient to his will.

The insignificant number of inhabitants in 1838 was rapidly to increase. In 1840 there were 1,044; in 1850, 3,873; in 1854, 9,337; in 1860, 20,728; in 1880, 28,929.

Thirty-six years ago Iowa was admitted into the Union of States.

Twenty-one years ago the news was flashed over the wires that the rebels had made an attack upon Fort Sumter, and compelled its surrender. Immediately the call was made for 75,000 men, and supplemented a few days afterward for 300,000 more. The brave sons of Clayton County, ever ready to respond to their country's call, rushed to the front, and upon the fierce battle fields of the South many of them poured out their life's blood.

As one recalls in imagination the scenes of the past, he can but wonder at the changes that have been wrought by the hand of Time. The grand old forests have in many places been cleared away, and beautiful farms appear in their stead. The prairies that so delighted the eye, with verdure of deepest green, and flowers exhibiting such colors that only the hand of the Creator could form, have been supplanted by vegetation suitable to the wants of man.

CLAYTON COUNTY IN 1882.

The changes of time can scarcely be realized. What was once an uninhabitable wilderness, with its high bluffs and romantic valleys, with its heavy timber and lovely prairies, is now a thickly settled and fertile country, with evidences of thrift upon every hand. Fifty years ago only the red man roamed over the prairies and through the timber, hunted the deer and other wild game in the Turkey or Volga River Valley, or fished in the liquid streams; to-day men of almost every nation under heaven, many of whom fled from despotic countries of the old world, find here a refuge, here breathe the pure air of a free land, and here worship their God or nature according to the dictates of their own conscience. The wigwam of the Indian has been displaced by the more palatial residence of the Caucasian; where once the red man in barbarous manner worshiped the sun or moon, or the great Manitou, there assemble intelligent men and women who bow their knees in humble worship of the Unknown God, the Great I Am, and sing songs of praise to the Son of Mary, the Savior of the World.

In the early day, when the pioneer first claimed a home in this fair land, the citizens of Clayton County met for worship in school-houses, barns or private dwelling houses,—anywhere they could find a place—and glad were they of the opportunity; to-day churches are upon every hand, from the plain, unpretending frame, where a few zealous men and women gather together “in the name of Jesus,” to the imposing brick or stone, with bells pealing forth a joyful welcome to one and all to come “drink of the fountain of life.”

The old log school-house has long since been displaced, and to-day are found, especially in the larger towns, school buildings of handsome architectural appearance, costing many thousands of dollars each, and equipped with every appliance that can promote the cause of education. The comfort of pupils has been secured

by the introduction of suitable seats and desks, maps, globes, philosophical apparatus, music, libraries, commodious play grounds, well ventilated apartments, beautiful plants and flowers, all used as accessories, and the result is a humanizing influence.

Railroads traverse almost every part of the county to-day, carrying away the productions of the soil and of the skillful mechanics variously employed. The telegraph wire takes a message and carries it hundreds, nay thousands, of miles in a moment's time, while the telephone wire is placed in the family residences of many, permitting their inmates to converse with ease with those who are miles away.

Peace and plenty are enjoyed by every citizen of the county; labor of all kinds brings remunerative wages. Clayton County in 1882 is worthy the pride of all her people.



CHAPTER XX.

BOARDMAN TOWNSHIP.

This township is so named in honor of Hon. Elisha Boardman, for many years an honored citizen, and one of its first settlers. It lies in the second tier of townships from the West, and comprises township 93, range 5 west. It is watered by the Turkey River and its tributaries. Turkey River enters the township on section 5, and in its tortuous course flows in a southeasterly direction, emerging on section 36. About one-third of the township is timber, the remainder being openings and prairie. Back from the river, upon the high prairies, the soil is a rich black loam, yielding abundantly of all the cereals pertaining to this climate.

The first settlers of Boardman Township were Elisha Boardman and Horace D. Bronson, who settled upon the site of the present village of Elkader in 1836. They were the first immigrants that crossed the Mississippi at what is now the city of McGregor. Baldwin Olmsted was the next settler in 1837. In 1838 Freedom Howard was added to the number. At about the same time came John Downie and Jerry Gould. Other early settlers were Michael and John Stence, P. R. Moore, H. H. Singer, John Roberts and Joel Post.

The first farm opened was that of Elisha Boardman. He had tried milling with the poorest possible success, as is seen in the history of Read Township, and he now tried to make something by farming. The first few years he would have succeeded very well at this new pursuit had it not been for the Indians, who, after he had only about six acres broken, stole three of his oxen. Procuring others at Prairie du Chien, Mr. Boardman continued farming, but in 1844-'5 the river rose to such a height that all his crops were washed away, and the labor of two years lost. These misfortunes would discourage the most sanguine, but Mr. Boardman overcame them all by industry and shrewd management. He always kept "above board," and yet his house was always open to all who sought his hospitable roof. The Indians often

came there. One day Little Hill, who was called a prophet by the Winnebagoes, came with two other chiefs to Mr. Boardman to purchase some corn of him; but being told that he had none to sell, they asked permission to grind some of their own in his corn cracker which he had brought on to meet the requirements of a grist-mill. He cheerfully granted them the privilege, which he had done on many another occasion, but the Indians soon got into a quarrel among themselves and returned to their camp. An hour after, as Mr. Boardman was going to his barn, two shots were fired at him, neither hitting his person, but passing by him so close that they might have terrified him. They did not, however, and he continued his work as though nothing had occurred.

The first school-house in the township was erected in Pony Hollow and was built of logs. The school was taught by Miss Melissa Howard. Here also were held the first religious meetings. An itinerant preacher, Rev. Sidney Wood, would come occasionally and exhort to the few scattered settlers.

The first election held in Boardman Township was in 1838 at Boardman's house, and was in the "fourth precinct." This precinct extended as far west as the Cedar.

In 1838 the anniversary of American independence was celebrated for the first time in Boardman Township, on the table-rock back of A. D. Cook's residence.

The first couple married in Boardman Township were H. H. Singer and Martha Gould, in 1840. The next was Alex. Paul to Mary Gould.

The earliest record in regard to school matters is in 1848, when A. D. Griswold was Inspector of Schools for the township. The following is an extract from his report of Sept. 28 of that year:

"Number of persons in the town of Boardman under the age of twenty-one and over five, 114. Whole number of scholars in District No. 1, organized and reported, forty-five. School taught three months by a man at \$15 per month. Average number of scholars taught, twenty-seven. District No. 2, organized and reported, thirty-nine. School taught three months by a woman at \$1.25 per week. Average number of scholars taught, fourteen. Amount paid for schooling in the township, \$60. Districts No. 3 and 4 have not reported and are not organized."

One year later, in 1849, District No. 3 reported through its

Secretary, S. W. Stewart, the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one to be twenty-three.

In October, 1849, Mr. Griswold reported to Hon. E. Price, then School Fund Commissioner of Clayton County, a statistical table, from which the following items are taken:

No. of persons between five and twenty-one	50
“ “ pupils in each school.....	30
“ “ teachers “ “ “	1
“ “ days each school was taught.....	154
Average cost of tuition per pupil, per month.....	\$ 80
Aggregate amount paid teachers during the year from school fund and voluntary subscription.....	78 39
Average compensation of male teacher per month.....	18 00
Average compensation of female teacher per month.....	6 00
Cost of district school-house.....	184 00

The following are the names, birthplaces and ages of the teachers then employed: E. V. Carter, thirty, Ohio; Emeline Ames, eighteen, Garnavillo, Iowa.

Since then the rude wood school-house has given way to the magnificent structure on First street, Elkader, built at an expense of nearly \$15,000.

The history of Boardman Township is, to a great extent, to be found in the history of Elkader, the county seat of Clayton.

ELKADER.

The village of Elkader was laid out in 1845, by John Thompson, Chester Sage and Timothy Davis. It was surveyed by John M. Gay, County Surveyor, on a portion of sections 22 and 23, most of it being in the latter, township 93 north, range 5 west. East Elkader was surveyed in November, 1853, for Amos Warner. Amos and Esther Warner made an addition to East Elkader in 1859. South Elkader was platted in 1852. Proprietors were Eliza Bronson, Horace D. Bronson, J. P. Dickinson, Henry Hindle and Phoebe Hindle. Horace D. Bronson and Jane C. Lair made an addition to South Elkader in 1856. Fielding Snedigar made an addition to East Elkader in 1868. Robert L. Freeman and Julia A. Freeman made an addition to Elkader in 1872. In 1879 West Elkader was surveyed, H. B. Carter, proprietor.

John Thompson, the first of the original proprietors of Elkader, was born in Scott County, Ky., Jan. 20, 1804. His parents were Gilbert and Jane Thompson, the father of Scotch and the mother of Irish descent. They emigrated to this country at an early day, and located in Maryland. The families soon after emigrated to

Kentucky. By this union there was a family of nine children—five sons and four daughters. In 1821 Gilbert Thompson and family removed to Pike County, Mo., and bought a farm. In connection with farming he followed his trade of millwright. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson died in Pike County. As soon as John became of age he embarked in a mercantile enterprise, in company with Joel Campbell and Benjamin Burbridge. This he prosecuted but a short time when Mr. Burbridge and he sold their interest to Mr. Campbell, and embarked in the stock trade, which they followed for five years. In 1836 Mr. Thompson came to Dubuque, bringing with him a general stock of provisions, such as pork, sugar, teas, etc., and engaged in trade for some time. He afterward went into the dry-goods business with Dr. John W. Finley. In 1844 he came to Clayton County and entered lands, and in 1846 moved here, when he commenced the erection of the Elkader Mills, in company with Sage and Davis. The mill was completed in 1849. After a short time he built a mill in Clermont at a cost of \$25,000, which proved a complete success. The Elkader Mill was burned in 1858, and in 1861 he returned and rebuilt it at a cost of \$10,000. This he sold before its completion. In 1864 he built the Motor Mill at a cost of \$50,000, of which he still owns a two-thirds interest. In 1837 he married Mary Hall. She died in 1847. Mr. Thompson has two daughters—Jane, now Mrs. Appleman, living at Clermont, and Nettie, living at home.

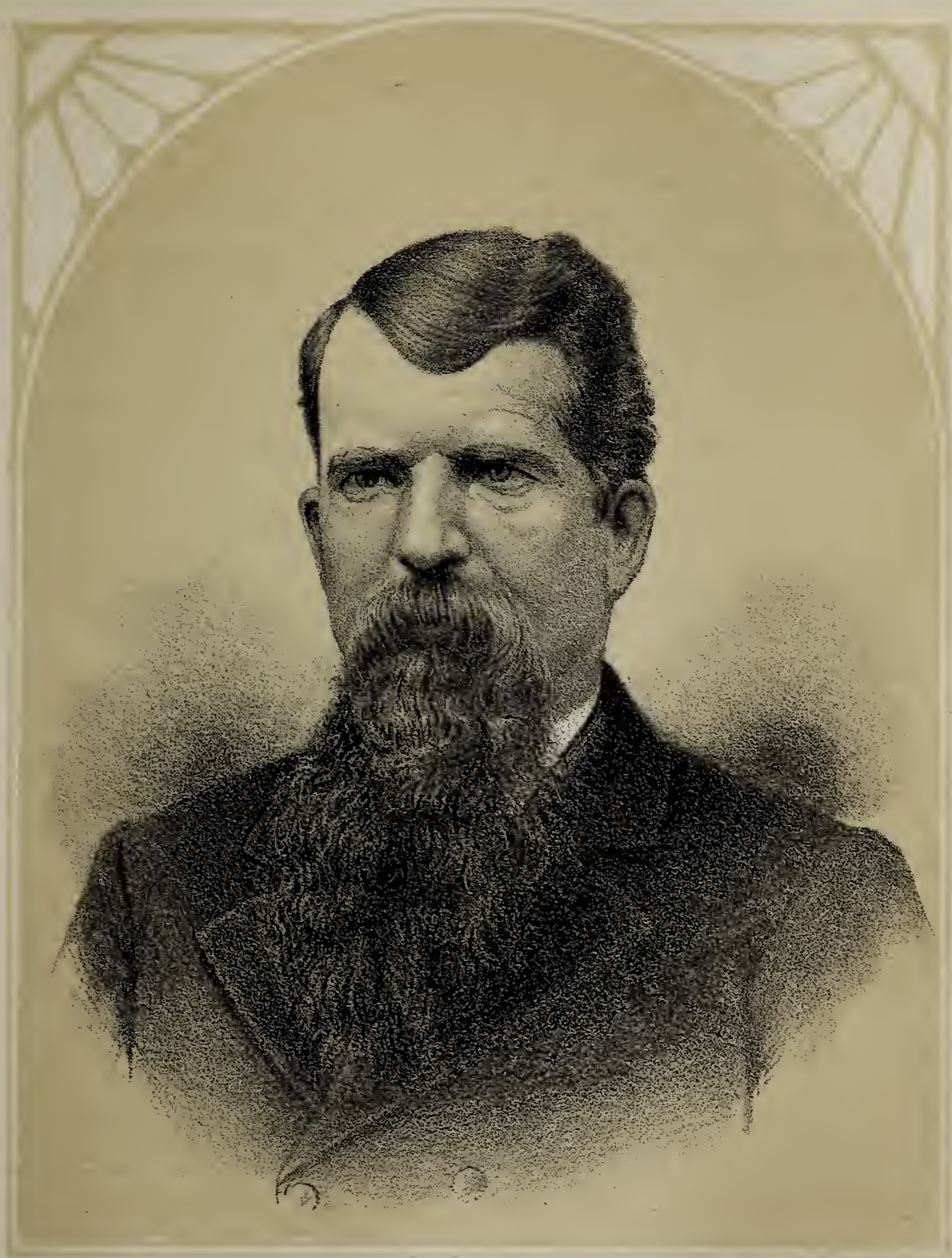
Mr. Thompson has been noted for his active interest in all public enterprises, and he has taken a prominent part in the building up of Elkader. By industry, energy and economy he has accumulated a competence, but he has been to a certain extent unfortunate of late years in one or two enterprises. He is universally esteemed as a neighbor and a citizen, and his business experience and sagacity are recognized by all. Now in the fullness of his years he quietly lives in his comfortable home in East Elkader, amid the scenes of his earlier activity.

Chester Sage was born in Massachusetts. He came West and located in Wisconsin, afterward moving to Dubuque, sometime previous to 1836. He there engaged in the milling business. In 1844 he came to Clayton County, and with Messrs. Thompson and Davis built the mill and laid out the village of Elkader. In 1856 he sold out his interest in the mill to his two partners for \$12,500. On this basis the mill was then worth \$37,500.

He returned for a short time to Massachusetts, then came to Michigan and invested his money in pine lands. He sold out at a good profit. He built two lake schooners, but these proved a loss. He took them to the Gulf of Mexico, where they also proved an elephant on his hands. He finally sold them, taking as part pay land in Texas. This land he got very cheap, much of it at ten cents an acre. He went into the stock business and made a snug fortune. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was living in Western Missouri. The Confederate General, Price, camped with him at one time, paying him in Confederate warrants. The Union forces treated him much worse. They accused him, without reason, of being a rebel, and took all his cattle, shot all his mules and burnt his house. Broken in spirit and wrecked in fortune, Mr. Sage returned East to his early home, where he died. He never married. Mr. Sage was a man of integrity, enterprise and tact, well liked by all who knew him.

Timothy Davis, the third founder of Elkader, was a very enterprising man, and one as closely identified with the early interests of Clayton County as any man could be. He was concerned in the laying out of many towns and villages in Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri. A full sketch of Mr. Davis is given under the head of "Illustrious Dead."

The name adopted by the proprietors was suggested by Mr. Davis. Abd el Kader was a bedouin emir of Algeria, who made a brave defense of his country when invaded by the French. In 1832, at the age of twenty-three, he had made himself so popular among the Arabs that he was elected their chief, and for sixteen years he fought desperately to drive out the French. He was taken captive in 1848, and released on parole in 1852. He died in 1879. In admiration of this brave man Elkader was suggested and adopted as the name of the village. The land east of the river, was bought by Elisha Boardman, while that west of the river was purchased directly from the Government. The mill was begun in 1844, before Elkader was surveyed. The saw-mill was put in operation the following year, but the grist-mill was not completed until 1849. This is in part the same mill which now stands. It had at first four run of stone, and now has six. The dam is ten feet high. The mill was at that time the finest in this section of the country. None in Dubuque could compare with it. It ground about 5,000 bushels of wheat the first year. As



Yours truly
O. D. Cathout.

before stated, Mr. Sage sold out his interest, in 1856, to his partners. In 1863 Mr. Thompson sold out his interest to Mr. Beardsley, who subsequently sold out to Mr. L. V. Davis, who had succeeded his father, Timothy Davis. Mr. Davis was then sole owner for a time. He then sold to his brother, Wilson Davis, and J. V. Smith. The present owners are J. V. Smith and Wolfgang Smith.

The first dwelling was built by Mr. Sage. The first store was built by Thompson, Sage & Davis, nearly opposite the present postoffice. The goods were bought in St. Louis and shipped through McGregor, then called McGregor's Landing. Custom came to Elkader from as far as 150 miles away. The first blacksmith here was Mr. Park, who came in 1845. Thompson, Sage & Davis also built the first hotel, in 1850, which still stands as part of the present Boardman House. This name it has had from its first erection. The first brick building was built on the site of the present postoffice building, in 1851, and was used as a cooper-shop. The first brick residence was built in 1851, where lawyer R. E. Price now lives. In 1851 the first bridge was built at Elkader, across the Turkey. Previously passengers crossed below the dam by a boat attached to a line stretched across the river.

Among the first buildings of importance in Elkader was the stone building between Mulberry and Main streets, extending from Front street to the river. It was built in 1853, by E. G. Rolf, at a cost of \$6,500, and was used as a general store. The steamboat "Elkader" unloaded freight at this building in 1854. This was the first valuable building in Elkader. Mr. Rolf was unfortunate and the building passed into the hands of Benjamin Salter. The building was for about ten years used as a court-house.

In 1856, in order to support the claims of Elkader to the county seat, a printing office was equipped, and the *Elkader Tribune* was started. This paper lived about two years. There are now three papers published in Elkader, for an account of which see the chapter entitled "The Press."

In 1856 the county-seat contest began, which after many elections and many years of rivalry was ended by the permanent location of the county seat at Elkader. A full account of this interesting contest is given in the chapter entitled "The County Seat and Public Buildings."

The first school-house was built in 1847, on the west side of the river, on a lot given by Thompson, Sage & Davis. It was located

on Front street, and the school was taught by Miss Woodward, a sister of S. T. Woodward.

The elegant structure now standing in Elkader is one of the finest in Northeastern Iowa. The main part of this building is 40 x 75, with a vestibule in front 24 x 40, running up, with dome 60 feet from the ground. The building is two stories high and each story is 14 feet in the clear. The main part, in the first story, is divided into three rooms, and the vestibule in front is occupied by two flights of stairs, halls, two cloak-rooms and two libraries.

The school was graded in September, 1870, and a course of study was adopted at that time. None was published, however, until 1875. Changes were made several times, and the one now in force was adopted in September, 1881. The first principal was W. H. Palmer. After him the position was filled successively by J. W. Spangler, J. F. Thompson (afterward County Superintendent, and now Clerk of the Courts), S. N. Bixby (now a physician at Strawberry Point), P. W. McClellan (afterward County Superintendent, and now residing at Monona), J. F. Thompson, and J. E. Webb, the present incumbent. Mr. Webb is assisted by J. N. Hamilton, in the Grammar Department, Janie Skinner Intermediate Department, Ellen Egbert, Primary Department, and Amelia Murdock, in German.

This school is justly considered one of the best in the county.

It has long enjoyed an enviable reputation, and many successful teachers have been educated in this school. It ranks as a high school, has regular graduation exercises, and its examinations are held before a committee of citizens chosen for the purpose each year.

The First National Bank of Elkader received its charter May 11, 1871, and commenced business May 24, 1871. The first stockholders were H. B. Carter, R. A. Richardson, Vice-President F. H. Carter, Cashier Isaac Havens, William Larrabee, Frank Larrabee, George Herdrich, A. D. Cook, M. B. Clark, Timothy Davis, J. A. Hysham, C. C. Crosby, John Linton, H. H. Carter, S. T. Woodward, E. A. Woodward, H. S. Granger, S. M. Larrabee, A. M. Larrabee and M. J. Granger. The capital stock of the company has been from the first \$50,000. The present officers are: H. B. Carter, President; F. H. Carter, Cashier, and E. V. Carter, Asst. Cashier. The following is the last annual statement to the Comptroller of the Currency made May 19, 1882, and embraces the following items:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$ 56,486 83
Overdrafts	7.76
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation.....	50,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand.....	200.00
Due from Reserve Agents.....	37,315.76
Bank Property.....	10,199.92
Expenses and Taxes paid.....	160.53
Cash.....	19,328.75
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer.....	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	65.93
Total.....	176,014.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in....	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus Fund.....	8,300.00
Undivided Profits.....	169.73
Circulating Notes Outstanding.....	28,800.00
Dividends unpaid.....	792.50
Deposits.....	87,108.07
Due other banks.....	844.38
Total.....	176,014.68

The Elkader Creamery was built by C. F. & H. C. Stearns and Edgar Partch in 1878, but operations were not begun until the following summer. Mr. Partch sold out in August, 1881, to Messrs. Stearns, who are the present proprietors. This establishment has steadily enlarged its business from the start, and is now one of the best creameries in this section of the country. Running but two cream wagons the first year, nine of them are now constantly employed in visiting the farmers in the surrounding country and gathering the cream skimmed from vast quantities of milk. During the year 1881, this creamery made 118,250 pounds of butter, which were shipped to Philadelphia, New York and Chicago.

The following is a complete business directory of Elkader: General stores—Carter & Mills, C. H. & H. C. Stearns, Jo Lamm and Charles Leibrock; hardware stores—Stearns & Whitney, and Kenkel & Falkenheimer; drug stores—Valt Boller, Joseph Tipton and Bayless & Hagensick; tailor shops—Fred Rathman, August Ueker, Fred Schneider and Mr. Horn; furniture and cabinet store—H. C. Grotewohl; grocery—Henry Mellen; jewelers—F. Kelttenbach and A. B. Moreland; restaurants—Thomas Cummings, Adolph Katschkowski, Henry Schoch, Martin Ditner and Mrs. Theresa Reuther; millinery shops—Mrs. Frank Leibrock, Mary Oglesbee, Clara Rathman and Mrs. McKittrick; bakery—Mr.

Bingham ; shoe shops—Corn. Ryan, Ed. Russell and Geo. Strobel ; butcher shop—A. Kramer & Bro. ; saloons—Charles Hartman, Wash. Sargent and Geo. Strobel ; billiard hall—John Kossuth ; hotels—Louis Schroeder (Schroeder's Hotel), O. Wade (Boardman House), and Pat Mullen (Farmers' Home) ; barber shop—Frank Liers ; harness-shops—George Wolf and Pat Garaghty ; cigar manufactory—John Hagensick ; creamery—C. H. & H. C. Stearns ; marble shop—John Prior ; paint shop—Frank Dement ; lumber and lime—Jacob Stemmer ; machinery—James Jack, Andrew Eberhardt and Joseph Thompson ; bank—Carter & Son ; wagon-shops—Charles Schoch & Son, and Kossuth & Bro. ; blacksmith shops—Dan. Gleason, David Livingood, Tim Gleason, and Martin Daley.

The postoffice at Elkader was established in 1848, is now quite an important one as a distributing office, and does a good business in the sale of stamps, and in the issue and payment of money orders. For the year ending April 1, 1882, 1,119 money-orders were issued, in value \$139,959.24. The amount received for stamps, etc., was \$1,514.58. Total number of letters and parcels mailed, 46,353. The first money order issued at this office was Aug. 8, 1866, to Snedigar & Stearns, for \$32.50, and was payable to the St. Louis Lead and Oil Company, St. Louis, Mo. The first order paid was for \$25.00, payable to William Winch, Ceres, Clayton County, Iowa. The remitter was Augustus Thornley, and the order was paid Aug. 23, 1866.

RELIGIOUS.

The church organizations in Elkader have been four in number, and two are now actively working. A sketch of each is here given :

Methodist Episcopal.—True to the genius of Methodism everywhere, the first settler in Elkader had not long dwelt in his log cabin before the herald of the Cross came bringing the offer of life to the inhabitants of Turkey River Valley, through Jesus Christ. Rev. Mr. Wilcox was the first Methodist minister to preach here the gospel at the house of Elisha Boardman. The first class was formed at an early day by Rev. Sidney Wood, a local minister. Its meetings were first held in an old log school house in Poney Hollow, but were afterward moved to Elkader. A. D. Griswold was leader. Rev. Mr. Brier also preached a few

times, and was instrumental in the erection of the first school-house in the village, where meetings were held for some time. This building in 1869 became the property of the church.

In the fall of 1850, Rev. S. H. Greenup came to the charge, and remained one year. Rev. Mr. Dennis was appointed to succeed Mr. Greenup, but for some cause remained but a short time. The present Elkader circuit was organized from parts of the Colony or Colesburg circuit, and parts of the Garnavillo circuit under the name of the Elkader mission. Rev. J. G. Whitford, a superannuate minister, was appointed pastor, with Rev. Sidney Wood, as assistant.

In the fall of 1852 Rev. Isaac Newton came to the charge, the first appointee from the Iowa Conference to the Elkader mission. At the First Quarterly Conference, held at Elkader, Dec. 17, 1853, Charles M. Sessions was examined and licensed to preach, and was then appointed by the presiding elder to supply the work. At the meeting of the conference Mr. Sessions was admitted a member, and returned to the charge the following year. The same year the parsonage was built.

In 1855 Rev. Harvey Taylor was appointed as pastor. He was succeeded in 1856 by Rev. Moses Predmore. The circuit was left to be supplied at the conference of 1857, and Rev. M. Whitmore was employed by the presiding elder to serve out the year. Rev. F. C. Mather was appointed by the conference of 1858, and continued two years. Rev. Thomas More succeeded Mr. Mather in the fall of 1860, and served two years. Rev. Joseph R. Cameron was appointed in 1862, and served three years. Rev. William Cobb was appointed to the circuit in the fall of 1865, and was succeeded in the fall of 1867 by Rev. B. D. Allen, who remained two years. At the end of Mr. Allen's labors, he reported twenty-nine members and two probationers.

Rev. B. D. Alden was succeeded by Rev. B. F. Taylor, in 1869, who originated the movement which resulted in the erection of the present church building. His pastorate extended over a period of two years. In 1871 he was succeeded by Rev. J. F. Hestwood, who remained three years. Through the revolving wheel of Methodism Rev. P. E. Millar became pastor in the fall of 1874, and was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Ferris, in 1875. Rev. Charles Cressy became the pastor in the fall of 1876. He remained with the society three years and did hard, earnest work. He held a revival meeting

which considerably strengthened the church in numbers and in spirituality. He also heroically grappled with a debt on the church building which had been handed down to him through successive administrations. During the three years of his pastorate it was reduced to \$150. His successor, Rev. T. E. Fleming, began his labors in the fall of 1879. During this administration, which lasted two years, the debt was farther reduced to \$106. Rev. J. S. McIntyre, the present pastor, was appointed to the charge by Bishop J. F. Hurst, in 1881. The entire indebtedness has recently been paid, and in honor of the event a grand public service held in the church, in which the citizens of Elkader generally participated. It was a long, hard struggle but victory came at last. Great credit belongs to the Ladies Aid' Society. The building is now free of all encumbrance, and the society, though small, is united and harmonious. It hopes now to enter upon a new era of prosperity.

Congregational.—This society was organized March 12, 1855, with the following members: Mrs. Channey Carter, William Keys and Phidelin Keys, E. V. Carter and Mary Carter, H. Carter and Harriet H. Carter. In 1857 the society built the church edifice on Main street, on the east side of the river, at a cost of \$2,000. The first pastor was Rev. L. P. Mathews. Previous to that time Rev. J. G. Hill, of Garnavillo, came and preached every two months. There was a total membership of thirty. In 1870 the church property was sold to the Universalists.

Boardman Grove Universalist.—This society was organized in 1855, with the following members: D. Scott, John W. Partch, Thomas Smith, Harlow Barnum, Elihu Barnum, Louisa Barnum, James Partch, Lucy Partch, Ruthalia Palmer, Lucy Southworth, Samuel Hawley, Emily Mayhew, Almira Main, Philander Knapp, George L. Gilbert, Sally A. Barnum, Margaret Scott and Julia Boardman. In 1870 the Congregationalist church property was purchased for \$1,500, and the following members were added: Sally Kimber, J. Stebbins, T. Barnum, Rosanna Barnum, W. B. Smith, Fred. Ernst, Lysetta Ernst, B. Knapp, Mrs. P. Nye and Mrs. Wright. Five of the members of the church have died, and the remainder, except five, have removed from the State. The first pastor was Philander Smith; since him there have been Joy Bishop, S. Wakefield, P. Hathaway, J. W. Hicks and Rev. Mr. Odeorn.

Catholic. — About thirty years ago the spiritual wants of the Catholics of Elkader were attended to by Father Lynch, of Holy Cross, who visited the place occasionally. At that time priests were scarce in Iowa, and Elkader did not have a resident priest till Father McGinnis took charge of the mission several years later. He commenced the church, but when he was called away by the Bishop, the church was unfinished and in debt. Father Nagle, who was stationed at McGregor, then attended the place for a while. His successor was Father O'Beirne, who immediately set to work to pay off the debt. He also built a small dwelling-house at the back of the church and purchased the graveyard. No other improvements were made till the time of his death, which occurred in 1867. Father Quigley, the present pastor, then took charge of the mission. The following extract copied from an Elkader journal of August, 1872, expresses what Father Quigley thought of the place when he came to it:

“I cannot express my feelings at the state of things presented me when taking possession of this mission, Dec. 14, 1867. The church was literally naked, with walls so rough that it was almost impossible to plaster them, and the platform upon which the altar stood was liable at any moment to fall into the pit beneath. My dwelling-house bore a striking resemblance to the church in its impoverished condition. The lots surrounding were a resort for the hogs and cattle of the country.”

There were several missions attached to Elkader which Father Quigley did not neglect. He built a church in Clayton, one in Littleport and one in Wadena; but in the meantime Elkader was not forgotten, and those who saw the church property fifteen years ago know what a change has taken place. The church is neatly and tastefully finished inside and outside; the dwelling-house built by Father O'Beirne has been moved some distance from the church and remodeled and enlarged till now it is a fine, commodious house; a convent has been built and the schools are in charge of the Sisters of Charity; and last, but not least, three beautiful bells occupy a belfry built on the grounds a short distance from the church. Too much cannot be said in praise of the bells for they are really fine, and the wonder is that such could ever be in Elkader. Father Quigley's efforts to build up and improve were appreciated by those not professing the Catholic faith, and in all of his enterprises for church purposes they assisted him generously, for which he is most grateful. A debt, small

in comparison with the value of the property, is still to be paid, and Father Quigley is now making great exertions to clear it off. When that is done and times more prosperous he has energy enough left yet to make other improvements that are needed. He has also the means of securing for the Catholics of Garnavillo the beautiful site on which their church now stands.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Elkader Lodge, No. 72, A. F. & A. M., was organized and opened under a dispensation granted by the Grand Master of the M. M. Grand Lodge of the State of Iowa, June 8, 1855, with the following named first officers and charter members: J. W. Libby, W. M.; John Williamson, S. W.; E. G. Rolf, J. W.; Isaac Havens, Treasurer; E. D. Stockton, Secretary; Dan. Lawrence, S. D.; James Dickson, J. D. A charter was granted the lodge June 5, 1856, since which time it has had a fairly prosperous career, some of the best men in the community being numbered among its members. Since its organization it has had 145 names enrolled as members, of whom thirty-eight are now connected, the remainder having withdrawn or died. Of those deceased are: A. Bevins, killed at Pea Ridge, Ark., 1862; J. Nicklaus died June 7, 1866; John Downie, July, 1866; A. Salzer, August, 1866; A. R. Mitchell, March, 1870; R. C. Boardman, February, 1874; John Williamson, May 14, 1875; William Russell, Feb. 9, 1876; Patrick Keenan, 1876; George Hargesheimer, 1877. The following named have served in the office of W. M. since the organization of the lodge: J. W. Libby, four terms; John Williamson, one; A. D. Cook, one; D. R. Mills, one; R. C. Place, seven; J. Eiboeck, one; P. C. Young, five; B. S. Whitney, one; Edward Wick, one; J. F. Thompson, one; F. H. Carter, two. The present officers are: F. H. Carter, W. M.; D. R. Mills, S. W.; H. H. Barnard, J. W.; A. Kramer, Treasurer; V. F. Davis, Secretary; Marvin Cook, S. D.; O. F. Davis, J. D.; B. S. Whitney, S. S.; K. F. Purdy, J. S.; F. W. Dennert, Tyler, Elkader Lodge assisted in laying the corner-stone of the High School building in Elkader, July 4, 1868, C. S. Rollins, D. G. M. of Iowa, officiating. It also laid the corner-stone of the courthouse in Elkader, July 4, 1877. Delegates from most of the lodges in the county were present on both occasions. Lodge meets Friday on or before full moon of each month.

Bismark Lodge, No. 110, A. O. U. W., was organized March 31, 1877. The first members were William Kruse, Wolf Schmidt, J. B. Schmidt, Fred Weiland, Louis Schroeder, Leopold Nus, F. W. Leifert, Charles Reinicke, Charles Leibrock, George Meyer, John Becker, Aug. Ruegnitz, Frank Liers and August Adams. The present officers are, H. C. Grotewohl, P. M. W.; H. Katschkowski, M. W.; Charles Reinicke, Foreman; Martin Ditmer, Overseer; F. W. Dement, Rec.; Aug. Borman, Fin.; Jacob C. Stemmer, Receiver; John G. Hagensick, Guide; Charles Hartman, I. S.; George Wolf, O. W. The membership is sixty-two, and the lodge is strong and flourishing in every way.

Harmony Chapter, No. 41, R. A. M., was organized Dec. 26, 1867, with the following charter members: John Williamson, R. C. Place, D. W. Chase, B. S. Whitney, A. W. Daugherty, G. W. Cook, D. W. Day, Buel Knapp, H. S. Granger, Morris Apple, Robert Freeman, Isaac Havens, M. O. Barnes, L. Chesley and L. W. Mason.

The first officers were as follows: A. W. Daugherty, M. E. H. P.; R. L. Freeman, E. K.; H. S. Granger, E. S.; R. C. Place, C. C. H.; Buel Knapp, C. R. H. C.; Morris Apple, C. P. S.; D. S. Whitney, C. G. M. 3d V.; D. W. Chase, C. G. M. 2d V.; John Williamson, C. G. M. 1st V.; Isaac Havens, Treasurer; G. W. Cook, Secretary.

Meetings were held for a long time in the third story of the old Masonic Hall, in Elkader. The Masons now use rooms over Carter, Mills & Co.'s store.

A. W. Daugherty has been honored with the position of Past Grand High Priest.

The chapter meets the first Tuesday in each month. The present officers are as follows: H. H. Barnard, M. E. H. P.; H. C. Stearns, E. K.; V. F. Davis, E. S.; A. Kramer, Treasurer; Marvin Cook, Secretary; J. F. Thompson, C. H.; F. H. Carter, P. S.; D. R. Mills, R. A. C.; B. S. Whitney, G. M. 3d V.; K. F. Purdy, G. M. 2d V.; A. C. Hagensick, G. M. 1st V.; F. W. Dennert, Guard.

Elkader Lodge, No. 44, A. O. U. W., was organized Jan. 24, 1876, with the following charter members: Edward Weck, George Wolf, W. R. Leonard, Wm. Buhlman, Frank W. Dannerd, William Goldsworthy, Geo. W. Hopp, J. W. Shannon, George M. Dempsie, J. M. Leach, F. S. Shirmer, G. W. Schoch, L. D. Partch and Fred Bosch. The first officers were: Edward Weck, M. W.;

J. W. Shannon, G. F.; George Wolf, Overseer; G. M. Dempsie, Recorder; J. M. Leach, Financier; W. R. Leonard, Receiver; F. S. Shirmer, Watchman; George W. Hopp, Guide; F. W. Dannerd, Fred Bosch and L. D. Partch, Trustees.

The lodge meets the first and third Mondays of each month, at Masonic Hall. The present membership is twenty-eight. The general condition of the lodge is flourishing. It is the oldest of the ten lodges in the county.

The present officers are: D. R. Mills, P. M. W.; O. F. Davis, M. W.; D. G. Griffith, Foreman; H. W. Wilke, Overseer; C. F. Stearns, Guide; J. M. Leach, Recorder, T. G. Price, Financier; W. A. Preston, Receiver; K. F. Purdy, J. W.; G. Welby, O. W.

Elkader Lodge, No. 304, I. O. O. F., was organized Jan. 23, 1875. The charter members were: J. F. Thompson, A. Kramer, F. D. Bayless, Marvin Cook, Valentine P. Partch and Charles R. Moulton. The first officers were: N. G., J. F. Thompson; V. G., F. D. Bayless; Sec., Marvin Cook; Treas., A. Kramer. The present officers are: N. G., Marvin Cook; V. G., A. Kramer; Sec., J. F. Thompson; Treas., H. C. Grotewohl. The present membership is forty-six. The lodge meets every Saturday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. It is in a flourishing condition, financially and otherwise.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Marshal W. Bachtell, retired farmer, Elkader, was born in Chester County, Pa., May 22, 1822, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (White) Bachtell, natives of Pennsylvania. They were married in Chester County, that State, about 1802. By this union there was a family of nine children—six sons and three daughters. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. When eighteen years old he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. While employed at his trade in Philadelphia he became acquainted with Sarah Effinger, whom he married Sept. 16, 1847. They were blessed with three children, two deceased, viz.: Chas. S., Adelaide and Laura L., wife of Joseph M. Thompson. In 1854 Mr. Bachtell left Pennsylvania and came to Medina County, and from there went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained one year; then came to Clayton County and located at Farmersburg. Some time later he went to Grand Meadow Township, where he purchased a farm, which he cultivated until 1869, when he removed to Elkader, where he has re-

sided since. He has a beautiful farm of 200 acres, under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. Bachtell came to the county with \$52 ready money, and by sickness spent that and \$200 more. After repairing his health went manfully to work and by judicious management accumulated a fine property and home, and is one the prominent citizens of the county.

A. C. Bingham is a native of Janesville, Wis., born Aug. 30, 1852, and was a son of Dr. O. G. W. Bingham and Mary Ann, *nee* Sampson. His father, a native of Stanstead, Lower Canada, was born Aug. 12, 1811, and his mother was born in Erie County, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1814. By that union there were five children, one living. In 1840 Dr. Bingham emigrated with his family to Lake Mills, Jefferson County, Wis., where he followed his profession. He was a graduate of the Rochester Medical University, and was in active practice for thirty years. In 1866 he left Wisconsin and came to Clayton County, where he died Dec. 7, 1867. In politics he was an old line Whig, and at the organization of the Republican party joined them and affiliated with them until his death. He was also an ardent advocate of temperance, and delivered many lectures in that cause. He was an ordained minister of the M. E. church. The subject of this memoir in early life engaged in the mercantile business, and on Jan. 7, 1875, married Amanda McGonigle, a daughter of Bartemus and Catherine McGonigle, natives of Juniatta County, Pa., who emigrated to Linn County, Ia. (Center Point), in 1839, being the first family to settle there. They remained there eight years, then removed to Monona, Clayton County, where Mrs. Bingham was born, Aug. 26, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Bingham have one child—Helen Maud.

Valentine Boller, druggist and grocer, and one of the enterprising business men of Elkader, was born in Baden, Germany, Feb. 14, 1827, and was a son of John and Martha Boller. The subject of this memoir received his education in the schools of his native country, and afterward learned the trade of druggist. In 1849 he emigrated to the United States, landed in New York City, where he remained a short time, and from there he went to Pittsburg, Pa. He obtained employment in a machine shop in Pittsburg, and in 1850 came to Galena, Ill., where he engaged in the drug business until 1855, when he came to Elkader, where he has remained since. In 1854 he married Julia Weck, who was born in Milan, Italy, Feb. 19, 1838. By this union there is a family of five children, four living—Emma, now the wife of Frank Granger,

of Kansas; Lena, Ferdinand A., and Mattie. Mr. Boller is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Elkader Lodge, No. 72. Mrs. Boller and her daughter Emma are members of the Congregational church, and Lena of the Methodist. Mr. Boller has been identified with this county for over a quarter of a century.

John E. Branch, farmer and stockraiser, and one of the enterprising farmers of Boardman Township, was born in Medina County, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1832. His parents, Lewis Branch, an early settler of Medina County, and Cordelia, *nee* Phillips, were natives of Massachusetts. They were married in Monroe County, N. Y., in 1830, and immediately removed to Medina County, Ohio, where nine children were born, his oldest sister, Fannie C., being the first white child born in York Township. In 1863 he came to Iowa, on a visit, and died in Linn County. His mother died in 1867. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of Ohio. He remained at home until he was twenty-one, but being in poor health he came to Iowa, arriving in Clayton County in 1853, and locating in Farmersburg Township where he purchased a farm in 1855. In March of that year he married Sarah A. Crust, daughter of Andrew and Eliza (Vernon) Crust; she was born Oct. 11, 1830. By this union there were six children, two sons and four daughters, viz.: Ebeline A., Mary E., Fred E. and Cora M.; two died in infancy. In the fall of 1858 he purchased his present farm of 105 acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation and valued at \$45 per acre. Mr. Branch has been identified with the county for more than a quarter of a century, and has seen the wild prairies transformed into beautiful farms and thriving villages. When he came to Clayton County he had but \$2.50 in his pocket, and was in poor health, but he went manfully to work, and by judicious management accumulated a fine property and home.

Henry B. Carter was born in Summit County, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1825. He was the son of Ira and Clary (Beach) Carter, natives of Connecticut, who moved to Ohio in 1813, where Mr. Carter engaged in farming. Six children were born unto them—E. Victor, Fidelia H., Orra A., Electa C., Esther L. and Henry B. Ira Carter died in 1833, and Mrs. Chary Carter in 1874. Henry B., of whom we write, was educated in the district schools of his native State and in the Seminary at Talmage, Ohio. When not attending school he spent his time, during his youth, in labor upon a farm, together with a short time in a carriage and wagon factory. On the second

day of February, 1847, he was united in marriage with Harriet H. Coe, a native of Talmage, Summit County. They have had eight children, five of whom are now living—Frank H., Ellen M., Orra A., Ernest V. and Ray A. Two boys and one girl died when quite young. On their marriage the young couple removed to this State, locating in Grand Meadow Township, Clayton County, where Mr. Carter engaged in farming two and a half years. At the expiration of this time, he moved with his family to Elkader, where he purchased an interest in a mercantile establishment, which connection continued twelve years, when the business was disposed of and Mr. Carter spent the next eight years in traveling, buying stock and conducting a large farm in Nebraska, still continuing to reside in Elkader. He then again engaged in mercantile business, in connection with D. R. Mills, which partnership still continues, though for a number of years past the junior member of the firm has had the entire business management. In 1871 the First National Bank was organized, and Mr. Carter was elected President, and has since been annually re-elected. As a business man Mr. Carter has been uniformly successful, and has accumulated considerable property. He has 3,500 acres of land in Linn County, Iowa, and has other possessions in and outside of the State. In politics he was originally an old line Whig, but has acted with the Republican party since its organization. He has never aspired to office, but in 1856 he was placed in nomination by his friends for the office of State Senator, and was elected by a large majority. He served one term with credit to himself and his constituents. Religiously he is liberal in his views.

Hans Christenson was born near Lillehammer, Norway, June 18, 1824. His parents were Christian and Anna (Hoveland) Aunmud, who had two sons, Hans being the oldest. He was married on Dec. 10, 1849, to Olivia Halverson. To them have been born seven children, viz.: Andrew H., who married Nettie Peterson; Nettie, wife of John Larson; Hannah H., John H., Thomas H., Mary H. and Christian. One died in infancy. Mr. Christenson emigrated to the United States in July, 1857, and came at once to Clayton County. He settled first in Read Township, where he resided three years, then located on his present farm in Boardman Township. It consists of eighty acres of choice land, under good cultivation, and is one of the finest farms in this section of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Christenson are members of the Lutheran church, and in politics he is a Republican.

A. D. Cook, one of the prominent and wealthy farmers of Clayton County, was born in Franklin County, Vt., on the 4th day of May, 1817. His parents, Joshua Cook and Abigail, *nee* Bliss, were natives of Orange County, Vt., where they were married; soon after they moved to Franklin County where ten children were born, five living, viz.: Abigail, Louisa, Orinda, A. D. and Samuel B. He was a recruiting officer in the war of 1812. In politics Mr. Cook, Sr., was an old line Whig and at the organization of the Republican party, joined them and affiliated with them until his death, which occurred in 1857. His wife died in 1859. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. When fourteen years of age he went to Boston where he was employed in a furniture store as clerk. In 1837 he left Massachusetts for the Galena Lead Mines and engaged in mining there for eight years, then embarked in farming. In 1850 he went to California with teams. On the Humboldt River, their provisions giving out, they left their teams and wagons and continued their journey on foot making forty miles per day, which they were forced to do in order to make their provisions hold out. In 1851 he returned to Jo Daviess County, Ill., and in 1854 came to Clayton County, where he has been engaged in farming since. On Oct. 21, 1848, he married Caroline Schamahorn, of Cayuga County, N. Y., where she was born March 9, 1833. Eight children have blessed their union, viz.: Almira, Wartstill, Oliver, Delbert, Louisa, Thomas (deceased,) Greenville, Fayette and Harriet. Mr. Cook came to the county a poor man but by good management and close attention to business has succeeded in accumulating a fine property, owning 440 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. He has held several local offices of trust.

F. W. Dennert, one of the prominent business men of Elkader, was born in Lauchstadt, Germany, Aug. 8, 1842. He was educated in his native country, and when fifteen years of age was apprenticed to the painter's trade, which he learned thoroughly in all its branches. He emigrated to the United States in 1868, landing in New York on April 1 of that year. He located in Dubuque, Iowa, where he worked at his trade until 1874, when he removed to Elkader and established his present business. His marriage occurred in 1869, to Mrs. Caroline Scherr, who was born in Lautzberg, Prussia, in 1836. Their union has been blessed with four children—Frank, Freddie, Emma and Carrie. Mrs. Dennert was the widow of Bernard Scherr, by whom she had four children—

Josie, Willie, Albert and Bernard. Mr. Dennert is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Elkader Lodge, No. 72, also of the Bismark Lodge, No. 110, A. O. U. W.

Martin Dittmer, saloon keeper, Elkader, was born in Hamburg, Germany, on Jan. 19, 1858. His parents, Peter and Magdalena Dittmer, *nee* Binke, were married in Hamburg, and had a family of five children—Annie, Elizabeth, Martin, Herman and Mary. The family emigrated to the United States in 1856 and located in Clayton County. Mr. Dittmer, Sr., rented land a few years, then bought a farm in Cox Creek Township, where he now resides. The subject of this memoir was married in 1881, to Kate Dohrer, who was born in Clayton County in 1861. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and I. O. O. F. lodges of Elkader.

John Downie, farmer and stock-raiser, and one of the pioneers of Clayton County, was born in Lower Canada, Jan. 18, 1823, son of John and Lillie (McPherson) Downie, native of Scotland, who emigrated to Canada in 1822. In 1838 they removed to Clayton County, Iowa, where his father purchased land and made a farm, and remained until his death, which occurred in June, 1866. Mr. Downie, Sr., was a Jacksonian Democrat, and was one of the first County Commissioners. In 1862 changed his politics and voted with the Republican party. John, Jr., came to the county with his parents in 1838, where he has since followed the occupation of a farmer. In 1865 he married Ruth Williams, who was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1833. By this union there are five children—Lillie, born July 24, 1866; Rose, June 27, 1868; Warren, April 9, 1871; Ray, April 27, 1873; and John, Feb. 5, 1878. Mr. Downie was previously married to Zurah Hatch, who died, and he again married, Lura Williamson (also deceased), by whom there was two children, one living—Henry, who was born April 13, 1860. Mr. Downie has a farm of 217 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. He has lived in the county for nearly half a century, and has seen its rapid development from a wild and unbroken prairie to one of the finest counties in the State.

H. C. Ehrlich, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1854, son of Frederick and Catherine (Fehr) Ehrlich, natives of Hesse, Germany, who emigrated to the United States in 1847, and located in Fairfield County, Ohio, where Frederick engaged in the milling business. In 1866 he came to Clayton County, where he engaged in farming for two years, and was then employed by the Elkader Mill Company for eight years, and is at present living in the

county. The subject of this memoir was educated in the schools of his native State; at the age of seventeen engaged in the milling business, which he has followed since. In 1876 he married Roseltha A. Lobdell, a daughter of Levi Lobdell, of Dubuque. She was born in Essex County, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1851. The fruit of this union is one child—Florence Alida, born Sept. 25, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Ehrlich are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Elkader.

Patrick Garaghty, harness-maker, Elkader, was born in County West Maid, Ireland, on the 3d day of February, 1833. In February, 1848, left his home in Ireland for America, landing in New York, and went immediately to Litchfield, Conn., where he learned the trade of a molder, remaining there until Oct. 7, 1851. His parents being in Clayton County, he made it his objective point, and came here and engaged in farming. In 1862 he met with an accident which came near causing the loss of his life. As he was being lowered into a well he was sinking, the man at the windlass let go, letting him drop a distance of forty-six feet, breaking his left leg in two places. By this accident he was crippled, so that he was forced to sell his farm and come to Elkader, where he embarked in his present business. In 1866 he married Catharine Connorton, who was born in New London, Conn., Sept. 6, 1852. By this union there is a family of seven children, viz.: Lawrence, Annie, Katie, Susan, Romana, Mary and Philaphena. Mr. G. took a decided stand in early life for the cause of temperance, and from his boyhood up has never touched liquor of any kind. Mr. G. has been identified with the county for thirty years, and has seen the wild, unbroken prairies developed into a beautiful and cultivated county.

Daniel Gleason, blacksmith, Elkader, was born in Tipperary County, Ireland, in 1825; son of Edmund and Mary Gleason, who emigrated to the United States in 1837, and located in New York City, where the father followed the trade of a blacksmith until 1842, when they removed to Western New York, and in 1854 came to Dubuque, and afterward to Clayton County. Edmund Gleason died here in 1869; his wife on Dec. 18, 1881. Daniel learned his trade in his native country, commencing at the age of fifteen and serving a five years' apprenticeship. In 1846 he came to America, landing in Boston, and from there went to join his parents then residing in Western New York. In 1854 came with them to Dubuque, where he worked at his trade until 1856, then came

to Elkader, and embarked in his present business. In the fall of 1853 he married Johanna Ryan. They have three children—Timothy, Mary Ann (now the wife of Dennis Liddy) and Daniel. Mr. Gleason is one of the representative business men of Elkader.

H. C. Grotewohl, cabinet-maker, and one of the enterprising business men of Clayton County, was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 27th day of April, 1828; son of Christian and Sophia Grotewohl, natives of the same place. The subject of this memoir received his education in his native country, and when fourteen years of age he learned the trade of a cabinet-maker. In 1852 he left his home in Germany and came to the United States, landing in New York, where he remained a short time, then went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he remained one and a half years working at his trade; thence to Clayton County in 1853, where he joined the Communistic Colony. In May, 1855, he came to Elkader, where he has remained since. In the spring of 1857 he married Johanna Davis, a native of Wales, by whom he had three children—Fannie, Sarah and Harry. Mrs. Grotewohl died in 1864. He again married Caroline Stevens, who was born in Ohio. To them have been born four children, viz.: Carrie, George, Jessie and Arthur. Mr. G. is a member of the I. O. O. F., Elkader Lodge, No. 304; also of the A. O. U. W., Bismark Lodge, No. 110; also of V. A. S. fraternity.

John G. Hagensick, manufacturer of cigars, Elkader, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 21, 1848, son of J. M. and Margaret Hagensick, who emigrated to the United States in 1856, locating in Garnavillo Township, the former being by trade a gunsmith, which he followed in this country. The subject of this memoir, when a young man, met with an accident at Port Huron, Mich., causing the loss of one of his legs. He afterward learned the trade of cigar-making. He first embarked in the business in Garnavillo, and in 1881 came to Elkader. In 1877 he married Charlotte Karp, by whom he has had two children—Martin G. and Lottie. Mr. Hagensick makes the celebrated brand of cigars "None Better," also "Raras," "Uncle Daniel," and "Buties," and is doing a good business.

Captain Adna Hall was born in Troy, N. Y., March 20, 1817, son of William P. and Sarah (Dyer) Hall. His father a native of Massachusetts, his mother of New York. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; his father in the war of 1812. When sixteen years old he was employed on a sailing vessel on

the Hudson River between Troy and New York City. He afterward engaged as pilot on a steamer and followed the river for many years. In the fall of 1847 was employed on the Boston Water-works, running a stationary engine. From there he went to Maine, where he had charge of the docks loading granite for the dry docks of Brooklyn, where he remained two years. Previous to going to Maine he married Julia Dexter, of Boston, who died in 1855. He again married Sarah Smith (a widow of John Lathrop), by whom she had one child—Minerva, now the wife of Wm. J. Simmons, of Philadelphia. In the spring of 1866 Captain Hall came to Clayton County, where he has remained since. He has traveled quite extensively and has seen much of the rough side of life. In 1873 he took charge of Clayton County poor-house, where he remained seven years, after which he retired to private life, living on the savings of former years.

John Halvorson was born in South Norway, April 1, 1832. He was married in his native country to Christina Gousen, on Dec. 25, 1852. They came to America in 1867, and landed first at Quebec, Canada, and soon after settled in Clayton County on their present farm in Boardman Township. To them have been born eleven children, viz.: Mattie, Carrie, Jennie, Martha, Isabelle, Hellen, Mettie, Christian, Clara, Tina and Linnie. Mr. and Mrs. Halvorson are members of the Lutheran church, and in politics he is a Republican. He is one of the enterprising and energetic citizens of Clayton County, and is always ready to assist in any enterprise for the advancement of the interests of the home of his adoption.

L. M. Haskins, retired farmer, was born in Addison County, Vt., on the 19th day of December, 1827, son of David and Ann (Mason) Haskins, natives of Massachusetts, where they were married, and at an early day emigrated to Addison County, Vt. In 1847 they removed to Boone County, Ill., where they both died. The subject of this sketch came to Illinois with his parents in 1847, and in 1849 came to Clayton County, locating in Wagner Township, where he purchased land and made for himself a home. In 1851 he married Catherine Hoppas, who was born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 26, 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Haskins are the parents of three children, viz.: Flora A., now the wife of Henry Waikle; Albert N. and Ida M. Mr. Haskins owns 200 acres of land in this township, valued at \$50 an acre, and 143 in Emmett County, worth \$10 an acre. Though coming to Clayton County in limited circumstances, he has, by pa-

tient industry and economy, succeeded in accumulating a fine property and home.

Isaac Havens, one of the prominent citizens of Elkader, is a son of Wm. and Hannah Havens, and was born in the town of Cohocton, Steuben County, N. Y., in 1817. At the early age of sixteen years he started out to seek his fortune, going first to Onondaga County, N. Y., living near Syracuse until 1836, at which time he started for the then far and unexplored West, reaching Dubuque, Iowa, March 2, 1837. He followed the mining business in the vicinity of Dubuque and Galena until the spring of 1843, when, with several others, he went on an exploring expedition to the copper regions of Lake Superior, returning to Dubuque in October of the same year, where he resumed the mining business until April, 1846, when he came to Clayton County, where he has since resided. After many years of constant labor, Mr. Havens has acquired an ample fortune and settled down to enjoy the fruits of his toil. In November, 1846, he was united in marriage to Sarah Wagner, of Wagner Township, a daughter of John Wagner, the pioneer of that township, and in honor of whom it was named. To Mr. and Mrs. Havens have been born six children. Two sons and a daughter died in infancy. The last and only remaining son, David W., one of Elkader's brightest and most promising young men, died in the fall of 1878. The two remaining children, both daughters, are now married, the elder, Mary Jane, to Thomas Williams, of McGregor; the younger, Ellen, to H. S. Merrill, who is now a resident of Elkader.

James Jack was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., on Sept. 19, 1832. His parents, David and Jane Jack, *nee* Curry, were also natives of the Keystone State, where they were married in 1831. They are still living and have just celebrated their golden wedding. Of eight children born of this union six are living—David; Lizzie, now the wife of George Crawford, of Hampton, Ia.; Mary M., wife of Harry Miller, of Estherville, Ia.; Sarah E., wife of W. H. Neeling, of Ossian, Ia.; W. W., of the same place, and the subject of this sketch. David Jack, Sr., emigrated to Clayton County in 1856, thence to Winneshiek County in 1866, where he now resides. James Jack was reared on a farm, and his educational privileges were those of the common schools. He came West with his parents in 1856, and was employed in a steam mill at National until 1866. He then traveled one year selling patent medicine, and two years selling reapers for Carter Bros. He then was employed as agent

by G. B. Dickey and N. W. Williver until 1875, when he sold his property at National and removed to Beuna Vista County, Ia., and engaged in farming there a short time, then returned to Clayton County and located in Elkader. He has since been agent for the McCormick Reaper and Mower Co., handling all their goods. He was married in 1854 to Lizzie Hayes, of Brooke County, West Va. She was born Sept. 24, 1832. Of seven children born of this union three are living—Levi M., Vernon S. and Annie J. In 1880 Mr. Jack was appointed county jailer.

Englebert Kattenbach, jeweler, Elkader, was born in Baden, Germany, on the 6th day of April, 1817, and received his early education in his native country. When fourteen years of age he commenced to learn the trade of a watch-maker under the supervision of his father. When twenty-one years of age he left Germany for England and located in Wales, where he remained thirteen years; he then was in France one and a half years, and in 1854 emigrated to the United States, landed in New York and immediately left for Dubuque, where he had a brother residing. The following year he came to Elkader and embarked in his present business. In 1862 he married Josephine Sidley, who was born in Baden in 1837. By this union there was one child,—Frances Clara. Mr. Kattenbach has been identified with the county for over a quarter of a century and has lived to see its many changes from a wild unbroken region to a beautiful cultivated county. When he came here McGregor had but five or six buildings in it. Mr. Kattenbach is one of the oldest business men now living in Elkader.

Thomas Keleher was born in Ireland, Dec. 23, 1833. He emigrated to America in June, 1848, and landed in New York, where he resided ten years, and in 1855 came to Clayton County, Ia., and purchased 160 acres of Government land on section 34, Boardman Township, where he now resides. He has added to his original purchase until it has increased to 240 acres of fine land and well improved. Mr. Keleher has been twice married, first in April, 1861, to Mary Dirine, who died in 1879, leaving six children viz.: William, born in 1861; Jeremiah, in 1863; James T., in 1865; Anna, in 1867; Francis Joseph, in 1869; and Edward, in 1871. His second marriage occurred in 1870, to Anna Maria Roach, who was born in Massachusetts in 1852. Mr. Keleher has held the offices of road supervisor and school director for several years, has also served as treasurer of the School Board. He is a member of the

Catholic church. In politics he is independent, and is one of the old settlers and representative men of the county.

John Kramer, one of the prominent business men of Elkader, was born in Vienna, Austria, Aug. 29, 1849. When a small boy his father died and he was thrown on his own resources, and when ten years old was able to support himself. In 1869, through the assistance of his brother Anton, he came to the United States and at once joined him in Clayton County. He was employed in his brother's butcher shop, and in 1872 was taken into partnership. In June, 1879, he married Alice Leonard, who was born in the city of New York, July 2, 1860. By this union there is a family of two children,—Volentine, born Feb. 14, 1880, and David Henry Garfield, born Sept. 19, 1881. Mr. Kramer is a member of the I. O. O. F., Elkader Lodge, No. 304.

Anton Kramer is a native of Vienna, Austria, born Aug. 26, 1843. He was educated in his native country, and when he was twelve years old his father died, leaving the support of the family to fall upon him. In January, 1867, having heard much of the broad prairies of the West, and not desiring to devote the best part of his life to the support of the Austrian Government, he came to the United States, choosing Clayton County as the scene of his future labors. He obtained employment in McGregor the first year, then came to Elkader and embarked in his present business, that of a butcher, and is meeting with the success that always attends an honest effort. He was married in October, 1872, to Caroline Gerhlein, a native of Baden, Germany. They have four children—Fred, Louis, Katie and Henry. Mr. Kramer is a charter member of the I. O. O. F., Elkader Lodge, No. 304, also the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge, No. 72, and Harmony Chapter, No. 41. He is one of the representative citizens of this village.

Joseph Lamm.—Among the prominent business men and representative citizens of Elkader may fairly be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He embarked in the mercantile business in Elkader in 1878, and has met with good success. He carries a complete stock of general merchandise, valued at \$12,000. Mr. Lamm was born in Erie County, N. Y., Mar. 17, 1848, and was a son of Arbogast and Mary Ann Lamm, of German birth, who emigrated to the United States in an early day. Joseph was reared on a farm and is chiefly self-educated. At the early age of thirteen years he left home to make his own way in the world, engaging as clerk in a mercantile store at Elkader. From there

he went to Mederville, where he remained until 1869, then returned to Elkader. He was employed in the postoffice here three years, then was appointed mail agent on the I. E. R. R., holding that position until he embarked in his present business. He was married in 1880 to Ella S. Packer, who was born in Connecticut and was a daughter of James and Mary A. Packer, likewise natives of that State. In politics Mr. Lamm is a Republican.

Arbogast Lamm (deceased) was a native of the grand duchy of Baden, Germany. He emigrated to the United States in 1832, locating in New York State. In 1853 he came to Clayton County and settled on a farm in Wagner Township, where he resided until his death, which occurred when he was in his seventy-first year. He left a wife and nine children to mourn his loss. He was a man who had experienced many of the adversities of life, but by an indomitable will and energy had succeeded in overcoming all obstacles, and had accumulated an ample competency. In his death Clayton County lost one of her most prominent and respected citizens.

Charles Leibrock, merchant, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in May, 1833, where he was educated. In 1853, thinking to better his condition in a free country, he emigrated to America, landing in New Orleans, and thence by river to St. Claire County, Ill., where he worked on a farm a short time; he then came to Elkader, where he has resided since. After arriving in Elkader he was employed as a laborer in the Elkader Mill, and afterward became purchasing agent. In 1857 he married E. F. Christ, a native of Ohio. By this union there are five children, viz.: Ella S., Frank G., Hattie S., Lizzie M. and Charlie L. Mr. Leibrock is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Elkader Lodge, No. 72; also of Bismark Lodge, No. 110, A. O. U. W. He came to the county a poor man, but by close attention to business and good judgment has accumulated a fine property, and is one of the prosperous business men of the village.

John Leonard, one of the enterprising farmers of Clayton County, was born in County Dublin, Ireland, in 1831, and was a son of Richard and Julia (Dunn) Leonard. In 1842 Richard Leonard emigrated to America with his family, and located in Fall River, Mass., where he embarked in the dairy business, remaining until 1855, when he removed to Clayton County, Ia., where he purchased a farm, remaining until his death, which occurred in 1858, his wife following two years later. The subject

of this memoir when seventeen years of age learned the trade of machinist, and went to New York, where he was employed in the Singer Sewing Machine Company's shops for twenty-five years. In 1875 he came to Clayton County, purchasing the farm, where he has resided since. In 1851 he married a Miss Holan, who was born in County Meath, Ireland, in 1836. Ten children blessed this union; seven are living, viz.: Willie H., born July 10, 1853; Richard, Jan. 28, 1857; Alice, July 22, 1860; Sarah, Dec. 26, 1862; Charles, Oct. 5, 1868; Joseph, May 17, 1870; Freddie, Nov. Nov. 16, 1874. Mr. Leonard has a farm of 500 acres, valued at \$40 per acre, a fine residence and home, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of the county.

Ernst Meisner, son of Fred and Dorothea (Liebskind) Meisner, was born in Aldenburg, Saxony, Germany, on May 10, 1828. His father was a wagon-maker by trade, and after Ernst had received a good common-school education, he also learned that business, and in 1852 came alone to the United States. He followed his trade in Detroit, Mich., six weeks; in Barnesburg, O., two years, and in Chicago, Ill., three months. He was married there to Christina Schmidt, on Sept. 11, 1854. She was born in Trabnitz, Saxony, Germany, and was a daughter of George F. and Dorothea (Schuman) Schmidt. Their union has been blessed with ten children, six living—Louis, Charles, Rynhold, Frank, Clara and William. After Mr. and Mrs. Meisner were married they moved to Batavia, Ill., and in the fall of 1855 came to Elkader, Ia. He worked at his trade there six years, and in October, 1860, settled on the farm he now owns on section 18, Boardman Township. He owns 100 acres in this township and 120 in Highland Township, all under good cultivation, except twenty acres of timber. In politics Mr. Meisner is a Republican.

John F. Meyer, farmer, P. O. Elkader, was a son of Renke E. and Katherina (Geriets) Meyer, natives of Germany. They came to the United States in 1854. Renke E., Sr., died in Clayton County in 1865. The subject of this notice was born in Germany, March 1, 1844. He came to the United States with his parents and lived in Toledo, O., three years, where he attended school. He came to Clayton County in 1857, locating on a farm in Cox Creek Township, section 4. He was married April 29, 1860, to Mary, daughter of Fred and Dorothea (Gardner) Peick. After his marriage Mr. Meyer lived at Littleport some three years, then opened a saloon in Elkader, of which he made a financial success. He

disposed of it in a few years and bought his present farm of 190 acres, on sections 33 and 34, Boardman Township, where he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have been blessed with eight children—Sophia, born Jan. 29, 1869, died in 1872; Dorothea, born Sept. 21, 1870; Fred, born April 5, 1872, died 1873; William, born Dec. 24, 1874; Christian, born Dec. 3, 1875; Minnie, born Dec. 31, 1877; Ernst, born March 20, 1880; Augusta, born Feb. 23, 1882. Mr. Meyer is one of the pioneers and representative men of Clayton County, and affiliates with the Republican party.

D. R. Mills, of the firm of Carter & Mills, merchants, Elkader, became a partner in the above firm in October, 1870. The business was established in 1855 by Carter & Co., and prior to the succession of the present owners had changed hand several times. They carry a full and complete stock of general merchandise, valued at \$16,000, and are doing a prosperous business. The subject of this memoir was born in Medina County, Ohio, on Nov. 3, 1835, and was a son of R. E. Mills and Ora Ann, *nee* Carter, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of Connecticut. His father died when he was a mere lad, and he remained with his mother, attending school and assisting to support the family until 1854, when he came to Clayton County. In 1855 he accepted a situation as clerk in the store in which he is now a partner. He went to Nebraska in 1861, where he purchased land and remained until 1869; then returned to Elkader. He was married in 1861 to S. F. Mathews, a native of New York. They have two children—E. V. and Charles D. Mr. Mills is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Elkader Lodge, No. 72, of Harmony Chapter, No. 41, and of the A. O. U. W., Elkader Lodge, No. 44.

James Munger was born in the town of Warsaw, Wyoming County, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1823, son of Ebenezer and Dorcas (Truesdall) Munger, his father a native of Connecticut and his mother of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Munger were the parents of ten children, eight sons and two daughters. In 1843 the family emigrated to Crawford County, Pa., where the parents both died. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. On April 12, 1849, he married Cordelia Armstrong, a daughter of Wm. and Hannah Armstrong. She was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1827. The fruit of this union was eight children, six living—Julia, Delilah, Isabell, Agnes, Minnie and Ernest C. In 1867 Mr. Munger emigrated to Clayton County, Iowa, and located in Read Township, where he remained

until 1881, when he removed to his present place, a farm of eighty acres, valued at \$3,000. In politics he is a Democrat.

Frank A. Nichols, photographer, Elkader, was born near Hartford, Conn., Aug. 20, 1857, and was a son of Andrew F. and Jane E. (Crampton) Nichols. In 1860 the family emigrated to Clayton County, where they have remained since. Frank was reared on a farm and received his education principally in the common schools, attending one term at the Upper Iowa University of Fayette. In 1880 he married Emma E. Thompson, who was born in Ohio in September, 1853. One child has blessed this union—Roy E., born April 19, 1881. Mr. Nichols embarked in his present business in the fall of 1880, and is meeting with the success which always attends industry and honesty.

Jonathan Oglesbee, one of the early settlers of Clayton, was born in Frederick County, West Virginia, May 29, 1804. His parents were Isaiah and Phœbe (Painter) Oglesbee, of Scotch and Irish descent. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm and received a limited education. When a boy his parents emigrated to Clinton County, Ohio, where they both died. After the death of his parents he went to Greene County, that State, and embarked in the mercantile business, which he prosecuted for eight years. In the meantime became acquainted with Hannah Parlett, whom he married Aug. 16, 1832. Four children blessed this union, viz.: Burthena, Joshua P., Harrison and James S., who died Aug. 6, 1868. Mrs. Oglesbee died in Clayton County, Ia., Aug. 18, 1879. Mr. Oglesbee came to Clayton County in 1857. Has held several local offices of trust in the gift of the people, among them that of Deputy Treasurer and was elected County Recorder, which office he held two years. In politics was an old line Whig, and at the time of the organization of the Republican party joined them and has affiliated with them since, his first vote being cast for J. Q. Adams for President.

Henry H. Oglesbee, agent for the McCormick Reaper, was born in Greene County, O., Sept. 3, 1840, and is a son of Jonathan and Hannah (Parlott) Oglesbee. He was educated in the schools of his native State and Iowa, where he came with his parents in 1857. He enlisted Oct. 3, 1861, in the Third Missouri Infantry, Company I, where he served twenty months, then enlisted in the Sixteenth Ohio Battalion. He participated in the battles of Jackson, Miss., Port Hudson, was with Grant at Pea Ridge, and was present during the siege and at the surrender of Vicksburg. He

was mustered out after three years of faithful service, at St. Louis, Mo. He was married in 1867 to Mary C. Fuller. They have one child—James W.

A. V. Palmer was born in Pennsylvania on May 23, 1851. He came to Clayton County in September, 1864. He has been principally engaged in the livery business and in staging since his arrival here. He has fifty miles of staging from West Union to Postville by way of Elkader. He has recently purchased a nice house on section 17, on the Elkader and West Union road. He was married to Emma Nidlock on Aug. 24, 1875. She was born in Allamakee County, Ia., June 23, 1851. They have three children—Sophrona, born July 3, 1876; Emmet LeRoy, Nov. 2, 1878, and Margaret Luella, born Apr. 20, 1881. In politics Mr. Palmer is a Republican.

Luther Patch was born in Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Mass., Sept. 21, 1799. He was the son of Thomas Patch, of Chesterfield, and was the fifth of eleven children. He lived at Chesterfield until his eighteenth year, attending the common schools of the village; and then he went to Montgomery County, N. Y. Here he remained three years, working at various employments, and in September, 1819, he was married to Elizabeth Hatter, of Montgomery County. At the age of twenty-one he removed to Ontario County, where he remained four years. From here he went to Niagara County, where he took a claim and ran a boat on the Erie Canal. Mr. Patch, at the time he was married, took the whole of his wife's family, and on his trip to the western part of the State he was on the boat that took the first merchandise to Chicago on the Erie Canal. From Niagara County Mr. Patch went to Port Gibson, Ontario County. In 1837 the family came to Cassville, Wis., Mr. Patch having preceded them one year. In 1840 they all removed to Prairie du Chien, where he followed farming two years. He then crossed the river into Clayton County, and rented the lower ferry, where McGregor now is. He then bought the upper ferry, which he kept four years. Mr. Patch then moved to St. Anthony Falls, Minn. Thence he went to Crow Wing. The following year, 1848, he went to California, into the mines. He remained in California ten years, and then came back to Clayton County, to the farm of his son-in-law, Samuel Murdock. They then lived at Garnavillo, and in March, 1876, they all moved to Elkader, where Mr. Patch still resides with Judge Murdock, at the age of eighty-three years. Mr. Patch in his various occupa-

tions has met with some strange coincidents, one of which is the following: While he was captain of a boat on the canal in New York, a man took passage with him who was taking six tons of goods with which he was to start a store at Fort Dearborn, afterward Chicago. This was the first store there except that of an army sutler. The man tried to persuade Mr. Patch to come West and locate with him. Mr. Patch, of course, knew nothing of the great Garden City of to-day, and declined the offer.

Treverious G. Price was born June 27, 1846, in Jefferson Township, Clayton County. His parents were Eliphalet and Mary A. (Cottle) Price, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Missouri. They had eight children, of whom Treverious was the fourth. His early life was passed on his father's farm in Jefferson Township, and his winters were spent in the common schools. At the age of sixteen he entered Upper Iowa University, and remained one year. After leaving this school he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and served the 100 days for which that regiment was called. The Forty-seventh was engaged principally on garrison duty at Holly Springs, Miss. Mustered out in the early part of 1865, he returned to Elkader, and entered the law-office of Hunt & Price. He remained here two years reading law, but before completing his studies he took a contract for putting up telegraph line on the line of the Northern Pacific in Dakota. In 1873 he was given a position in the mail service of the United States, beginning his duties as mail messenger on the I. E. R. R., April 17. The following year he was transferred to the river road, where he served four years. Feb. 20, 1881, he was appointed Postmaster at Elkader, by Postmaster-General James. He took the office March 1. For an account of the business of his postoffice, see the history of Elkader. Mr. Price was married Nov. 1, 1873, to Mary A. Hawn, who was born in Spencer, Medina County, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1843. They have one son—Avalo Price. Mrs. Price died at Elkader, Aug. 18, 1879, after a lingering illness of eight months. Mr. Price is politically a Republican. He was Justice of the Peace while studying law with Hunt & Price, and for sometime afterward. In 1878, Mr. Price was nominated by the Republican Convention for the office of County Recorder, receiving an almost unanimous vote in convention, but was defeated at the polls by a coalition of the Democrats and Greenbackers.

George Russell was born in the State of New York, on June 16, 1833. When he was nineteen years old he came to Clayton County, and settled in Boardman Township, where he owns a fine farm of 165 acres. In October, 1855, he was united in marriage with Mary F. Baker, who was born in New York, Sept. 9, 1835. They have four children, Franklin G., born Sept. 3, 1860; Charles L., Sept. 23, 1862; Katie Ann, April 8, 1865; and Joliet, Jan. 25, 1869. Mr. Russell is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, and makes a specialty of breeding blooded stock. He is a strong supporter of the Republican party.

James W. Sargent was born in New Hampshire, Aug. 5, 1848. He came to Clayton County, Iowa, at the age of seven years, and was here reared and educated. When sixteen years of age he enlisted in Company F, Twentieth-seventh Iowa Infantry, and served one year in that regiment, and was then transferred to the Twelfth Regiment, and served as dispatch carrier. Two of his brothers also served in this company. He participated in the battle of Nashville and several others, and was present at the taking of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley. He was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, and came to Elkader, where he has resided since. He was married to Sarah Love on Aug. 5, 1873. Mr. Sargent is engaged in the livery business in this city and keeps a first-class establishment in every particular. He is neutral in his political views.

Wolfgang Schmidt, one of the enterprising business men of Elkader, was born in Bavaria, Germany, on the 19th day of November, 1836. His parents, Frederick and Catherine Schmidt, emigrated to the United States in 1847, and located in Garnavillo Township, where his father took up lands, made a farm, and remained until his death, which occurred in 1875. His mother died in Lincoln, Neb. The subject of this memoir married in 1859, Paulina Thoma, who was born July 29, 1841. Ten children have blessed their union, viz.: John Blasius, born Oct. 5, 1860, died Nov. 1, 1871; Frederick, born Feb. 17, 1863; Christian, Oct. 14, 1864; Katarina, Oct. 29, 1866; Margaretta, Nov. 4, 1868; Emelia, March 1, 1871; Amelia, Aug. 30, 1874; Lena, Sept. 23, 1876; William, July 28, 1880; and Carrie, Dec. 9, 1881. Mr. Schmidt came to the county a poor boy, but by good management has accumulated a fine property and home, and is one of the substantial business men of the county.

J. B. Schmidt, a brother of Wolfgang Schmidt, whose sketch appears in this work, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 10,

1834. In February, 1859, he married Caroline Hartman. To them have been born five children—Phelena, born Dec. 22, 1859; John, May 17, 1864; Sophia M., May 20, 1866; Robert F., Dec. 15, 1869, and Christ H., Aug. 2, 1878. Mr. Schmidt is a member of the A. O. U. W., Bismark Lodge, No. 110.

Louis Schroeder, hotel-keeper, Elkader, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, March 3, 1832. He was the son of William and Elizabeth (Albrecht) Schroeder. He came to America with his brother Henry in June, 1851, landing at New Orleans. Thence he proceeded to Guttenberg, and from thence started inland to start a colony with Mr. Wullweber and Dr. Brockman. This was called Liberty Colony, and was situated on what is now the Eberhardt farm, between Elkport and Communia, three miles from each. The company bought 900 acres of land, but lasted only two years. The land was then sold to John Thompson. Mr. Schroeder remained with the colony only three months, and then returned to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade of tailoring nearly two years. While there he joined the "Arbeiter Bund," which organization started the German colony at what is now called Communia. He soon after came up the river and joined this colony, at the time when the colonists were attempting to build a grist-mill, a project which was afterward abandoned. He remained with this colony about one year. With many other young people he then left the colony. Mr. Schroeder went to Auburn, Fayette County, where he worked at his trade two months. At this time he learned English. Thence he came to Elkader, and started in the tailoring business with A. Saltzer. He was married July 20, 1855, to Louisa Meder, sister of Henry Meder. About 1857 Mr. Schroeder removed to Clermont, where he remained one year. Then he returned to Elkader, and in 1861 he moved to Clayton, where he clerked six years. In 1867 he removed to Motor, where he built and opened a general store. This he kept for about nine years. In 1877 he removed to Elkader, leased the Mulberry street property of A. Kramer, and opened "Schroeder's Hotel." This has steadily gained in popularity until it now enjoys a large share of the patronage of the traveling community. Mr. Schroeder has a family of six children—Emma (Mrs. Runge), Ida, Carrie (wife of Orville Partch, of Rock Rapids, Ia.), Henry (in Nebraska), Hugo and Otto. Mr. Schroeder is a Republican, and a member of the Free-masons and United Workmen.

Fred Smith was born in Germany, Aug. 19, 1832, and emigrated

to the United States with his father in 1834. They landed at New Orleans and from there went to Pittsburg, Pa., where they resided one year, then removed to Ripley County, Ind. In 1867 they came to Clayton County, Ia., and settled near Garnavillo, where our subject remained ten years; then purchased his present farm in section 35, Boardman Township. He owns a finely cultivated farm of 315 acres, and has made many excellent improvements on his land. On March 9, 1858, he was married to Harriet Torey, who was born June 25, 1839, in Riga, Monroe County, N. Y. Her father was born in Hinsdale, Mass., March 23, 1809, and died Jan. 10, 1880, in Clayton City, Ia. Of his children the following named are living: Julia Ann, born Dec. 21, 1831; Emily, Oct. 6, 1833; Alvin, June 19, 1835; Henry N., May 22, 1837; Mrs. Smith, William H., June 25, 1841, and Ezelia, April 27, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had seven children—Melinda, born April 30, 1859; Kate, June 29, 1861; Fred, born March 11, 1868, and died March 27, 1873; Elizabeth, born May 31, 1871; Fred, Feb. 8, 1874; Le Roy, Oct. 19, 1876, and George, April 7, 1880. Mrs. Smith's grandfather, Benjamin Torey, died in Garnavillo, Ia., Dec. 27, 1875, aged 97 years and 19 days. In politics the subject of this record is a Republican, and is one of the representative men of the county.

F. Snedigar was born in Pike County, Mo., March 27, 1822, and was a son of Robert and Mary Snedigar, *nee* Butler, who were natives of Bourbon County, Ky., and the parents of thirteen children. In 1818 they emigrated to Pike County, Ill., where Mr. Snedigar followed the trade of a saddler, and engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1863. The subject of this record was reared on a farm, and was the recipient of a good, practical education. He was married in 1841 to Miranda B., daughter of G. Hayes, of Tennessee. She is a great-granddaughter of Daniel Boone, and was born in Montgomery, Mo., May 5, 1824. Of nine children born of this union, seven are living—James M., Edward B., Martha J. (now the wife of H. C. Stearns), Irena E. (wife of H. H. Luers), Henry F., George M. and Marcella M. In 1844 Mr. Snedigar came West with his family, locating in Iowa County, Wis., where he engaged in mining until 1847, when he removed to Jo Daviess County, Ill. He engaged in the lumber traffic there, and in 1851 settled in Clayton County. He was employed by a milling company in a saw-mill, in which the saw went up one week and came down the next. Through his ingenuity he ar-

ranged it so that the saw went up and down the same week. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and upon one occasion while he was trying a case the defendant called the Court a liar; the Court immediately arose, struck him over the head, laying him on the floor and demolishing the records. During his political life Mr. Snedigar was elected Constable. He went to Judge Williams to be qualified. The Judge told him that he could *swear* him, but that it would take a higher power than he to *qualify* him. In 1861 he embarked in the mercantile business, which he prosecuted until 1868, when he settled on a farm in Fayette County, Ia. In 1882 he returned to Elkader, where he has since lived a retired life.

C. F. Stearns was born in Chittenden County, Vt., Dec. 9, 1831, and was a son of Hamilton J. and Sophronia Stearns, *nee* Wheeler, who had a family of three children. His mother died in Clinton County, N. Y., and his father was again married, to Rebecca Mix. Two children were born unto them, viz.:—Jay H. and Emiline. H. J. Stearns died in Fayette County, Ia. The subject of this memoir became self-supporting at the age of fourteen years, going to Burlington, Vt., where he was apprenticed to the printer's trade. He remained there three years, then went to Framingham, Mass., where he clerked in a general store until 1850, when he returned to his home in Clinton County, N. Y., and engaged in teaching school. In the spring of 1852, accompanied by his brother, he emigrated to the then far and unexplored West, settling in Clayton County. He was employed one year on the *Clayton Herald*, now the *Elkader Journal*, then taught school until the spring of 1853, when he engaged as clerk for the Elkader Mill Co. In 1857 he embarked in the mercantile business in Clayton, and in 1864 engaged in the same business in Elkader. He was married in the fall of 1858, to Elizabeth Askew, a native of England, born in January, 1834. To them have been born three children—Elmore C., Delos H. and Fred. Mr. Stearns is a member of the A. O. U. W., Elkader Lodge, No. 44. He has been identified with Clayton County for thirty years, and has seen it develop from a vast, unbroken region into one of the finest counties in the great grain-producing State of Iowa.

Henry C. Stearns, one of the enterprising business men of Elkader, was born in Clinton County, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1849, son of S. W. and Philena (Stafford) Stearns. His father is a native of Chittenden, Vt.; his mother of Clinton County, N. Y., who

was married in Plattsburg, N. Y. To them were born five children, two sons and three daughters. In 1860 S. W. Stearns emigrated with his family to Fayette County, Ia., where he still resides. Henry C. was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. In 1868 was employed by his present partner as clerk in the mercantile business, and in 1873 was taken in as a partner. The same year he married Martha Snedegar, a daughter of F. Snedegar, of Missouri. She was born in 1859. Mr. Stearns is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Elkader Lodge, No. 72, and also Harmony Chapter, No. 41.

John Stence was born in Boardman Township, this county, Mar. 4, 1846. His father, Michael Stence, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and settled in what is now Clayton County in 1846. He married Mary Wrell. The subject of this memoir was united in marriage Apr. 8, 1866, with Mary Brazell. Their union has been blessed with eight children—Michael, Ella, Margaret, Julia, Mary, Anna, Stella and Martin. Mr. Stence is a member of the Catholic church, and in politics is a Democrat. He owns a finely cultivated farm of 300 acres and has made many excellent improvements on his land. He is one of the pioneer children of Clayton County and one of her representative men.

Timothy Sullivan was born in County Kerry, Ireland, Sept. 8, 1817, and was a son of B. Sullivan and Margaret *nee* Murphy. He was married in Ireland in March, 1840, to Margaret Shea. Of six children born of that union, one is living, Eliza, wife of George Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan emigrated to the United States in 1846 and landed at New York. He engaged in railroading in that State, and in New Jersey, Connecticut and Ohio. His wife died in Ohio in February, 1852, and in December, 1853, he married Mrs. Bridget Gibbons, who was born in Limerick, Ireland. In 1856 the subject of this memoir came to Elkader, Clayton County, and has followed farming here since. He owns 160 acres of land, eighty under cultivation, and has one of the finest farms in this section of the county. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mrs. Anna Templeman was born in Whittlesey, Cambridge-shire, England, on May 7, 1833. She came to America in 1853, landed at New York, thence to Cleveland, O. In 1855 she came to Clayton County, and has resided here since. She owns a fine farm of eighty-three acres on section 18, Boardman Township. She was married in England in 1852 to Thomas Templeman, who was born in 1826. Their union was blessed with three children,



Anton Kramen

one living—Mary Ann, born Aug. 6, 1857, is now the wife of Garner Lloyd. The family are members of the M. E. church.

Andrew Tujetsch is a native of Switzerland, born in Fullers in November, 1811. He was married there in 1833 to Mary Heystel. They came to America in 1860, landed at New Orleans and came at once to Clayton County and settled in Boardman Township, July 12 of that year. He entered 215 acres of land, to which he has added until he now owns 361 acres of valuable land. Mr. and Mrs. Tujetsch have had twelve children, viz.: George, John (deceased), Christian, Christina, Catherine, Manga, Jacob (deceased), Andrew, Thomas, Jacob, John and Agnes. George married Maggie Eggley in 1868, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1850. They have five children—Andrew, George, Eva, Mary and Maggie. George is engaged in farming his father's original purchase of 215 acres. Mr. Tujetsch is a member of the Catholic church and in politics is a Democrat.

August Uecker, merchant tailor, Elkader, one of the enterprising business men of this city, was born in Prussia, Germany, April 28, 1853, and there received his education. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to a tailor, giving three years time and \$30 in cash, for instruction. In 1872 he emigrated to the States, locating in Dunkirk, N. Y. In 1876 he came to Clayton County. In 1877 he married Wilhelmina Witt, who was born in Germany. By this union there are three children, viz.: Herman, Louisa, Alfredia. Mr. Uecker is a member of the A. O. U. W., Bismark Lodge, No. 110.

John F. Upton was born in Maryland, Sept. 18, 1836. He came to Clayton County in 1850 with his father and settled on section 35, Boardman Township, where he resided eight years, then located on his present farm in section 27. He was married in Elkader, to Emelia Russell in 1859. She is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1840. Their union has been blessed with four children—Edward L., born in 1861; Julia, in 1867; Emma, in 1872; and Charles, in 1874. Mr. Upton has held various township offices, and has served as School Director a number of terms. In politics he is a Democrat, and is one of the enterprising and energetic citizens of the county.

Grier Wheeland, M. D., was born in Franklin, Vt., Feb. 10, 1852, and was the son of Charles G. and Charity (Lackey) Wheeland, both of Irish parentage. Our subject passed his early life on a farm, his father having removed to Fayette County in 1854,

and located a farm. His father and brother still live in Fayette County, engaged in breeding Norman horses and Short-horn cattle. He entered the Upper Iowa University, which institution he left at the age of seventeen, to attend a course of lectures at Rush Medical College. From this institution he graduated Feb. 16, 1875. Before graduation, his health failing him, he spent two years in travel in the Southern and Southwestern States, when he returned and completed his course. After receiving his diploma, he located in Brush Creek, Fayette County, where he was engaged in practice until April, 1878. At this date he removed to Elkader, where he has built up a good practice. Dr. Wheeland was married March 31, 1873, to Mrs. Florence E. Scott, *nee* Kanouse, widow of I. P. Scott, by whom she had one child—Irva P., born February, 1872. He is, politically, a Democrat. He has received thirty-two degrees in Masonry, and is a member of the A. O. U. W. Dr. Wheeland is yet an active student, and possesses an exceptionally fine library, in which he passes his leisure hours. He was a delegate from the North Iowa Medical Society to the American Medical Association, in June, 1876.

Bartley S. Whitney, one of the early settlers of Clayton County, was born in Ontario, Can., on the 8th day of March, 1827, son of Lewis and Sarah (Kitchen) Whitney of English descent. They were married in Niagara, Can., and had a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, four of whom are living, viz.: Wm. A., a real estate dealer of Nebraska; B. S.; Charles A., furniture dealer of Ontario, Can.; Ellen, now the wife of Paul Moore, of Canada. Lewis Whitney died in Ontario, Can. The mother died in Canada in April, 1882. The subject of this memoir was educated in the common schools of his native country, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to a tinner with whom he remained four years. In the spring of 1849 he married Diana Switzer, daughter of Amos Switzer, a native of Quebec, where she was born in 1831. The fruit of this union was five children, four living, viz.: Sarah A., now the wife of Dr. C. H. Stearns, of Elkader; Rosalie J., wife of Virgil Davis, Deputy Recorder and County Clerk; Harry S. and Frank G. In 1854 Mr. Whitney emigrated to Geneva, Wis., where he remained five years; thence to Prairie du Chien, and in 1859 came to Elkader, where he has been engaged in the tin and hardware business since. In politics he was a Republican until Grant's second nomination. Since that time he has been a Liberal.

Henry W. Wilke was born in Prussia, Germany, on the 10th day of March, 1847. His parents, Stephen and Elsie Wilke, were married in Prussia, where a family of six children was born, four of whom are living—John H., Katarina (now the wife of Herman Dieckbernd), Frederick W. and Henry William. Stephen Wilke by occupation was a farmer, and died in Germany in 1868. The mother died in 1864. The subject of this memoir received a common-school education, and when fourteen years of age learned the trade of a tailor, which he followed a few years. In 1868 he left his home in Germany and came to the United States, landing in St. Louis, Mo. From there he went to Lansing, Iowa, where he was employed at his trade until 1871, when he came to Elkader and embarked in his present business—dry-goods salesman. In 1874 he married Annie M. Gossmann, of Read Township. She was born in Clayton County, June 9, 1853. By this union there are four children, viz.: Gustave, Ellen, Ina and Kate. Mr. Wilke is a member of Elkader Lodge, No. 44, A. O. U. W., and is one of the enterprising business men of Elkader.

Henry H. Williamson, farmer and broom manufacturer, section 12, Boardman Township, was born in Grand Isle County, Vt., Sept. 6, 1839. His father, John Williamson, is a native of Ireland, born Feb. 26, 1797, and emigrated to America when twenty years of age, and settled in Grand Isle County, Vt., where he married Mary A. Brown, on Sept. 24, 1823. In 1851 the family came to Clayton County, and settled on the farm where our subject now resides, in Boardman Township. In September, 1866, Henry H. Williamson and Mary H. Williams, of New York, were united in marriage. Five children blessed their union, viz.: Curtis, Hellen, Herbert, Clara and Bernice. Mrs. Mary H. Williamson died April 12, 1877, and Feb. 9, 1881, he married Mrs. Mary A. Howard, *nee* Miles, of Wyoming County, N. Y. Her parents were Daniel and Harriet (Hoyt) Miles. She had two children by her first husband—Alice and Hattie Howard. Mr. Williamson owns 200 acres of land, 80 in timber and the remainder under cultivation. He built the first and only broom factory in the county, and still operates it. In politics he is a Republican. His father died in Clayton County, May 20, 1875; his mother Dec. 25, 1842. The former was the oldest Mason, and organized the first lodge in the county.

CHAPTER XXI.

BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP.

Buena Vista Township lies in the most southeastern part of Clayton County, on the banks of the Mississippi River. The surface is undulating, and the soil a deep, rich black loam, which is mostly under cultivation. The village of Buena Vista was laid out in 1851, but prior to that time there had been several hundred men engaged in mining in this vicinity, who had their furnaces here, where they melted their lead, as early as 1848.

The first settler in the township was Syrus Henderson, and he was followed by Robert Bunker (now deceased), Joseph Heinrich and William Foster, who still reside in Clayton County. The first school-house in the township was built by George Cleaveland for a dwelling, but was purchased by the district for school purposes. Miss Mary Shipton was the first teacher. She is now deceased. In 1872 a fine brick school-house was erected at a cost of \$1,800. There are two other buildings, one a frame, the other a log structure, the total value of the three being \$2,800. The number of pupils enrolled in the year 1881 was ninety-five. The present School Directors are: R. Meuth, Herman Albart and John Laern; the present Secretary is E. Merkle, and the Treasurer, Charles Cook.

The first marriage solemnized in the township was that of Charles Hoffman and Cordelia Anthony. The first death was that of Mr. Cook. The first Justice of the Peace was Joseph Reynolds, who served most acceptably several years. Barry White preached the first sermon.

The present township officers are as follows: W. C. Stoddard, Justice of the Peace; R. Meuth, Clerk; R. Meuth, Henry Kmamm and Henry Hinkle, Trustees; A. Voggenthaler, Assessor.

Among the principal business interests of Buena Vista is the firm of R. & E. Meuth, general merchants. They embarked in their present business here in 1857, and in 1860 erected a fine large store, which they now occupy. It is 34x100 feet, and three stories in height. They carry a complete stock of goods, valued

at \$6,000. They formerly dealt extensively in grain, but of late years have carried on the mercantile business exclusively. R. Meuth is the present Postmaster at Buena Vista, and the firm also acts as express agents at the station.

The Buena Vista Cemetery is located in the upper portion of the township.

Margaret Beckler was born in Germany, July 13, 1835. She came to America in 1851, landed at New York, and from there went to Detroit, Mich., thence to Madison, Ind.; remained there one summer, and then went to Hamilton, O., and resided there three years. She was married and came to Clayton County, Ia., in 1858. She married John M. Beckler, who was born in Germany in 1832. By this union there are five children—John M., born in 1858; Robert and Magdalene (twins), August, 1860; Rose I., in 1862, and Amalia, Mar. 11, 1864. John M. Beckler died in New Orleans, June 25, 1865; he was a soldier in Company G, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and died while bravely defending the Union. In his death Clayton County lost one of her most respected citizens. Mrs. Beckler has twenty acres of good land well improved. Robert is keeping books for J. Adams, in Dubuque. John is station agent at Caledonia Junction, Minn., and Rose is teaching school at Osterdock, Clayton County; Amalia is at home with mother.

John Connolly was born in Ireland in 1817, and came to America in 1839. He landed at New York, and from there came to Galena, Ill., where he remained four years, then came to Clayton County, Ia., and settled on section 31, Buena Vista Township. He has 600 acres of land well improved. He was married to Ann McGuire in Ireland in 1843, he having come to America, and then went back and took to himself a wife. She was born in Ireland in the year 1817. From this union there are seven children—James A., Jonathan, Mary Ann, Francis, Terance A., Charles M., Joseph J. The family are members of the Catholic church, and in politics Mr. Connolly is a Democrat. He is classed with the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of Buena Vista Township.

Benjamin Kuykendall, one of the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of Buena Vista Township, was born in White County, Ill., July 11, 1824. In 1845 he went to Flattville, Wis., where he remained six months, and in 1846 enlisted in the Mexican war at Galena, Ill., and was mustered into service at Alton, Ill., in

the second regiment of Illinois, under Captain White. He participated in all the battles of his regiment, and was honorably discharged at Alton, Ill., at the close of the war. He engaged in mining at Flattville, Wis., one year, and from there went to California where he mined until 1850, when he came to Clayton County, Ia. He resides on section 28, Buena Vista Township, on a farm of 150 acres, which he cultivates in the summer, and in the winter engages in mining. He was married Sept. 30, 1851, to Susie Husk, a native of Indiana, born Sept. 30, 1834. Six children have blessed this union, viz.: George, born May 15, 1859; Laura, born Oct. 11, 1861, died Oct. 25 of that year; John L., born Oct. 11, 1864; Benjamin W., born Aug. 17, 1867, died Apr. 30, 1874; Susie Etta born Mar. 31, 1870, died Jan. 11, 1874, and George L., born Oct. 7, 1873. Mr. Kuykendall has held all the offices of the School Board, and politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Ernst Merkle was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 7, 1832. He came to America in 1854, landed at New York. He went at once to Cincinnati, Ohio; remained there one year, then to St. Louis, Mo., and one year later came to Clayton County, this being in 1856. He settled on section 22, Buena Vista Township, where he has lived most of his time since. He has 200 acres of good land well improved. He is the present School Secretary, and has held the offices of School Director and Township Clerk, and various other offices. He is a Catholic in his religious views. He votes the Republican ticket. He was married to Magdalena Southeimer, April 16, 1857. She was born in Germany, July 2, 1829. They have no children of their own, but have adopted two—John and Lizzie. Mr. Merkle is also running a lumber yard, and has been for over ten years, and is doing a good business. He is one of the representative citizens of the township.

R. Meuth was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 15, 1830, and came to America in 1850, landing at New York, where he remained one year, then went to Philadelphia, Pa. In 1853 he removed to Pittsburg, Pa., thence to St. Louis, Mo., and from thence of St. Clair County, Ill., locating in Belleville. Two years afterward he went to Cassville, Wis., where he lived two years, then settled in Buena Vista Township, Clayton County, where he has since resided, engaged in the mercantile business, in partnership with his brother, Eugene Meuth. They were the recipients of a good trade, and are yet known throughout the county as men of irre-

proachable business integrity. R. Meuth owns 1,300 acres of fine farming land in this township.

Eugene Meuth is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born Sept. 25, 1835. He emigrated to America in 1854, landed at New York, and from there went to Belleville, Ill., where he resided until the spring of 1857, when he came to Clayton County. He was one of the first Republicans in the State of Illinois. Upon coming to Clayton County he engaged in a general merchandise business with his brother, R. Meuth, Buena Vista. He was Postmaster there from 1870 to 1878, and then resigned in favor of his brother, and went to Volga City, engaging in the mercantile business there until the spring of 1882, when he returned to Buena Vista. During 1862 he acted as recruiting officer for the township, there being over fifty per cent. of the men in the army. While in Volga City in 1879 he was nominated for the General Assembly, and re-nominated in 1880 and 1881 to the Republican State Convention. R. Meuth served in the Board of Supervisors from 1863 to 1864,

Jacob Riniker, a prominent citizen of Buena Vista Township, was born in Switzerland, June 6, 1824. He came to America in 1854, landed at New York, and from there went to Rochester, N. Y., where he remained two years, and came to Clayton County in 1856. He settled in North Buena Vista, section 28, and has lived here since. He owns 240 acres of good land well improved. He has held the office of Township Trustee, and is the present Road Supervisor. He was married in 1851 to Anna Simons, who was born in Switzerland, Sept. 7, 1828. By this union there are eight children—Jacob, born June 4, 1855; Emma, Sept. 6, 1856; John, Oct. 20, 1858; Mary Ann, Nov. 26, 1860; Elizabeth, Nov. 30, 1862; Anna, Sept. 16, 1864; Diana, Sept. 18, 1866, and Louisa, May 19, 1871. He belongs to the Cwingle church, which is slightly different from the Lutheran church. He is a Democrat in his political views.

William C. Stoddard was born in St. Charles County, Mo., June 22, 1819, and resided there until thirteen years old, when he removed to Louisiana, Mo., and two years later to Dubuque, Ia. He engaged in the mercantile business, and in mining there until 1854, when he came to Buena Vista Township, Clayton County, and has since resided here. He is engaged in mining, and has been Justice of the Peace for the past ten years. He also served as County Supervisor. On Jan. 17, 1842, he married Mary Martin, a native of Ireland, born Dec. 25, 1821. They have nine

children—Charles E., born Dec. 14, 1843; Ella, July 27, 1844, married Otto Blaul; John W., born Nov. 28, 1846; Mary A., July 27, 1848; Sarah S., May 5, 1850; Martha I., Dec. 25, 1852; George W., April 30, 1854; Martin, June 15, 1856, and Alfred H., May 14, 1859. His sons, Charles E. and John W., enlisted in Company G. Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, and served during the entire war. In politics Mr. Stoddard votes the Republican ticket.

Andrew Voggenthaler was born in Degzendoret, Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 25, 1826. He came to America in 1856, and remained in New York one year, then came to Dubuque, Iowa. He resided there two years. In the spring of 1859 he came to the place where he now lives, in Buena Vista Township, Clayton County, Iowa. He is carrying on the blacksmithing business, and is doing well. He has 150 acres of good land, including several town lots. He was married to Ann Reute, in 1856, in the Old Country. She was born Oct. 25, 1824, in Lindau, Bavaria, Germany. By this union there are seven children—Earnest, born Jan. 11, 1861; Rosa, Sept. 24, 1864; Albert George, April 24, 1867; John, May 18, 1868; Anna C., July 11, 1871; Josephena, May 15, 1874; Matilda, Feb. 15, 1877. Mr. Voggenthaler belongs to the Catholic church, and is neutral in his political views. He has held the office of School Director for two terms; also School Trustee, and is the present Township Assessor. He was drafted Oct. 3, 1864, and was discharged July 24, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. He was with the Seventeenth Army Corps, and Fifteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea.

CHAPTER XXII.

CASS TOWNSHIP.

This township, 91 north, range 6 west, is situated in the extreme southwestern corner of the county, and was named Cass in honor of Gen. Lewis Cass, by Capt. Read, of Read Township, in 1847. The rich soil and other advantages of this region attracted settlers as soon as its fertility became known, and the growth of Cass Township has kept pace with that of townships more favorably situated with regard to water-courses and other conveniences. The northern and southwestern portions of the township are wooded, the balance of the country is a beautifully undulating prairie. The country is drained by the North Maquoketa River (on which, in 1854, David Brown, from Kentucky, built a saw-mill, and laid out a village and called it Mississegoo; there was a postoffice established here called Cass, of which Mr. Brown was first Postmaster; he was succeeded by G. Cooley, he by John Martin, when the office was discontinued. The quarterly returns while Mr. Martin was Postmaster averaged about twelve and a half cents. There is now here a feed-mill in connection with the saw-mill, run by Amandus Bogue) and branches of the Volga.

The first white settler was Joseph Hewett, who lived on the line between the townships of Cass and Sperry, and who came here in 1844 to trade with the Indians. This part of Iowa was at that time a Winnebago reservation. Mr. Hewett remained here until 1851, when the Indians moved West, and he followed. Six white families had arrived by this time. In the year 1846, James Tracy and family settled in the township, located a farm, and began its cultivation. On this farm he remained the rest of his life. Other early settlers of Cass were Harrison Boggs, who came from Virginia about 1847; Josh Betts and family, who came from Ohio in 1847; Giles Ward, who came from Illinois in 1848; Alexander Blake, who came from Virginia in 1851; and Ozias Clark. James Alloway was one of those who helped to organize the township. He lives near Littleport. Joseph Tremain and

David Mann also came at an early day; David Mann built a grist.

The first frame house built in Cass Township was built by W. H. Stearns, and is now owned and occupied by Alex. Blake as a hotel.

The first election was in the fall of 1850. The canvass was very spirited, and the voters every one turned out. A justice of the peace was to be elected, for which office there were two candidates. The polls were duly opened, and one of the candidates went bare-headed all day, his hat being used for a ballot-box. On closing the polls and counting the votes, it was found that four votes had been cast, two for each candidate. In this dilemma they drew cuts for the office, which was won by William Alloway. He served his constituents acceptably. At least there was no fault found with him, for he never had a case to try, or a paper to sign.

Once a year the county assessor came into the township, and stayed over night with some settler who would give him a list of the property belonging to the other settlers, and if any of them had enough to be taxed, they would be put down.

The first marriage in Cass was James Dickinson and Miss Melissa Alloway, daughter of James Alloway. Miss Alloway was at that time the only marriageable girl in the township. The ceremony was performed by Rev. N. W. Bixby, on the 12th day of May, 1850, at the residence of the bride's parents. A good dinner was served up by the help of Mrs. Norman Hawley. The table was one-half of a large basswood log, with legs to it, and a neat cloth spread on it. The cake and "chicken fixins" relished well, especially to the "parson," after a ride on horseback of four miles. He received for his services a silver coin of "five franks." Mrs. Dickinson died a few years since. Mr. Dickinson went to Cerro Gordo County, and in 1856 laid out the town of Clear Lake in said county. The marriage license for James Dickinson and Melissa Alloway was issued May 7, 1850, by F. Andros, Clerk of the District Court of Clayton County.

In 1851 Mr. Woods (familiarily known as "old man Woods") settled here and opened a general merchandise store, bringing all his stock in a one-horse wagon.

In the winter of 1850-1, Asa Alloway killed sixty deer in this immediate vicinity. Deer were very plenty at this time, and one could frequently see 100 at a time. The same winter James Alloway killed a bear.

In the fall of 1851 the first school was opened in a residence building now owned by Elmore Hertwood, and was taught by Alex. Blake. The first log school-house was located one-half mile east of Strawberry Point, opposite the present cemetery. It was used for preaching in those times, and Rev. George Scott says he froze his ears one day while preaching there. The first frame school-house was built on the place now owned by the Webb Bros., and is now used as a wagon shop by them.

The first postoffice was established in the spring of 1854, and E. L. Gardner was the first Postmaster. The mail was carried by David Merritt, from Forestville to Strawberry Point for twenty-five cents. In the fall of 1851, David Mann built the first mill on the Spring Branch next above Thomas Alderson's farm. Being asked how much he could grind in twenty-four hours, Mr. Mann replied that by "lamin her right through" he could grind about two bushels.

In 1851 the first horse team was brought into Cass Township, by Alex. Blake, Sr.

In 1852 Alex. Blake, Sr., erected a small feed mill on Spring Branch one and a half miles north of Strawberry Point; this mill was run by a very large spring, the water of which fell about twenty-five feet directly upon the water-wheel of the mill. He afterward converted it into a flour-mill, and in 1858 it was burned down. In 1859 the location of the mill was moved about one-half of a mile down stream, where the additional assistance of several large springs gave them a fall of about sixty feet, and a large stone flouring mill and brewery was erected thereon, by John Kleinlein, and both are now in successful operation.

The history of Cass Township has been one of steady prosperity and thrift. The population is now 1,507. There are eight school houses besides one in Strawberry Point, which employs five teachers. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad runs through the township, thus affording ready communication with the outer world.

STRAWBERRY POINT.

This village was laid out by William H. and D. M. Stearns in 1853, under the name of Franklin, but as there was another post-office by this name in the State the present name was retained for the postoffice; this is a thriving village of about 700 inhabitants, situated on section 22. The name was originally applied

to that point of timber where Ozias Clark now lives. About 1854 the name was coaxed east, to where the cheese factory now stands, and connected with a postoffice. As early as 1850, Strawberry Point was known over Northern Illinois and even farther east. At that time all the land belonged to the Government, except the present farm of Giles Ward, which he entered in 1848.

The first wagon-makers and blacksmiths were Baird & Inger.

The first hotel was built in the fall of 1854 by Mr. W. H. Stearns, and is now known as the Blake House. The Barnes House was opened in September, 1881, and is now run by Peter Keith.

Alpheus Scott was the first lawyer. The bar is at present represented by A. R. Cole and B. W. Newberry.

The schools were graded in 1868, with K. W. Kingsley as Principal. The following have since served as Principals: M. J. Goodrich, Miss E. J. Peet, J. F. Thompson, C. P. Clark, Charles Brandon, A. E. Dean and E. G. Cooley.

The principal interests of Strawberry Point are centered in the creamery business. The first move made in this direction was in 1867, by Busher & Grannis. They took the milk from 250 cows the first year and made cheese. A. O. Kingsley was the next to start in the creamery business in 1870, and he built the first cheese factory in the State (in Delaware County). He began with 3,000 pounds of milk a day, which amount has been increased to 28,000 pounds. At first it was all made into cheese, but now it is made into butter, all of which is sold East. At the present time fifteen creameries ship from Strawberry Point.

The village has an excellent school, employing five teachers.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Strawberry Point Lodge, No. 130, A. F. & A. M., was organized in 1858, with thirteen members and the following officers: E. Dunton, W. M.; A. Scott, S. W.; M. O. Barnes, J. W.; D. Bradford, Treas.; A. Grannis, Sec.; G. W. Gebbard, S. D.; N. Schofield, J. D.; Wm. McCarthy, Tyler. The present membership is forty-two, and the officers are: N. Schofield, W. M.; S. Chipman, S. W.; W. E. Little, J. W.; T. Dunning, Treas.; E. H. Hoag, Sec.; J. D. Inger, S. D.; D. P. Gardner, J. D.; A. Blank, Tyler; W. J. Hicks, Chaplain.

Strawberry Point Lodge, No. 131, A. O. U. W. This lodge was instituted in 1877. Its charter members were J. H. Barney, W.

E. Little, D. Clough, C. H. Bungay, D. F. Boynton, Dan. C. Dean, J. F. Weck, J. T. Snyder, M. A. Hoag, F. Smith, A. D. Eaton and A. O. Kingsley. Its present officers are: G. W. Wait, P. M. W.; W. B. Fields, M. W.; J. B. Morey, For.; J. C. Snyder, O.; M. A. Hoag, Rdr.; A. D. Eaton, Tim.; J. D. Inger, Recor.; E. M. Culbertson, G.; H. R. Eaton, I. W.; A. T. Little, O. W. Meetings are held Monday evenings of each week. The present number of members is fifty-two. There have been two deaths in this lodge. It is nearly unanimous in favor of the Supreme Lodge.

RELIGIOUS.

The M. E. Church was organized in 1857 by Rev. D. M. Sterns. The following pastors have served in this church. Wm. Lease, 1857-'9; T. Olmstead, 1859-'60; J. W. Waterberry, 1860-'2; Thos. Moore, 1862-'3; S. Knickerbocker, 1863-'6; J. L. Kelley, 1866-'7; J. F. Hestwood, 1867-'9; Jacob Hurrell, 1869-'70. M. H. Smith, 1870-'71; S. N. Van Arsdel, 1871-'2; Edwin E. Weber, 1872-'3; Wm. Young, 1873-'4; J. F. Hestwood, 1874-'7; J. G. Van Ness, 1877-'9; E. Ketchum, 1879-'80; W. D. Mabry, 1880-'81; S. T. McKim, 1881, present pastor. Important revivals were held in 1868 by J. F. Hestwood, in 1874 by Wm. Young, and in 1878 by J. G. Van. Ness. The church edifice was erected in 1865, 36 x 48, at a cost of \$2,000. A parsonage was erected in 1876 at a cost of \$800. The Trustees, nine in number, are at present as follows: John Porter, Ozias Clark, John Deys, Wm. Coolidge, S. N. Bixby, Ed. Alderson, W. E. Little, L. M. Blank and Rob't Carrier. There are seventy-five members, and the congregation numbers 200. The general condition of the church is encouraging. There is a flourishing Sunday school, with an enrollment of 105 and an average attendance of ninety-five. Mrs. L. W. Blank is Superintendent.

The Universalist Church was organized in 1858 by Rev. P. Smith. The first members were Joseph Hallowell, Chas. Hall, James H. Grannis, Wm. Grannis, Alexander Blake, P. Blake, Joseph C. Tremain, Chancy Bemis, E. Dunton, Frederick Adams, Mrs. M. M. Hallowell, Mrs. Calista Hall, Mrs. Matilda A. Dewey, Mrs. Eliza P. Grannis and Mrs. M. E. Dunton. J. C. Tremain and Joseph Hallowell were Deacons; Chancy Bemis, Treasurer; P. Blake, Clerk. The first services were held at a log school-house two miles northwest of Strawberry Point. The pastors have served as follows: P. Smith, two years; Jay Bishop, five years; Mr.

Wakefield, one year; P. Hathaway, one year, Mr. Odiorne, two years; and J. W. Hicks, six years. The church building was erected in 1865. The present Trustees are M. O. Barnes, C. Bemis and P. Blake; Treasurer, H. J. Pease; Clerk, P. Blake. Number of members since organization, sixty; present number fifty. The church is at present not holding services.

The Regular Baptist Church at Strawberry Point was organized as a body corporate on the 14th day of April, 1856, and elected as Trustees E. B. Gardner, James Sunderland and O. A. Sherwood; Clerk, James Sunderland. Church was organized Jan. 19, 1858. The constituent members were Thomas King, Alva Bush, Lyman Howard, Salmon Bush, Albert Bush, Henry Howard, Charles Blanchard, E. B. Gardner, Augusta M. Bush, Eliza J. Blanchard, Axif Howard, Sophia Nowell, Elizabeth Blake, Betsey Knight. Two only of this number are still members.

Council of Recognition was held Sept. 16, 1856. Delegates present from West Union, Yankee Settlement, Delhi and Burrington, now Manchester.

D. M. Root was the first pastor. Since then Geo. Scott, Alva Bush, James Sunderland, S. Sill, Franklin Kidder, L. M. Whitney, C. H. Mitchelman, George Peck, A. F. Sharpwack and M. H. Perry, have been settled pastors over this church. The first church edifice was built by this church, with the help received from other denominations and friends. It is 36 x 52 feet in size and cost about \$4,000; it was dedicated in the fall of 1857. This was the first and only church built for the first ten or twelve years, and was used by all denominations, also for political meetings, shows, theaters, concerts, etc.

There have been several seasons of great revival interest and many have been added to the church. The present membership is forty-eight; about 150 have been members at different times. Many prominent ministers in the denomination have gone from this church—Revs. J. E. Clough, J. E. Sunderland, Alva Bush and others. There is a Sabbath-school in connection with this church. L. F. Carrier is the present Superintendent. The church is now gaining ground. The Trustees are E. B. Gardner, T. F. Corbett and L. F. Carrier; Clerk and Treasurer, T. F. Corbett.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized Oct. 1, 1878, by Rev. E. G. Barkow. The names of the first members are: John Brader, George Durst, F. Schug, E. Schoeppe, George Deindorfer, H. Busse, T. Schmidt, F. Zeuch, J. Schmidt, S. Moser,

P. Brill, F. Haeufler, H. Marquardt and F. Mueller, with their families. The first Deacons were John Brader, F. Schmidt, and George Durst. The first Trustees were Fred. Schug, George Deindorfer and Jacob Schmidt. The first services of the denomination were held in Strawberry Point, in private houses. E. G. Barkow has been the pastor since Oct. 1, 1878. Their church will be completed Aug. 1, 1882. It is 32 x 50 feet, and the steeple is eighty-five feet from the ground. The cost will be about \$3,000. The present Deacons are John Brader, George Durst and E. Donath. The Trustees are B. Krauss, F. Schug and E. Schoeppe. Twenty-eight families have joined since the organization of the society, and the present membership is forty-two families. The prospects of this growing church are very flattering.

St. Mary's Catholic Church. In the spring of 1878 Father John Hacket was appointed by Rt. Rev. Bishop Hennessey, of Dubuque, to organize a congregation and build a church in the town of Strawberry Point, for the Catholics of the locality. They had been accustomed previously to attend mass at Cox Creek church, about five miles north of the point. The church was completed in 1879. It is a frame building, 30 x 60, and is well located on West Mission street. A parochial residence, adjacent to the church, was purchased in 1880. But few members of the congregation live in Strawberry Point; the majority live west and southwest. The Catholics of the town helped most liberally, however, in building both the church and the parsonage. The church was dedicated Sunday, May 23, 1880. Rev. Father Quigley, of Elkader, officiated, assisted by Father Coyle, of Elkport. Rev. Dr. Dailey of Richardsville, Dubuque County, preached the dedication sermon. Father Hacket was removed by the Bishop to Clermont, in the summer of 1881. He is a young priest of great promise, and is now conducting the building of a \$10,000 church at Clermont. He was succeeded by Father Rowe, of Dubuque, who now has charge of this mission, together with those of Cox Creek and Greeley. Mass is celebrated every third Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Sunday-school services are held immediately after mass.

A. E. Axtell was born Sept. 29, 1821, in Berkshire County, Mass. His parents, Daniel and Jane Axtell, moved to Lorain County, O., when he was a small boy, and he was there reared and educated. In 1863 he came to Clayton County, and purchased a farm of 160 acres in Cass Township, which he still owns and resides upon. It is under excellent improvement, and is one of

the finest farms in this section. He was married in Mackinac, Mich., on June 5, 1846, to Olive Dulmage, a native of Ohio. Of four children born of this union, three are living—Maria I., Iona R. and Elbridge K. Mrs. Olive Axtell died Apr. 8, 1858, in Lorain County, O., and Dec. 14, 1858, Mr. Axtell married Martha A. Bartlett. This union has been blessed with six children, five living—Elson E., Herman A., Arthur A., Harry J., Edna and Mamie. In politics Mr. Axtell is a Democrat; he has held the position of Treasurer of Clayton County Insurance Company for the past seven years,

Chancy Bemis, one of the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of Cass Township, was born in 1821, in Ontario County, N. Y., and was a son of James Bemis and Anna, *nee* Morley. When he was about ten years of age, his father removed to Erie County, O., and settled on a farm. He remained in Ohio until 1854 when he came to Clayton County, and purchased the farm in Cass Township, upon which he still resides. He owns 404 acres of finely cultivated land, containing many excellent improvements. He was married to Matilda Metcalf, a native of England, on Jan. 6, 1848, in Erie County, O. Of thirteen children born of this union, eight are living—Emeline, Jeroline, John, Henry, Mary, Grant, Frank and Charles. Mr. Bemis is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican. He is a member of the Universalist church.

Dr. S. N. Bixby, who is well known throughout Northeastern Iowa, has been actively connected with the medical profession of Clayton and adjoining counties for the last few years. He was born in Starksboro, Vt., May 16, 1844. On the 11th day of June, 1863, Dr. Bixby was united in marriage to Miss Emily Denton, formerly of Fitchville, Huron County, Ohio. He with his parents, Rev. N. W. Bixby and Ruby Bixby, came to Iowa in 1847, and settled in Clayton County, where he was reared and received his early education. The principal part of his literary education, was, however, received at Northwestern College, Wasioja, Minn., and at Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich. The doctor received his medical education at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia., and graduated from the last named institution in 1877. He soon located at Strawberry Point, where his success was at once assured and where he still resides. He is a Republican in politics, and an earnest worker in the educational affairs of the county and town

in which he lives. Prior to engaging in the practice of medicine he was actively employed as teacher and principal in several public and high schools of the county and State, among which might be mentioned the successful principalship of the Elkader High School, for a term of years.

Peter Blake, one of the prominent farmers of Cass Township, was born in Greenbrier County, Va., Feb. 17, 1823. His parents, Alexandria and Margaret Blake, were likewise natives of that State. They came West in 1830, locating in Berrien County, Mich., where our subject remained until 1850, when he went to California and engaged in mining and prospecting there three years. His parents in the meantime had settled in Cass Township, and in 1853 he also came to Clayton County and purchased a farm of 120 acres in Lodomillo Township, which he soon disposed of and bought land in Delaware County. The following year he sold that farm and purchased 120 acres in Cass Township, which he subsequently traded for the farm he now owns. It consists of 200 acres of rich land, well cultivated and containing many excellent improvements. He has also engaged in the mercantile and other branches of business in connection with farming. On July 16, 1854, he married Elizabeth A. Cook, who was born in Jo Daviess County, Ill. Of four children born unto them three are living—William H., Clara A. and Fred J. Mr. Blake is a member of the Masonic order, and has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Assessor a number of terms.

Alex. Blake, proprietor of the Blake House, situated on East Mission and Elkader streets, Strawberry Point, was born June 30, 1832, in St. Joseph County, Ind. His parents, Alex. and Margaret Blake, were natives of Greenbrier County, Va. He was the recipient of a good education, in Berrien County, Mich., attending school until he was eighteen years old, and then worked on his father's farm until 1851, when he came to Clayton County. He taught school here two years, then opened a general merchandise store, which he disposed of one year afterward, and engaged in various branches of business until he bought the hotel property he now occupies, in company with G. L. Tremain. One year later he sold the hotel, and in another year bought it again, and again sold it at the expiration of twelve months. In May, 1865, he again purchased the hotel, and has conducted it since. He was married Aug. 3, 1855, in Strawberry Point, to Fannie E. Campbell. Of two children born of this union, one is living—Charles S. Mrs. Fannie

Blake died March 10, 1863. In February, 1864, he married Elizabeth Wilder; they have one child—Nellie, now engaged in teaching school. Mr. Blake is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the enterprising business men of the town. He has been elected to many of the township offices. Himself and wife are members of the Universalist society.

Gilbert Cooley, son of Elias and Sarah (Alden) Cooley, was born Dec. 25, 1833, in Forrestville, Chautauqua County, N. Y.; was educated there in common schools. In the fall of 1854 he removed to Clayton County, settling in Strawberry Point; followed teaching school here two terms, and then engaged in the lumber business, on the Maquoketa River, Cass Township. In the fall of '58 went to New York State, and remained two years. Aug. 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was elected Orderly Sergeant. He served three years, during which time he was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant. He participated in all the principal battles of his regiment, and was mustered out with them at the close of the war. He then engaged in the insurance business, and has followed this and the sewing machine and organ business ever since. He served five years on the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Cooley was married June 14, 1856, to Miss Martha F. Hammond, a native of East Granville, Washington County, N. Y. They have had nine children, five now living—Edwin G., William P., Boardman, Kate and John A. Mrs. Cooley died Oct. 22, 1881. Mr. C. is a member of the Masonic and A. O. U. W. societies. In politics he is a Republican. P. O., Strawberry Point.

John S. Clark, one of the prominent farmers of Cass Township, was a son of Newton and Sophia Clark, natives of Connecticut and New Jersey, respectively. They died in the State of New York. The subject of this notice was born in New York, June 3, 1820. He was educated in his native State, where he learned the carpenter's trade, which he has principally followed since. He came to Cass Township in 1854 and bought the farm, on which he now lives, of 80 acres, on section 7. He married in 1847, Phœbe J., daughter of Harmon and Filura (Hyde) Reeves, natives of New England; by this union there are three children—Eugene Harmon, born Sept. 13, 1849, died in 1869; Mary, born April 7, 1851, died in 1872, was married and left two children; Ida M., born May 28, 1857. His wife, Phœbe J., died in December, 1872.

He votes the Republican ticket. He is a believer in universal salvation.

Ozias Clark was born in Canada on June 2, 1864, and was a son of Daniel Clark, of Vermont, and Betsey, *nee* Langley, a native of New Hampshire. They moved to Canada, where they died. The subject of this notice came to Cass Township, Ia., in 1854, locating on section 16, where he has a farm of 180 acres, mostly under good cultivation. In 1854 he married Ciba B., daughter of Joseph and Betsey, M. (Pennfield) Cook, natives of New York and Connecticut respectively. They came to Iowa in 1854, where Mrs. Cook died. By this union there are two children—Susan Eunice, born Nov. 28, 1855, now the wife of O. K. Whitlock, living in Delaware County, Ia.; and Arthur O., born March 6, 1859. Mr. Clark and wife are members of the M. E. church. He votes the Republican ticket.

G. W. Clough, farmer and stock-raiser, was a son of John and Maria (Sturgeon) Clough, the former a native of New Hampshire, the latter of Pennsylvania. They moved to Cass Township, Ia., in 1851, where he died. To them were born ten children, one of whom, Vina Ruth, became the wife of Rev. R. B. Williams. They were missionaries to Ongole, India; she died in Madras, June 3, 1876. A brother of Rev. J. E. Williams is also a missionary to that place. The subject of this notice was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1827; he came with his father's family to Cass Township in 1851, and bought a farm. He now owns ninety acres on section 20, where he resides. He was married to Mary J. Michary in 1855. Four children blessed this union—Eleanor A., born in 1856, Flora M. (deceased), born in 1858; Lucretia Ann, born in 1860, and George L., in 1862. Mrs. M. J. Clough died in 1863, and Mr. Clough married, in 1864, Sarah F., daughter of John and Sarah (Patrick) Ramsey, natives of Tennessee. They came to Iowa, remained a short time, then removed to Missouri. She was the widow of Lawrence D. Smith, who died in the army; by him she had one child—Isaiah T., born March 13, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Clough have had six children—Hattie, deceased; Lottie, born Nov. 7, 1866; Dorah L., Sept. 18, 1868; Emma A., July 14, 1870; Effa, Aug. 18, 1872, and Gerty, Oct. 19, 1878. Mr. C. and wife are members of the Disciple church. He votes the Republican ticket.

Benjamin Davis was born in Scranton County, Pa., on July 1, 1857, and was a son of John H. Davis. In 1845 Mr. Davis left his home in Pennsylvania and came West, locating in Clayton

County. He purchased a farm on section 36, Cass Township, which he still owns and resides upon. His farm is under excellent cultivation and contains many valuable improvements. He was married on Feb. 22, 1882, to Libbie Jones, in DeKalb County, Ill.

John H. Deyo, furniture dealer and undertaker, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., June 16, 1828, and was a son of Samuel D. and Mary Deyo, likewise natives of York State. He learned the trades of a carpenter and joiner, and cabinet-maker, and in 1852 came to Strawberry Point. He worked at his trade two years, then engaged in the hotel business five years, and since which time has followed his trades and farming, having always engaged in the latter occupation in connection with his other business. He established his present store in December, 1878. He was married in November, 1849, in Milford, Ill., to Ann E. Cole, of New York. To them have been born two children—George B. and Ellery J. In politics he is a Republican. Since embarking in his present business Mr. Deyo has kept up with the demands of the times so that in this line Strawberry Point is not at all behind her sister cities in the West.

G. M. Eder, farmer and stock-raiser, was a son of John and Marguerite (Mack) Eder, natives of Baden, Germany. They came to the United States in 1847, and located in Stephenson County, Ill., where they died. The subject of this sketch was born in Baden, on March 21, 1830, where he was educated. In 1854 he came to Cass Township, where he bought eighty acres of his present farm. He now owns 400 acres on section 5, which is largely in a fine state of improvement. In 1855 he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Conrad and Katherine (Stamp) Heilmann, natives of Baden, where the latter died. Conrad came to the United States, and located in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Eder have been blessed with twelve children, of whom Margarite, born May 19, 1856 (now the wife of Fred Schneider, living in Sperry Township); John, born June 24, 1857; George, June 20, 1858; Henry, Dec. 3, 1859; Amelia, Nov. 15, 1865; Lena, April 7, 1867; Lizzie, Aug. 4, 1868; Mary, April 18, 1873; Emma, Oct. 22, 1875; and Michael, March 1, 1879, are living. The deceased are Mina, born Oct. 20, 1871, died July 25, 1872; Anna, born Jan. 10, 1878, died on the 19th of January the same year. Mr. Eder and family are members of the Lutheran church. He votes the Republican ticket.

W. B. Field, of the firm of W. B. Field & Son, dealers in agricultural implements, is a native of Jefferson County, N. Y., born Jan. 25, 1827. His parents were Bennett and Fanny Field, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of Massachusetts. W. B. attended the district schools of his native place until he was sixteen years old, when he left school to assist on his father's farm. One year later his parents removed to De Kalb County, Ill., settling on a farm. He worked for his father until he attained his majority, when he purchased a farm of sixty acres, paying for it in grain. In 1855 he sold it, and came to Clayton County, purchasing a farm in Lodomillo Township. In 1856 he removed to Floyd County, Iowa, where he remained one year, then settled in Cass Township. In 1872 he engaged in the machine business, and the following year established a hardware and machine store in Strawberry Point. Since 1882 he has been engaged in his present business in partnership with his son Fred Field. They carry a complete stock of goods, and do a good business. Mr. Field was married in 1849 to Julia Ann Hill. They have eight children—Smith, Alice, Ellen, Fred, Willard, Oren, Ruba and Bernice. Mr. Field is a member of A. O. U. W. lodge, and is one of the leading citizens of the place.

Elisha B. Gardner was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1822, and was a son of Eleazer and Cynthia Gardner, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Connecticut. He attended school until he was eighteen years of age, then engaged in farm labor and in a saw-mill until 1854, when he came to Clayton County, settling in Cass Township. He entered a farm of eighty acres, to which he has since added twenty acres of timber, and is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married on March 11, 1852, to Eunice Cooley, a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y. Of seven children born of this union four are living—Adda, Edward O., L. C. and Meed E. Mr. Gardner has held the office of Justice of the Peace four years, and that of Township Trustee for twenty years. He is a member of the Baptist church, and one of the men who have had the fortitude to brave the hardships of pioneer life in the West, and to whom much credit is due for the present prosperous condition of Clayton County.

A. J. Gusting, photographer, Strawberry Point, was born on April 19, 1842, in Lincolnshire, England. He emigrated to America with his parents when ten years of age, and six years later set-

tled in Iowa. He enlisted from Dubuque in 1861, in the volunteer army, and served until 1863. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, where he was taken prisoner, and sent to Tuscaloosa prison, where he was confined four months, then sent to the hospital. He was honorably discharged at St. Louis, Mo., on Feb. 1, 1863. He was married Aug. 15, 1863, to Maria A. Guerrin. Their married life has been blessed with eight children—Olive, Emma, Lenore, Milton, Henry, Fred, Grace and Beatrice. Mr. Gusting is the only photographer at Strawberry Point, and is the recipient of a good trade. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Henry Hackett, farmer and stock-raiser, was a son of Emery and Amanda (Hymes) Hackett, natives of Vermont. In 1855 they went to Minnesota, where Emery died in 1869. The subject of this sketch was born in Vermont, Nov. 10, 1835, where he was educated. He came to Cass Township in 1875, and bought his present farm of eighty acres on section 35. He was married in 1857, to Mary Ann, daughter of George and Martha Ann (Holcomb) Holliday. George was a native of England, and Martha of Pennsylvania. By the above union there were two children—Emma, born Sept. 28, 1858; George, born Sept. 29, 1860. Mrs. Hackett died in 1866, and in 1868 Mr. Hackett married Charlotte, daughter of Wellington and Aurilla (Hill) Wiltse, natives of Canada. By this union there are three children—Emery, born June 2, 1869; Frank, Dec. 26, 1873, and Isabel, born May 17, 1879. Mr. H. enlisted in 1864 in the Second Minnesota Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Company B, James W. Woods, Captain, and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., July, 1865. He was with General Sherman in his “famous march to the sea.” Mr. Hackett is a member of the Odd-Fellow’s fraternity, and also of the United Workmen. He votes the Republican ticket.

Rev. W. J. Hicks, pastor of the Universalist society, Strawberry Point, is a native of Readsboro, Bennington County, Vt.; born March 3, 1824, and was a son of Jacob and Betsy Hicks, the former a native of New Hampshire, the latter of Massachusetts. He received his early education in Readsboro; then attended the Whitingham Academy a number of years, and finished his education at Rowe, Mass., in 1844, having engaged in several branches of business in the meantime. He was appointed pastor of a church at Sadawga, Vt., where he remained eleven years, then located in Strawberry Point. He has devoted a portion of

his time to the Universalist church at Elkader. Being a man of high literary attainments, and superior intellectual endowments, he is eminently fitted for the noble calling he has chosen, and has succeeded in doing much good. He was married to Lucy E. Bemis, a native of Whitingham, Vt., on April 20, 1845, in Readsboro, that State. They have three children—Sarah E., Fannie E., and Mary B. Mr. Hicks is a member of the Masonic lodge, of which he is Chaplain. In politics he is a Republican.

John Inger, senior member of the firm of John Inger & Son, machinists and wagon-makers, was born in Derbyshire, England, Jan. 26, 1822, and was a son of James and Mary Inger. He learned his trade in all its branches in Nottingham, England, becoming a very expert workman. In 1848 he came to the United States, landing in New York, where he remained six months, then went to Freeport, Ill. He returned to Waterford, N. Y., in the spring of 1851, resided there seven years, and in 1858 settled in Strawberry Point. He formed a partnership with John E. Baird in the wagon business which continued eleven years. They then made a division of stock, Mr. Inger taking his son John D. as a partner. He was married on Apr. 9, 1845, in Nottingham, England, to Lucy Dawson, who died in March, 1867, having been the mother of six children, three living—John D., Eliza A. and Sarah H. Mr. Inger was again married, Oct. 1, 1870, in Masonville, Ia., to Lucy J. Wiley, a native of Vermont. Their union has been blessed with two children—P. Wiley and Mary L. Mr. Inger is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in religious sentiment is a Congregationalist.

John Jessen, general merchant, Strawberry Point, was born in Schleswig-Holstien, Germany, May 7, 1835. His parents, John, Sr., and Anna Jessen, were likewise natives of Germany. He learned the boot and shoe maker's trade in Schleswig, and on May 12, 1857, embarked for America. He landed at New York, thence to Chicago, Ill., and from there to Valparaiso, Ind., where he engaged in the boot and shoe trade until 1864, when he settled in Strawberry Point. He built a store in 1870, and embarked in the general merchandising business, which he followed until 1876, then bought a farm in Delaware County, which he cultivated three years, then returned to Strawberry Point, prior to embarking in his present business; he engaged in the mercantile business in Brush Creek, Fayette County, Volga City, and Farrowville, Delaware County. He was married in Valparaiso, Ind., on Oct.

15, 1860, to Agnes Marquardt. To them have been born seven children, five living — Emma, William, Frederick, Agnes and Jessie. In politics Mr. Jessen is a Republican.

Solomon Joy was born in the State of Vermont on Dec. 21, 1815, and was a son of Comfort and Martha Joy, *nee* Rodway, likewise natives of the Green Mountain State, where they died. He received a liberal education in Vermont, and in 1845, came West, locating in Illinois, where he followed farming nine years, then settled in Cass Township, Clayton County, on a farm of 175 acres. He also owns 400 acres in Fayette County, of finely cultivated land. He has made farming a financial success, and has retired from active life, and is enjoying the fruits of his toil. He was married in 1841 to Lucy, daughter of Gileo and Loraine Newcomb, *nee* Nelson, natives of Vermont. One child blessed this union—Henry, born Sept. 20, 1842; he enlisted in 1862 in the Union army, and died soon after. Mrs. Lucy Joy died in 1843, and in 1844 Mr. Joy again married, Mary, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Dake) Nelson, natives of Vermont. To them have been born eight children, of whom Fannie, born Feb. 23, 1845, married D. C. Goodrich, of Nebraska; Lucy C., born Sept. 27, 1847, is the wife of Frank Emerson; Lewis N., born Dec. 6, 1850, and Mary, born Feb. 5, 1859, are living. Mary is blind, but is a college graduate. The deceased are: Nelson P., born April 2, 1853; Martha C., Oct. 30, 1855; Elmer E., June 16, 1861, and Orrin L., May 16, 1872. Mr. Joy has been Township Assessor, Trustee, and was elected Justice of the Peace, but declined to serve. He affiliates with the Republican party, and in religious sentiment is a Free-Will Baptist. His wife is a member of the Methodist church.

Charles Kimber was born in Genesee County, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1822. His parents were Andrew and Sarah Kimber, *nee* Morgan, natives of Orange County, N. Y., and the parents of eleven children. He attended school and assisted on the farm until his father's death in 1848, then went with his mother and sister to Medina County, O., where he engaged in farming. He was married Oct. 13, 1847, to Malvina, daughter of Ara and Sophia A. Fenn. She was born in Genesee County, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1829. In the spring of 1850, Mr. Kimber went overland to California, and engaged in mining there until March, 1853, when he returned to Ohio. In the fall of that year he came to Clayton County. Prior to locating on his present farm in Cass Township, he resided in Farm-

ersburg Township, Boardman Township, Elkader, Motor, Mederville and Strawberry Point. In the fall of 1879, Mr. and Mrs. Kimber visited Ohio and New York, and on their return he purchased forty acres in Cass Township, where he now resides. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company D, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He affiliates with the Republican party, and is one of the popular men of Clayton County.

James Newberry, Editor and Proprietor of the *Strawberry Point Press*, also farmer, son of John and Sally (Fancher) Newberry, natives of New York. They moved to Ohio, where they both died. James was born in New York State, May 26, 1827; he was educated in Ohio; he has followed farming all his life; has been very successful and now owns one of the best places in Clayton County. In 1855 he came to Iowa, and his farm of 400 acres is on sections 31, Lodomillo Township, and 25 and 36, Cass Township. Some six years since he moved to the village of Strawberry Point, and soon after began the publication of the *Press*; this he has much improved, and it is now one of the best paying and best edited papers of the county. In the spring of 1882 he began the publication of the *Iowa Dairyman*, a journal devoted to the dairy interests of the West; it is a very neatly executed work, and would do credit to a much larger town. It contains forty pages of highly interesting matter. In 1852 Mr. N. married Hannah Maria, daughter of John M. and Sally Westfall, natives of New Jersey, now living at Strawberry Point, Iowa. By this union there are five children—Byron W., born Sept. 1, 1853 (he is an attorney); Frank J., born June 26, 1858 (he has learned the printing business and is now in company with his father; he married Kate H. Squires); Mary E., born Sept. 10, 1859 (she is the wife of H. M. Kingsley; they reside on the homestead); Charles W., born Dec. 23, 1864; Kate Gertrude, born May 1, 1870. Mr. Newberry has been frequently elected to various offices in town, county and State. In 1868-'69 he represented his county in the Legislature, and for some eight years he has held the office of County Supervisor; by his untiring energy in laboring for the interests of the people, he is kept at work for them.

Levi R. Noble, retired farmer, was born Dec. 29, 1830, in the town of Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y., and was a son of Jonathan F. and Martha G. Noble. When sixteen years of age

he came to Clayton County with his father, who settled on a farm. He assisted his father until he was twenty-two years old, when he bought 120 acres of land in Lodomillo Township, which he cultivated until eight years ago, when he retired from active life, having added 180 acres to his possession, and acquired an ample fortune. On March 9, 1853, he was married to Lucinda A. Haskell, in Lodomillo Township. Of three children born of this union, one survives—Martha E. In politics Mr. Noble is a Republican.

Lucius L. Noble, son of Jonathan F. and Martha G. Noble, was born in the town of Alabama, Genessee County, N. Y., July 15, 1832. His parents were natives of New York, and when he was quite small, removed to Calhoun County, Mich., where they remained until July, 1846, and then came to Clayton County. His father purchased a farm of eighty acres in Lodomillo Township, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred in July, 1864. His widow and son, F. G. Noble, succeeded to the farm, which they still conduct. The subject of this memoir bought 120 acres of land in Lodomillo Township, in 1853. He now owns 255 acres of fine farming land, which he rents, and resides in Strawberry Point. On Dec. 19, 1858, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Kidner, in Lodomillo Township. To them have been born two children—Cora A. and Emma D. In politics Mr. Noble affiliates with the Republican party.

A. J. Pease, merchant, Strawberry Point, was born Dec., 1830, in Weston Vt., and was a son of Ambrose and Lucy P. Pease. He received a practical business education in his native place and in 1851 went to Akron, O., where he clerked in a mercantile store for one year and a half, then went to Logansport, Ind., engaging in the same occupation there. In January, 1855, he went to Dubuque, Ia., clerked there three years, thence to Masonville, Ia., where he embarked in the mercantile business, returning to Dubuque six years later. In January, 1877, he established his present business in Strawberry Point, where he has been very successful financially. He was married to Susan Cragin, Sept. 19, 1854, who died May 30, 1876, and on Oct. 26, 1879 he married Julia Boardman. Mr. Pease is a member of the A. O. U. W. lodge.

B. W. Phelps, grain merchant, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1822, and was a son of Porter and Jerusha Phelps, natives of the Green Mountain State. He was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. When twenty-two years of age he began to work as a farm laborer, and was employed

on twenty-two different farms in New York. In 1854 he came West, reached Dubuque, Iowa, and from there walked to Strawberry Point. He purchased a farm of 660 acres in Cass Township, which he sold to A. Sloan in September, 1855, and returned to his native State, where he remained two years, then came again to Clayton County. He rented the farm which he had bought when he first came to the county, and cultivated it two years, then removed into the town of Strawberry Point. In partnership with B. Bushee he established a butcher shop, and also handled butter and eggs. They ran a line of teams from McGregor to this place, carrying their produce to and from the markets. Mr. Phelps remained in this business two years, and in August, 1862, enlisted in the United States army, being one of the four men that raised a company from this place, the other three being W. D. Crook, C. P. Heath and Henry Howard. They drew straws to see who should fill the respective offices, Mr. Phelps being Orderly Sergeant, Mr. Heath First Lieutenant, and Mr. Howard Second Lieutenant. The latter was killed at the Battle of Black River, and Mr. Phelps was chosen Second Lieutenant, and afterward First Lieutenant, in which position he served until August, 1864, when he resigned and returned to Strawberry Point. Being ill and feeble from exposure, he did not engage in active business for two years, then bought a farm in Delaware County, which he still owns. He also purchased a farm in this county, which he cultivated eight or nine years, and since then has lived in Strawberry Point. He was married on Sept. 10, 1846, to Louisa Miller, who died May 14, 1859, leaving two children—Forest J. and Charley A. He was again married on Sept. 14, 1861, to Lina Gunnung. They have four children—Mary D., Louie, Roy and Jessie. Mr. Phelps is a Mason, and in politics is a Republican.

Benjamin P. Rawson was born in the town of Schroon, Essex County, N. Y. His father's name was Clark Rawson, and his mother's maiden name was Laverna Pond. His paternal grandfather was Simeon Rawson, who enlisted in the war of the Revolution at the age of fourteen years, and served until he was twenty-one, or the close of the war. His maternal grandfather was Benjamin Pond, who was a member of Congress in A. D. 1812, and cast his vote in said Congress in favor of the war against England. B. P. Rawson's early education was obtained at common district and select schools in his native town, after which he

attended a number of terms at Newton Academy, at Shoreham, Vt., where he received an academic education. In his native town and vicinity he taught school a number of years, and held many important offices of trust, among which were Superintendent of Schools and Justice of the Peace; was also engaged in the practice of law, and engaged in general merchandising. He emigrated to Indiana in the fall of 1852, where he resided for a year; he then returned to New York. In July, 1858, he came to Strawberry Point, Clayton County, Iowa, where he has resided ever since. In 1860, under the administration of James Buchanan, he was appointed Assistant Marshal to take the United States census in the thirteen western townships of Clayton County, including Reed, Volga and Elk. He then pursued the business of collection, insurance, real estate and claim agent, which business he still pursues. In the fall of A. D. 1866, under the administration of Andrew Johnson, he was appointed Postmaster at Strawberry Point, which he held until the spring or summer of 1869.

Nelson Roberts, one of the representative farmers of Cass Township, was born in the State of Massachusetts on Aug. 30, 1845, and was a son of Charles and Lydia Roberts. He emigrated to Clayton County in 1857, and worked on farms in this vicinity until 1864, when he enlisted in the army and served two years. Upon leaving the service he returned to Clayton County, and bought his present farm on section 36, Cass Township. He has been twice married. His first wife, Charlotte Jefferson, died leaving two children. He was again married in 1881, to Frances Draper.

Ira H. Sargeant, son of Emery and Louisa (Sargeant) Sargeant was born in Canada, Nov. 5, 1845. His parents are natives of Vermont, and came to Clayton County in 1857, locating in Cass Township, where they now reside. The subject of this memoir was married Aug. 11, 1867, to Anna E., daughter of Robert and Anna Parsons, natives of Virginia. They removed to Iowa in an early day, and both died in this State. Mr. and Mrs. Sargeant have had three children—Cora Bell, born Oct. 26, 1876; Ernest Melvin, Jan. 29, 1879; and William Allen, March 11, 1881. Mr. Sargeant enlisted in 1864, in the Fourth Iowa Infantry, Company D, and served until the close of the war, receiving his discharge at Davenport, Iowa. He was with Gen. Sherman in his famous march to the sea.

H. H. Scofield, Postmaster, Strawberry Point, was born in the town of Schroon, Essex County, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1826, and was a

son of Harvey and Elizabeth L. Scofield, natives of the State of New York. He came to Clayton County and located in Strawberry Point, where he worked at the wagon-maker's trade two years, and was then appointed Postmaster, a position which he has held since. He was married on Nov. 21, 1852, to Lydia J. Snyder, a native of Livingston County, N. Y. To them have been born two children, one surviving—Eleanore. Mr. Scofield was reared in the Republican school of politics, and is still a strong adherent to the principles of that party.

Nathan Scofield, merchant, Strawberry Point, is a native of Essex County, N. Y., born Nov. 6, 1827, and was a son of Harvey and Elizabeth Scofield. He received a practical business education in his native State, and when eighteen years of age learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he followed a number of years. He came to Clayton County in 1855, worked at his trade eighteen years, then embarked in the mercantile business in Edgewood, removing his stock to Strawberry Point in 1879. He was married Dec. 29, 1858, to Harriet Noble, who was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y. Of three children born of this union two are living—Neola and Fred. Mr. Scofield was one of the charter members of the Masonic lodge at Strawberry Point, and is the present W. M. of that order. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. lodge, of which he was representative to the Grand lodge. He is a Universalist in his religious views, and is one of the representative business men of this place.

G. H. Scofield, general merchant, Strawberry Point, is a son of W. W. and Maria Scofield, and was born in DeWittville, Chautauqua County, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1841. He was educated in his native State, and in 1859 came to Clayton County, driving through with a horse and buggy. His parents followed him in the fall of the same year, and settled in Cass Township. G. H. farmed for his father three years, then went into partnership with him in the mercantile business in Strawberry Point. In 1879 he purchased his father's interest in the business and has since conducted it alone. He was married on Nov. 23, 1863, to Susan P., daughter of J. L. and Livia F. Wing. She was born in Livingston County, Mich. Of eight children born of this union, seven are living—Mary, Harry, Effie, Georgia, Guy, Susan and Bessie. Mr. Scofield is one of the County Supervisors, this being his second term. He takes an active interest in politics, and affiliates with the Democratic party.

H. Newell Sill, M. D., of the allopathic school of medicine, was born in Hinsdale, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1832, and was a son of Elijah and Margaret Sill, *nee* Conrad, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of New York. He received his primary education in Hinsdale, and at the age of twenty began the study of medicine under Dr. J. M. Palmer; subsequently continued his studies under S. W. Green, M. D. He attended a course of lectures at Buffalo, N. Y., being licensed to practice in 1864. He graduated from the Iowa State University in 1873, having located in Strawberry Point, in the practice of his profession, in 1868. He has devoted all his energies and talents to his chosen calling, and has been very successful as a practitioner. His marriage occurred in Hinsdale, N. Y., in September, 1854, to Laura Ann Scofield, who was born in Schroon, N. Y., and was a daughter of Harvey and Elizabeth Scofield. They have two children—Allie M., who married Calvin Kirkpatrick, and Herbert L. Dr. Sill is a member of the Northern Iowa Medical Society, the Iowa State Medical Society, and the Iowa State Alumni Association and American Medical Association. He is surgeon of the C. M. & St. P. R. R., and is a member of the Congregational church.

Alfred Sloan (deceased) farmer; postoffice, Strawberry Point; son of George W. and Sally (White) Sloan; they were natives of New York, where they died. Alfred was born in the above State, July 7, 1832; he was educated there and worked at farming until he came to Iowa, in 1856, and bought the farm where his family now reside the same year; it consists of 800 acres on section 27 and the whole of section 28; by his untiring energy and hard work, the farm is mostly under fine improvement. In 1852 he married Sarah, daughter of Levi C. and Naomi (Munger) Miller, natives of New York, where Levi died in 1857. Sarah was born Dec. 30, 1833. By the above marriage there have been five children—Sally, born May 27, 1853 (she is the wife of George Deyo, living at Strawberry Point); Fedeor, born Aug. 12, 1855, died Jan. 3, 1870; George W., born Dec. 26, 1858, married, and living on the homestead; Julian D., born Dec. 27, 1860; Wilfred L., born June 17, 1863. Mr. S. and wife were members of the Baptist church. He voted the Republican ticket. Mr. Sloan died Mar. 26, 1882, of neuralgia of the heart. He was highly respected and beloved by all who knew him, and although he has gone his good works, which were many, live after him.

James Tracey (deceased), farmer, son of John Tracey, native of Limerick County, Ireland. James was born in Ireland in 1800 ; he came to America in 1831 and worked in New Jersey, and then came to Detroit, Mich., where he was married to Clarrissa Champion. By this union there are seven children—Mary Ann, John, Henry, James W., Joseph, Nancy and Lucy Jane; they are all married except Henry, and all live in Iowa except Mary Ann, who lives in Kansas, and John, who lives in California. James located in Clayton County in June, 1847; he took up the farm occupied by James W. and Joseph when he came to the county. There are 325 acres on section 6, which is in a good state of cultivation. He voted the Democratic ticket. He died Aug. 17, 1875, at home. His son, James W., now occupies the house and carries on the farm with his brother. He married Catherine O'Brien, a native of Georgia, and they have two children—John and Mary. Clarrissa, the widow of James, makes the old homestead her home. Mr. Tracey was one of the first farmers in the county, and was an energetic and pushing man. He died respected by all.

Giles Ward, one of the pioneers of Clayton Co., was born on Mch 4, 1826, in Huron County, O., and was a son of Noah P. and Elizabeth Ward, *nee* Clarey. His father was a native of Massachusetts, his mother of New York. The family removed to Erie Co., N. Y., where Giles was reared and educated, and where they resided until 1844, when they located in McHenry County, Ill. The subject of this memoir came to Clayton County in 1848, and pre-empted 240 acres of land, this being the first entered in the township. He has made many valuable improvements on his farm, which is one of the finest in the county. Mr. Ward has been thrice married, first on Sept. 6, 1856, in Walworth County, Wis., to Mary Milner, who died Jan. 25, 1858, having been the mother of two children, one living—Anna, now Mrs. Pierce Gray, of St. Louis, Mo. His second marriage occurred on Jan. 30, 1859, to Caroline Godfrey. Their union was blessed with four children, two living—George and Nellie. Mrs. Caroline Ward died Nov. 2, 1876, and he was again married Sept. 1, 1878, to Mrs. Rosanna E. Noble, *nee* Holt. Mrs. Ward had five children by her first husband—Eddie L., Elsie F., Merrill A., Nora A. and Jesse W.; these are all living. Mr. Ward is the present Township Treasurer, and is one of the men to whom much credit is due for his enterprise in braving the hardships of pioneer life in the West.

E. B. Williams, druggist, corner Elkader and Mission streets, Strawberry Point, was born Aug. 3, 1834, in Alleghany County, N. Y., and was a son of Chester W. and Theodosia Williams. He attended school until he was eighteen years old, then went to work with his father, who was a house painter, and also followed boating on the Alleghany River. In 1842 he came West, locating in Freeport, Ill., where he resided until 1849, then returned to the East. In 1854 he again came West, and in 1872 settled in Strawberry Point, where he has been engaged in the drug business since. He carries a full and complete stock of goods, and is one of the enterprising business men of the city.





F. Peck.



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CHAPTER XXIII.

CLAYTON TOWNSHIP.

This township is one of the most irregular in shape of the twenty-two in Clayton County. It is situated in ranges 93 and 94 north, and ranges 2 and 3 west. It borders on the Mississippi, and is bounded on the north by Mendon Township, on the west by Farmersburg and Garnavillo, and on the south by Garnavillo and Jefferson. It contains twenty-seven whole and eight fractional sections. It is drained on the north by the Sny Magill and tributaries, and on the south and west by Buck Creek and tributaries.

DISCOVERY AND EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The territory comprised within the limits of Clayton Township was first seen by Marquette and Joliet, in the month of June, 1673. There is no reliable record for over 100 years after this visit. In 1812, however, it was again visited, this time by a scion of French nobility in the person of Chevalier Marais, an adherent of Louis the Sixteenth. When the revolution of 1792 swept over the kingdom like the waves of mid ocean, the friends of royalty had to flee into exile, and he, young and gifted, on whose education no pains had been spared, reared in the lap of luxury, fled from his native land, and for twenty-two years he was a penniless wanderer, during which time he penetrated these Western wilds, living in accordance with and patterning after the modes and customs of the natives. He finally established a small trading post for traffic with the Indians, at a point near the mouth of Buck Creek, in the southern part of this township. This point was known as French Town, and here he remained till the restoration. He then returned to *la belle France*, taking with him his dark-eyed bride, a daughter of the head chief of the Iowas. In 1820, Messieurs Lapointe and Charles La Tranch, were located at French Town, as the successors to Chevalier Marais in the Indian traffic.

In the early settlement of Clayton County, French Town was the point on the Mississippi River where many of the settlers landed their supplies. In 1836 Messrs. J. W. Gillett and McMasters,

having made land claims on the Garnavillo Prairie, received their supplies at French Town from the steamer "Warrior," that made regular monthly trips from St. Louis, with Government stores to the military posts above.

Mr. Gillett slept for the first time in Clayton County about one mile up the hollow from French Town, in the winter of 1836. It is claimed that he sowed the first oats in the county. He purchased sixty bushels at Cassville, transported them across the river in a canoe, and with Bob Ross carried them on their backs up the Mississippi Bluffs, whence they were hauled to his claim with oxen. It is also said that he first put the plow into the Garnavillo Prairie.

About 1846 Orrin Keeler and James Powell entered a small fraction of land at the foot of Sny Magill, and established the next year a ferry. They surveyed their land into town lots, and in honor of one of the proprietors christened their town Keeleroy. After running their ferry for a time, Powell tired of the partnership and endeavored to sell out to Keeler, who had built a house and brought his family. Keeler was willing to sell to Powell, but did not feel able to purchase his partner's interest in the flat or scow used for ferrying such emigrants as chanced to come to Iowa, crossing at that place. But Powell would not buy Keeler's interest, and swore that the partnership should be dissolved. He then proceeded summarily to dissolve it by sawing the ferry-boat exactly through the center, dividing it into two equal parts, one of which he reserved for his share. After this novel dissolution, Keeler, out of the ruins of the old business, purchased an old endless-chain horse-power, built a flat boat and propelled the same with one horse.

The first warehouse built in this township was built at Keeleroy, by Messrs. B. F. Fox and Alvah C. Rogers, in 1848, from which they shipped the first wheat to St. Louis, and for a year or two Keeleroy could boast of shipping more grain than any other point in the county, during which time the proprietors indulged in visions of a future flourishing town. But Keeler and his amiable wife now sleep their last sleep, resting side by side in the church-yard at Garnavillo, while his town is known only on paper.

In August, 1849, Frank Smith, of Dubuque, and Messrs. Gilbert and Douglas, of Garnavillo, slept for the first time on the site where now stands the village of Clayton. They were then examining this point for the purpose of starting a town. Having

decided to commence improvements here, Mr. Smith formed a co-partnership with Thompson, Sage and Davis, of Elkader, under the style of Frank Smith & Co. Messrs. Sage and Davis had previously entered the land for the purpose of making a landing and shipping point for their flour manufactured at Elkader Mills, it being the nearest feasible point on the Mississippi to Eldader, for shipping. They sold an undivided half interest to Messrs. Noble, Watson and Douglas, of Garnavillo, and then the proprietors went to work with a will, clearing off the brush and surveying the land into town lots. They named the town Clayton, in honor of John M. Clayton, and before winter set in Smith had a store built and in full blast. The proprietors had built roads to the place and Clayton had commenced with fair prospects of becoming an important business town; and for five or six years after Clayton was an example of business thrift, energy and enterprise rarely excelled in any new Western town.

CLAYTON CITY.

Clayton was laid off on section 1, township 93 north, range 3 west, in November, 1849. The proprietors were Timothy Davis, John Thompson, Chester Sage, Reuben Noble, James Watson and Elizabeth Douglas. Lower Clayton was platted in August, 1853, on land owned by Elizabeth Douglas, Robert R. Read, Elizabeth Read and Frank Smith. Upper Clayton was added in 1853 by Ralph Campbell, and West Clayton in 1854 by John M. Ballou, Mary Ballou and Elizabeth Douglas.

We have already, in the township history, traced the beginnings of Clayton, and seen how prosperous it was the first few years. It never fully recovered, however, from the commercial revulsion of 1857. Before that year there were built large and substantial warehouses, hotels and business houses, flouring mills, saw and planing mills that would be a credit to any town. The streets were blocked with teams from early in the morning until late in the evening with produce, for which gold was always paid. Teams were often seen in its streets from the country directly west of Dubuque, and from Buchanan County, loaded with wheat and pork, and taking back generally lumber and goods on their return. Large stock of goods were kept by the merchants, and for a few years Clayton was clearly ahead of all competitors in the county. Messrs. Clark & Rogers' stock at one time consisted of fifty-three hogsheads of sugar, 110 barrels of molasses, twenty tons of iron,

seventy-five stoves and furniture, fifty chests of tea, and dry-goods, boots and shoes, queensware, hardware, in proportion, amounting in the aggregate to \$50,000; and their sales reached as high as \$500 in a single day.

FIRST THINGS.

Frank Smith & Co. built the first store and sold the first goods sold in Clayton.

Clark & Rogers built the first warehouse and shipped the first grain and produce.

Mr. Ruckle kept the first boarding house, and J. A. Brown built and kept the first hotel, known as the Clayton House.

E. H. Williams, G. A. Whitman, Mark B. Sherman, D. G. Rogers, A. C. Rogers and Samuel A. Clark built the first flouring mills at Clayton, known as the Clayton City Mills, at a cost of \$31,000, including the wood, land and appurtenances, miller's residence, cooper shop, etc.

Nestling in one of the most beautiful valleys of the Mississippi, surrounded on three sides by high bluffs and hills, and its western boundary washed by the great Father of Waters, lies the thriving village of Clayton. Civilization early found its way to this lovely spot, and to-day the finely cultivated farms, the hum of machinery, and on every side the signs of busy, active life, are ample evidences of its rapid progression. The town was laid out in 1845 by Frank Smith, Timothy Davis, Jack Thompson and Mr. Sage, who named it and have been instrumental in building up the town. Among the pioneers of the township may be mentioned John Lossing, W. C. Stearns, C. H. Kuempel, Ralph Campbell, who built the first blacksmith shop in the town on what is now Main street, Clayton City. He is now dead. Frank Smith erected the first store and sold the first goods in the township. The store stood where the C. M. & St. P. depot now stands. He also, in company with Mr. Davis, built and ran the first saw-mill in the town, this being about 1853. Mr. Smith now resides in California. In 1858 a large stone flour-mill was built at a cost of about \$43,100, and operated successfully until 1874, when, owing to the failure of the wheat crop, the owners were compelled to suspend business, and it has been idle since. The failure of this mill was a great loss to the people in the vicinity of Clayton.

Some twelve years ago Krueger & Co. built a large four-story mill, 60 x 120 feet, at a cost of \$75,000. They did a large and lucra-

tive business until the failure of the wheat crop six years ago, when they closed the mill, and it has not been in operation since. They manufactured the finest flour, and their failure was a great loss to the manufacturing interests of the township.

In 1878 C. H. Kuempel built a furniture manufactory, which is still in operation and does a good business.

The first hotel was built by J. A. Brown.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Schroeder Bros., dealers in barbed fence-wire, stoves, belting tin, and shelf-ware, embarked in this business in 1880. They carry an extensive stock and do a profitable business.

Ernest Rantzow established the boot and shoe store which he now occupies, in 1872, and has been very successful.

J. Pahl, formerly of Brush Creek, Iowa, engaged in the tailoring business here in 1882.

Mrs. Pahl, milliner and dressmaker, located here in her present business in May, 1882, and carries a complete stock of goods.

Mrs. D. Clark has been engaged in the millinery business in Clayton City since April, 1882, and is making it a financial success.

Schroeder, Beckman & Stearnes, livery, feed and sale stables, embarked in this business in 1877, and have been financially successful.

Wancel Smasar, blacksmith, embarked in business here in 1862.

J. H. Wiegand, boot and shoemaker, engaged in his present business in 1860.

H. C. Stinson, general merchant, commenced business in 1867, and has an extensive retail trade.

J. M. Siple, dealer in general merchandise, embarked in this business in 1877, and carries a full line of goods.

Beckman Bros., among the leading business men of Clayton City, established their present business, that of dealers in agricultural implements and farm machinery, in 1875, and have met with deserving success.

M. H. Adams, grain dealer, established business in 1879.

John J. Hauschen, blacksmith, located here in business in November, 1881.

Beckman Bros. & Co., dealers in general merchandise, established this business in 1870. They carry a complete stock of goods and are the recipients of a profitable trade.

August Ruegnitz, proprietor of the city saloon, established this business on May 1, 1878.

SCHOOLS.

There are five school buildings in the township, valued at \$3,500. The number of children enrolled in the year 1881 was 350.

RELIGIOUS.

Clayton City contains but one church building, that of the Catholic organization. It was built in 1870 at a cost of \$2,000. They have no regular priest at present.

The Methodist organization consists of twelve members. Their meetings are held in the school-houses of the township.

The United Brethren Society numbers twenty members. A minister by the name of Kauffman preached the first sermon in this faith in the township. He also held a protracted meeting, and some twenty-five or thirty names were added to the church. They have no regular pastor, but the word of God is preached to them by the traveling ministers of their denomination.

REMINISCENCES.

The following remarkable bear story is told by several of the early settlers of the county, and its truthfulness vouched for. A party of hunters, among them R. Hatfield, weight 240 pounds; John Gillet, weight about 100 pounds; Eli Daniel and William Carlin, average weight about 180 pounds, William Knight, Edward Follett and others, all of Clayton County, Ia., in the winter of 1842, started out on a bear hunt. One of the party tracked a bear, followed him to a cave, but upon reaching it found the opening too small for him to crawl through. He notified the remainder of the party, who joined him, and they all stayed around the cave two days, partaking freely of whisky, and getting gloriously drunk. It was not long before the largest man could crawl into the cave. A piece of lighted tallow candle was placed on the muzzle of the gun, and one of the men crawled into the cave, holding this beacon, thus prepared, in advance of him. One of the bears, on smelling the tallow, came up and began licking the lighted candle, whereupon the gun was instantly fired and the bear killed. The supposed dead bear was dragged to the mouth of the cave and proved to be a half-grown cub. The men all then lighted their candles, crawled into

the cave and succeeded in killing eight bears in that and an adjoining cave. Such was the difference between a sober and a drunken man. This is one of many true stories of thrilling interest that might be told of the early pioneer life of Clayton County.

Colonel H. F. Landers, formerly of Breckenridge County, Ky., came to Clayton County in 1831, being among the very earliest settlers. He helped to build the fort at Cassville, Wis. The Indians along the Turkey River were very troublesome, stealing whatever they could lay their hands on, and always having a dog or two with them. Colonel Landers one day took a goose-quill, filled it with gunpowder and stopped the end up with a piece of punk, touching it with fire. He slipped the quill into a piece of fat meat, which he laid down for the dog, then stepped up to the Indian and engaged in conversation with him. The dog ate the meat, powder and all, and in a few moments commenced to whine; the powder exploded and blew a hole in the side of the dog which fell dead at the Indian's feet. The Indian looked around, smelled the powder and said: "Ugh! My dog go off."

BIOGRAPHICAL.

M. H. Adams, agent for "Diamond Joe" Reynolds, buying grain and produce, has been engaged in this business about four years, and has an extensive trade, paying the highest prices for his goods. He is also notary public, having been appointed to that position some eighteen months ago. He was born in the State of Wisconsin on Oct. 19, 1848, and came with his parents to Clayton County in 1856, settling in Strawberry Point. Four years later they removed to Clayton City, where M. H. was educated, and has resided since. He was united in marriage with Abigail Gregory on June 4, 1871. She was born in Fayette County, Ia., Feb. 1, 1855. Four children have blessed this union—Rose, born July 28, 1872; May, July 24, 1875; Ralph, May 12, 1878 and Libby, Sept. 3, 1881. In January, 1865, Mr. Adams enlisted in the Third Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and served until July, 1865, when he was mustered out. In his religious views he is a Methodist, and in politics a strong supporter of the Republican party. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in 1880, and still retains the position, and is an able and efficient officer.

John G. Bass, one of the prominent citizens of Clayton Township, was born on Long Island, Jan. 21, 1828. When twelve

years of age he left home, and went to Albany, N. Y., thence to Buffalo, Chicago, Ill., Charleston, Ia., Galena, Ill., Benton, Wis., McGregor and in 1852 started for the gold fields of California, and arrived there on August 3, of that year. On July 3, during their journey, a terrible snow storm occurred between the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains. He remained in California two years, then returned to McGregor via New York. Previous to going to California he was engaged in the stove and tinware business, in partnership with Mr. Miller. In 1857 he disposed of his interest to that gentleman and acted as Road Supervisor three years and Assessor two years of Mendon Township. He was a member of the first city board after the incorporation of McGregor. In 1866 he went to Pittsburg, Pa., and purchased the steamer "City of McGregor," which he ran as a ferry-boat between McGregor and Prairie Du Chien until 1872, when he bought 240 acres of land on section 27, Clayton Township, upon which he has since resided. On Nov. 25, 1850, he married Phebe Ann Draper, who was born in Essex, N. Y., and taught the first school in McGregor, many of the now business men of the county being her pupils. Eight children have been born of this union, viz.: John J., Jr., who was born Jan. 7, 1857, and was killed by lightning Aug. 20, 1879. George R., born Nov. 22, 1859; Sarah F., born Oct. 10, 1861; died Mar. 20, 1865; Ida M., born Aug. 24, 1863; Charles Andrew, Oct. 6, 1865; Frank Ulysses, Jan. 11, 1868; Albert Timothy, Jan. 16, 1870; Emily May, Feb. 7, 1872; Lyman Rowlin, Feb. 16, 1874, and Anna E., Aug. 16, 1876. [Mr. Bass in religious faith is a Christian, and in politics is a Douglas Democrat.

George Beacom was born in Ireland, April 17, 1823, and immigrated to the United States in 1846, landing at New York City, where he remained two years, then removed to Canada. After a sojourn of six months in that country he returned to New York, and resided there until 1865, when he came to Clayton County, locating in Clayton Township, on the farm which he now occupies. It consists of 121 acres of land well improved. Mr. Beacom is building a fine frame dwelling-house, which he expects to occupy as his future residence. His marriage to Ann Sharp occurred on Nov. 6, 1854, in New York City. She was born in Ireland, June 21, 1829. Five children have blessed this union—Jane E., born Aug. 20, 1855, married James Carnahan; William H., born Jan. 23, 1857; Sadie A., June 12, 1863; Selena W., March 16, 1866, and Mary I., May 9, 1869. Mr. Beacom has held many of the

township offices, and has ever been a faithful and efficient officer. He votes the Republican ticket. Mr. B. and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Clayton.

H. F. Beckman was born in Auglaize County, O., Nov. 29, 1844. He came to Iowa with his father in 1850, and settled in Garnavillo Township, where he remained until 1867, after which he went to Conover and engaged in the mercantile business for three years. In 1870 came to Clayton City, and is engaged in general merchandising. He was married in 1872 to Louise K. Meyer, of Read Township. She was born in Cincinnati, O., Aug. 14, 1852. They have two children—J. F. W., born Sept. 4, 1873, and Anna M., born Aug. 17, 1878. He is a member of the Lutheran church. In politics is a Republican.

Henry C. Beckman, dealer in agricultural implements and manufacturer of windmills, pumps, etc., was born in the State of Ohio on Jan. 3, 1850. He came with his parents to Clayton County when a mere baby, and has resided here since. His parents settled on a farm in Garnavillo Township, where he was reared and educated. He was married on June 15, 1882, to Lucy F. Schroeder, who was born in Garnavillo Township, Jan. 28, 1851. Mr. Beckman in religious sentiment is a Lutheran, and is a strong supporter of the Republican party. His father, J. F. Beckman, was born in Germany, on March 25, 1805. He left the fatherland for the United States in 1842, and located in Clayton County in 1850. He married Anna Dekors, a native of Germany, born Jan. 6, 1825. Of ten children born of this union, six are living. Herman Beckman, brother of Henry C., was born in Clayton County, Nov. 19, 1855. The Beckman Brothers can truly be classed with the enterprising and energetic citizens of Clayton City, having resided here many years, and have ever been active in any enterprise tending to the advancement of her improvement and interests.

F. W. Beckman, of the firm of Beckman Bros., dealers in general merchandise, was born in Clayton County, Ia., on June 12, 1853. He was reared on his father's farm, and educated in the district schools. When fifteen years of age he left the paternal roof and went to Conover, Ia., where he clerked for his brother two years, and in 1870 came to Clayton City. He entered the mercantile store of Schroeder & Beckman as clerk, and remained in that capacity until the death of A. E. Beckman, when he was admitted as a partner, which relationship he still sustains.

Herman H. Beckman, one of the pioneer children of Clayton County, who, by dint of fair dealing and integrity, has risen to

prominence, was born in Garnavillo, on Nov. 19, 1854. He lived on his father's farm until his eighteenth year, when he embarked in the hardware business in Clayton City, which he successfully prosecuted until 1881, then sold to Schroeder Bros., and in partnership with his brother, Henry C., he established the present business. In January, 1882, Christ Beckman became a member of the firm of Beckman Bros. They manufacture pumps and windmills, and deal heavily in all kinds of farm machinery. Mr. Beckman was reared in the Republican school of politics, and still adheres to the principles of that party. He belongs to the Lutheran church.

John H. Beckman, one of the pioneer children of Clayton County, was born near Garnavillo, Ia., on July 7, 1857, and was a son of J. F. Beckman, who was born in Germany, on March 25, 1805, and settled in Clayton County, Ia., in 1850. He purchased the mercantile stock of Mr. Schroeder, in Clayton City, in 1875, and successfully prosecuted the business until his death, which occurred on July 1, 1879. John H. succeeded to his father's interest in the store, and the business has been conducted under the firm name of Beckman Bros. & Co. since. His mother is still living in Clayton City, passing her declining years in peaceful prosperity, sheltered by the loving care of faithful and dutiful sons, of whom any mother might be proud. The family are members of the Lutheran church, and in politics are Republicans.

Casper Becker was born in Treer, France, now Prussia, Nov. 1, 1813. He left his native country for America in 1840, landing in New York, June 4 of that year. He enlisted in the Florida war on Nov. 4, 1840, in Company E, First United States Infantry, under command of General Scott. He was stationed in Florida eight months, at Fort Crawford, Wis., two and a half years, at Fort Atkinson eighteen months, and from there went to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he received his final discharge in 1845, having faithfully served his country five years. He came to Clayton County, and settled on a farm on section 33, which he had previously bought. He now owns 555 acres of finely improved land, and is classed with the prominent and extensive farmers and stock-breeders of Clayton County. He was married to Lizzie Struckhoff, in June, 1847. She was born in Oldenburg, Germany, in 1820, and died leaving three children—John, born April 7, 1849; Catherine, Nov. 9, 1850, and Elizabeth, Aug. 1, 1852. Mr. Becker was married the second time in July, 1856, to Anna Book, a native of

Hanover, Germany, born Feb. 28, 1828. They have seven children—Mary, born Aug. 29, 1858; Dederick W., Feb. 20, 1860; Casper H., May 29, 1861; Harmon, Dec. 21, 1862; Sarah A., Aug. 5, 1865; Joseph H., May 13, 1867, and Rosena, April 8, 1871. Mr. Becker is a member of the Catholic church, and in politics gives the Democratic party his support.

Peter B. Beckett was born in England, Oct. 18, 1821. He came to the United States in the fall of 1852, and resided in Medina County, Ohio, until 1853, when he removed to Chicago, Ill. From there he went to Decatur, and worked on the Illinois Central Railroad until the fall of 1853, then worked on the Beloit Branch of the Northwestern Railroad until the spring of 1854. He worked a short time on the railroad at Geneva, then went to Beloit, where he manufactured brick two years. He followed farming two years near Beloit, Wis., and one year in Boone County, Ill., coming to Clayton County soon after. He engaged in the butcher's business four years, and then purchased his present farm on section 34, Clayton Township. He now owns 295 acres of finely cultivated land. He was married in England to Charlotte Wayman, who was born there in 1821, and came to America two years after her husband did. They have four children—Peter William, born in England in 1851; Samuel, in Beloit, Wis., in 1856; Fred Albert, in Belvidere, Ill., in 1858, and John T., in Clayton, Ia., in 1859. Mr. Beckett is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics is a Democrat.

John F. Bierbaum was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 5th day of June, 1834. He came to the United States in 1847, landed at New Orleans, thence by steamer to Guttenberg, Ia. He resided on the old homestead of his father in Garnavillo Township, now occupied by his brother Gerhard, eight years, then purchased his present farm of 202 acres in Clayton Township. He has been twice married, first on Jan. 16, 1856, to Justine Bruns, of Hanover. Eight children were born of this union, viz.: Catherine E., born Nov. 14, 1856; Sophia M., Aug. 14, 1858; Maria J., Nov. 2, 1860; John H., Oct. 2, 1862; Lucia W., Oct. 30, 1864; Margaret K., Sept. 27, 1866; Anna L., Nov. 21, 1868, and Florentina, Feb. 21, 1871. Mrs. Justine Bierbaum was born Sept. 16, 1837, and died Mar. 2, 1871. Mr. Bierbaum was again married on Feb. 8, 1872, to Susan Mettler, a native of Switzerland, born in 1841. They have had two children—Frederick G., born Dec. 8, 1874, and Albert L., July 2, 1878. Mr. Bierbaum is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics is a Democrat.

William Buhlman, with Bassett, Hunting & Company, McGregor, was born in the State of Ohio, Sept. 8, 1849, and in 1852 came with his parents to Clayton County. He lived in Garnavillo until 1865, when he came to Clayton City and has resided here since. He clerked for V. D. Lorimer seven years, then engaged in the grain traffic, being with "Diamond Jo" Reynolds two years, and with W. Ahlers four years, discontinuing the business when the grain firms of Munn, Norton & Scott, of Chicago, and Taylor Bros., of St. Louis, went into bankruptcy. He then introduced white sand for making glass to the Rock Island Glass Company, and two years later disposed of this business to his brother, Julius Buhlman. Since that time he has been engaged with Bassett, Hunting & Company, grain dealers of McGregor. His marriage occurred Oct. 13, 1870, to Maggie Smasal, who was born in Austria, June 20, 1847. Their married life has been blessed with five children—Willie, born Nov. 23, 1871; Maggie, Apr. 10, 1873; Amelia, Oct. 13, 1875; Edward, Jan. 13, 1878, and Bernhard. In religious sentiment Mr. Buhlman is a Lutheran. He is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and has been elected to several township offices. He is the present Township Assessor, receiving a majority of thirty-eight votes and beating a man who had been in office twelve years.

Liberty W. Cole is a native of Lawrenceburg, Ind., born May 31, 1819. In 1821 he removed with his parents to St. Louis, Mo., where they resided a short time, then went to St. Charles, that State. His father purchased a farm in the vicinity of St. Charles, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1833. In 1844 his mother, with her family, removed to Clayton County, where our subject had located two years previous. In 1842 he went to Delaware County, and engaged in farming there until 1862, when he returned to Clayton County, and purchased his present farm in Clayton Township. He owns a finely cultivated farm of 200 acres on section 27. He was married in 1843 to J. D. McClellan, who was born in Fayette County, Pa., July 3, 1826, and came to Iowa when twelve years of age. Ten children have been born unto them, viz.: Louise, born April 14, 1845, married Frank Shoemaker; Anna, now Mrs. Robert Fishel, was born Jan. 10, 1847; Charles A., born Oct. 1, 1849; Seth J., Dec. 15, 1852; Juliet, born Jan. 15, 1854, died April 16, 1855; Ovrissa J., now Mrs. H. Brock, was born Feb. 1, 1856; Deloss, May 7, 1858; Edgar E., Feb. 20, 1863; Benjamin, born Oct. 23, 1865, died

Aug. 26, 1869; and Alta E., born Feb. 14, 1868. Mr. Cole is a Republican, and has been School Director and officiated as President of the School Board.

J. M. Crawford, one of the prominent citizens of Clayton City, was born in Adams County, O., Nov. 24, 1843. He moved with his parents to Cassville, Wis., in 1845, from whence they removed in 1847 to Guttenberg, Ia., where the father engaged in hotel-keeping. In 1854 they settled in Clayton Township, and eleven years later J. M. removed to the town of Clayton, where he has resided since. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade, and successfully followed this business. He was married on June 9, 1867, to Elizabeth Gregory, who was born in Wisconsin, in 1850. Three children have blessed this union—John Edgar, born in 1869; Albert Noble, in 1871; and Agnes E., in 1874. Mr. Crawford votes the Democratic ticket.

W. E. Duwe was born in Hanover, Germany, on March 28, 1843. He came with his parents to Clayton County, via New Orleans, his father settling upon a farm. W. E. was married on July 3, 1863, to Mary Ann Osterdock, who was born in the State of Indiana on Dec. 6, 1844. Five children have been born unto them, viz.: George L., born July 12, 1864; Amelia L., Nov. 24, 1865; Anna M., July 5, 1868; Willie H., June 23, 1871; and Elizabeth E., June 2, 1874. On April 26, 1873, Mr. Duwe settled in Clayton City, purchasing the hotel of Fritz Teake, which he has owned and conducted since, and has met with good success.

Christ Freund, one of the prominent business men of Clayton, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 22, 1822, and emigrated to America in 1843, landing at New York. He went to the city of Baltimore, Md., where he resided eight years, thence to Philadelphia, Pa., and one year later removed to Virginia. In 1854 he came to Clayton County, and resided at Guttenberg two years, then purchased a farm in Wisconsin, which he cultivated six years, then returned to Clayton County, locating in Clayton City. He has been engaged in the livery business here for the past sixteen years, and prior to embarking in that business, he manufactured barrels for a flouring mill. He carried the mail daily from Elkader to Clayton for four years, and for eight years tri-weekly. He disposed of this business to his son John, some six years ago, who still manages it. He was married in 1846 to Anna Dill, a native of Bavaria, born Jan. 9, 1822. They have four children—Louisa, born in 1847; John, in 1852; Matilda, in 1855, and Frank,

May 15, 1860. Mr. Freund is a member of the Catholic church and in politics a Democrat.

H. Graybill was born in Juniata County, Pa., on May 2, 1831, and in 1841 left his native State and came with his father to Iowa, landing at Dubuque on May 2, of that year. He went to Prairie La Porte, where he remained until 1842, thence to Milville Township, and ten years later removed to Monona Township. In 1858 he returned to Milville Township, and resided there until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted, on Aug. 22, 1862, in the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry. He served until Nov. 9, 1863, when he was discharged on account of physical disability, and returned to Milville Township. In 1870 he removed to Cassville, Wis., and conducted a hotel and barber-shop there nine years, then went to Clermont, Fayette County, where he remained one year, and in November, 1880, he came to Clayton County, where he has resided since. In the fall of 1881 he became the proprietor of the Clayton House, which he is still running, and is making a success of it. He was married May 17, 1853, to Lydia Ferguson, who was born Aug. 27, 1830, in Canada, and died Oct. 15, 1867. Of six children, born of that union, two are living—Amelia, born April 20, 1855, and Alice, July 5, 1861. Mr. Graybill was again married on June 16, 1871, to Letitia Campbell. His father died March 1, 1864; his mother is living in the county at the advanced age of seventy-three years. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and in his political views is a Republican. He is justly entitled to being classed with the pioneers of Clayton County, and although he met with many of the adversities and hardships of pioneer life, he says that there was more real enjoyment in life in those primitive days than in these days of political and financial strife.

E. Griest was born in Adams County, Pa., Sept. 21, 1821, and was there reared and educated. In 1854 he went to Ohio where he remained three years, then came to Clayton County, locating in Garnavillo. He resided there twelve years and during that time ran a stage, and carried the mail from Garnavillo to McGregor. He came to Clayton City, where he has kept hotel for the past fourteen years, and during the early years of his residence here carried the mail from Clayton to Elkader. He was united in marriage with Rebecca Cook, on Sept. 9, 1845 in his native State, where she was born March 2, 1824. Of six children born of this union four are living—Louisa, born June 15, 1846; Wesley C.

May 13, 1851; Anna E., Dec. 3, 1859, and Lucy B, May 22, 1864. In politics Mr. Griest is a Republican.

John Jay Grinnell, official stenographer for the Tenth Judicial District of Iowa, born at Lafayette, Ind.; came to Clayton in 1855; was married to Mattie Glenn, July 24, 1880; have one child—George Jay Grinnell, born Oct. 25, 1881. John Grinnell and Caroline Hulbert, father and mother of John Jay, were born in Columbia County, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1815, and Schenectady, N. Y., April 6, 1826, respectively.

John A. Jenkins, one of the pioneer children of Clayton County, was born in Garnavillo Township, May 7, 1851. His father, Major Jenkins, was a native of the Green Mountain State, born in 1807, and in 1837 emigrated to Indiana where he remained four years, then went to Michigan. Two years later he removed to Galena, Ill., and in 1847 settled in Clayton County. He pre-empted land near Garnavillo, and made for himself a home in the State of his adoption. He participated in the Black Hawk war, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion, although too old to serve, he did much for the cause of the Union at home, and his stirring patriotic eloquence was a terror to rebel sympathizers. The subject of this memoir was married to Eliza McLaughlin in May, 1872. She was born in Montrose Ia., March 19, 1853. Their union has been blessed with five children—Major, born Oct. 11, 1873; May, Jan. 20, 1874; William H., May 17, 1877, and Nellie and Stella (twins), born July 30, 1879. Stella died August 30, of that year. In politics he is a Republican.

Joseph King, one of the representative farmers of Clayton Township, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1813. He came to Clayton County in 1846, and settled on section 31, Clayton Township, where he has resided since. He owns a finely cultivated farm of 200 acres. He was married to Rosanna Doran on March 10, 1846, and came at once to Clayton County with his young bride, who was born in Ireland in 1822. Six children have been born of this union, viz.: John W., born Dec. 13, 1846; Mary E., Dec. 4, 1848; Eleanor J., Feb. 28, 1850; Charles D., May 2, 1852; Joseph H., Dec. 25, 1859; and Charlotte, Sept. 11, 1862. Mr. King is a member of the Congregational church, and in politics is a Republican, being strongly in favor of prohibition.

James McGuire is a native of Ireland, born May 1, 1828. He immigrated with his parents to the United States in 1836, landed at New York, where he remained two years, then removed to

Luzerne County, Penn. In 1854 he came to Clayton County, reaching Clayton City on Oct. 14 of that year. He worked at the carpenter's and millwright's trades five years, then settled on his present farm. It consists of 260 acres of fine land, containing many excellent improvements. Mr. McGuire has held the offices of School Director and Township Trustee, serving creditably in both instances. He was married in January, 1853, to Margaret Depew, who was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 23, 1834. They have twelve children—Francis, born Aug. 21, 1854; James, June 22, 1857; John, July 6, 1859; Alfred, Feb. 27, 1861; Mary, Feb. 16, 1863; Rachael, Oct. 17, 1864; Catharine, Oct. 14, 1866; Edward, Feb. 26, 1868; Margaret, May 9, 1870; Caroline, Jan. 25, 1872; Jane, Sept. 18, 1873; and Alice May, Jan. 9, 1876. Rebecca Depew, the mother of Mrs. McGuire, was born June 25, 1800, in Wayne County, Penn. Her husband, Abraham Depew, died in that State in 1843. She resides with her daughter, Mrs. McGuire. The subject of this memoir has been a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity since Jan. 15, 1853. He also belongs to the Garnavillo lodge A. F. & A. M., having joined that order Dec. 26, 1865.

F. H. Meder was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, Oct. 22, 1821, and immigrated to America in July, 1853, being a member of the colony of Communia, now the city of Elkader, Ia. He purchased eighty acres of land in Cox Creek Township, upon which he resided thirteen years, and still owns; but in 1866 he bought 220 acres in Clayton Township, which he has cultivated since 1867. He has a United States patent for the original eighty acres, signed by Franklin Pierce. He was married Sept. 15, 1853, to Albertina Gade, who was born in Germany, and died in April, 1877, in this country, having been the mother of one child—Edwin, who was born March 9, 1856, and was married Feb. 1, 1882, to Mary Grouney, a native of Pennsylvania, born Feb. 1, 1858. F. H. Meder held the office of Township Trustee of Cox Creek Township, and since his residence here has been elected to the office of School Treasurer of Eagle District. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics votes with the Democratic party.

Charles Ruegnitz, manufacturer of barrel hoops, Clayton City, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, on June 12, 1849, and in November, 1864, he immigrated to the United States, landing at New York, and from there came at once to Clayton County. He followed the cooper's trade here six years, and worked in a brewery one year. He then went West and worked on the Union Pacific

Railroad one year, and on the Missouri River bridge at Omaha, Neb., some time, then returned to Clayton County. He worked at his trade until 1874, when he obtained employment with the Northwestern Hoop Company, of Chicago, and remained with them seven years. In 1881 he began the manufacturing hoop business for himself, and has successfully continued the business since. He was married on Dec. 16, 1872, to Emma Venus, who was born in Communia, Clayton County, on Sept. 28, 1851. Three children have been born to them—Emma, born Nov. 21, 1873; Fritz, April 16, 1876, and Louis, Dec. 17, 1879. Mr. Ruegnitz was reared in the Lutheran faith. He affiliates with the Democratic party.

August Ruegnitz is a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, born on the 22d of November, 1852. He left his native country for the United States in 1864, and settled at once in Clayton County, Ia. He engaged in farming in this county until 1874, when he accepted a situation as bar-tender for Jacob Stemmer, of Elkader, and remained with him three years and nine months, then came to Clayton City and embarked in that business for himself, which he still prosecutes. He was married on April 15, 1878, to Josephine Shore, who was born in Dubuque, Ia., Dec. 11, 1856. They have three children—Berney, born Sept. 26, 1878; Carrie, Aug. 15, 1880, and Laura, May 24, 1882. Mr. Ruegnitz is a member of the Lutheran church, and in his political views is a Democrat.

Jacob H. Schrader, farmer, section 33, Clayton Township was a son of J. H. Schrader, Sr., who was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1821, and emigrated to the United States in 1833. He lived in the State of Ohio until April, 1852, when he came to Clayton County and settled in the township of Clayton, on the farm now owned by his son Joseph H. He died May 28, 1864, leaving a widow and one son. The former died in January, 1882. The subject of this memoir was born in Cincinnati, O., in the fall of 1849, and came to Clayton County with his parents in 1852. He has been twice married. His first wife, Mary A. Onsby, was born in Sheffield, England, in 1849, and died Mar. 23, 1876, having been the mother of one child—Sidney H., now deceased. He was married the second time to Effie J. McKinlay, a native of Dubuque, Ia., born Dec. 25, 1852, and came to Clayton County in 1859. Her parents were natives of Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Schrader have been blessed with four children—Scobey E., Arthur D. (deceased), Alice M. and Earl Jay.

John H. Schroeder, of the firm of Schroeder, Beckman &

Stearns, livery feed and sale stables, was born in the town of Celina, Auglaize County, O., on May 8, 1842. He came to Clayton County, Ia., with his parents in June, 1849, and settled in Garnavillo Township. In May, 1860, he crossed the plains to Pike's Peak, Col., returning in the fall of that year. He went to work in his father and uncle's flour mill, and remained there until Feb. 19, 1863, when he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and served until June 11, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. While in the service he participated in all the battles of his regiment, being with General Banks on the Red River expedition, was wounded at the battle of Pleasant Hill, on Apr. 9, 1864, and engaged in the battles of Nashville, Tenn., Tupelo and Oldtown Creek. He returned to Clayton County in 1871, and became a partner in the firm of Beckman Bros., general merchants, and in 1876 engaged in his present business. His marriage to Hannah R. McCallum occurred on Apr. 20, 1870. She was born in Montreal, Canada, Dec. 10, 1844, and came to Clayton County in June, 1859, with her parents, who were natives of Scotland.

Bernard Schroeder, hardware dealer, and one of the prominent and influential citizens of Clayton Township, was born in Clayton County, Ia., on Aug. 1, 1856. His father, B. F. Schroeder, is a native of Germany, born in 1818, and emigrated to the United States in 1831. He settled first in Ohio, and from there removed to Garnavillo, Ia., in 1849, where he still resides. His family consists of ten children, five boys and five girls. George H. Schroeder, brother of Bernard, was born Nov. 15, 1858, also in Clayton County. The brothers have recently embarked in the hardware and tinware business in Clayton City, and are making a financial success of it. They are both members of the Lutheran church, and are strong supporters of the Republican party.

John Henry Schulte, a prominent citizen of Clayton Township, is a native of Oldenburg, Germany, born May 1, 1839. He immigrated to this country with his parents in 1844, landing at Baltimore, Md., and from there went to Ohio, thence to Guttenberg, Ia., in the spring of 1845. He lived there six months, then settled on farm with his father on section 32, Clayton Township, where he has resided since. His farm consists of 180 acres of well improved land. On Dec. 11, 1862, he was united in marriage with Justine Otting, who was born in Hanover, Germany, July 22, 1845, and their union has been blessed with eight children—Her-

man, born Nov. 19, 1863; Henry, Jan. 21, 1865; Fred, Nov. 17, 1868; William, Dec. 5, 1870; August, Dec. 5, 1872; Mary, May 13, 1875; Anna, Dec. 12, 1878, and Louise, July 5, 1881. Mr. Schulte has held the office of School and Township Trustee, and is in politics a Republican.

Conrad Schumacher was born near the river Rhine, in Germany, on Nov. 21, 1831, and in 1849 immigrated to the United States. He located in Peru, Ill., where he followed the blacksmith's trade until 1850, when he removed to Guttenberg, thence to Garnavillo, Ia. He worked at his trade there until 1853, when he went to Clermont, Ia., where he remained only one year, the fever and ague being prevalent in that region. In 1855 he went to California, via New Orleans, and remained there engaged in mining and blacksmithing seven years. He returned to Garnavillo in the fall of 1862, where he remained four years, enjoying the fruits of his labors in the West. He came to Clayton in 1866, and embarked in the lumber business, which he has followed since, and is at present selling lumber for Stauer & Co., of McGregor. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity since 1854, and of A. F. & A. M. for the past twenty years.

J. M. Seippel, barber, dentist and dealer in general merchandise, commenced business in Clayton in 1877, in the building formerly occupied by John Schmidt, on Main street. He also supplies steamboats with wood. He was born in Germany, Aug. 19, 1845; came to America in 1867, and removed to Cassville, Wis., and engaged in harness making and barbering until he came to Clayton. He was married April 1, 1872, to Augusta Bothmer, who was born in Ohio in 1858. Of their four children, two are living—Carrie, born in 1873, and George, born in 1875. He belongs to the Lutheran church. In politics he is a Democrat.

William C. Stearns, of the firm of Beckman, Schroeder & Stearns, prominent business men of Clayton City, is an Ohioan by birth, and was born in the town of Brunswick, Medina County. He removed to Illinois in 1853, remaining there some eighteen months, and in 1855 settled in Clayton City. He embarked in the furniture business in partnership with Mr. Campbell, and continued seven years. He then followed draying until 1881, when he engaged in the livery business, as a member of the firm of Beckman, Schroeder & Stearns. They keep a first-class establishment, and are meeting with good success. Mr. Stearns was married in 1846 to Nancy Gambrel, in Cincinnati, Ohio. She was born in 1825.

Five children have blessed this union, viz.: Nettie, born in 1847, married H. Kleinhans; Edwin, born in 1852; Charles, in 1856; Elmorina, on Dec. 16, 1859, and Frederick W., born July 16, 1862. In politics Mr. Stearns is a strong Republican.

H. C. Stinson was born in Sagadahoc County, Maine, Aug. 31, 1831. He came to Iowa in 1858, and settled in St. Charles, Floyd County, on the Cedar River. In the fall of 1861 he came to Clayton, where he has since resided. He is engaged in merchandising, and is also agent for a general insurance company. He held the office of Justice of the Peace from June 1, 1862, until June 1, 1880; Township Assessor, eighteen years; Township Trustee, several terms; and Township Clerk. He was married in 1857, to Abbie Sampson. She was born in Sagadahoc County, Maine, in 1831. They have two children—Estelle, born in 1859, and Anna, born in 1861. In politics Mr. Stinson is a Democrat.

Henry L. Tolbert was born in Beetown, Wis. (in the lead mines), Dec. 19, 1856. On the death of his father in 1863, he went to live with H. Webster, and moved with him to Cassville, Wis., in 1866; attended school at that place until 1876, and then went to Burr Oak, Winneshiek County, Iowa, and engaged in teaching school until 1878, when he went to La Crosse, Wis., and worked at the lumber business there and in the woods of Clark County until 1879, when he removed to Clayton County and taught school in Millville and Clayton, until the spring of 1882. He is at present principal of the graded school in Clayton City. In politics he is Republican.

Casper A. Werges is a native of Hanover, Germany, born Oct. 14, 1817. In 1842 he left the land of his birth for America, and landed at Baltimore, Md., on Oct. 27, of that year. From there he went to Pittsburg, Penn., thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, and six months later located in Sciottaville, that State, where he worked in the iron foundry nine years, then came to Clayton County. He settled on section 30, Clayton Township, on a farm which he had previously purchased. He owns 240 acres of excellent land, and has one of the finest farms in this section. He was married Sept. 1, 1855, to Lucy W. Bruns, a native of Hanover, Germany. They have nine children, viz.: Sophia Margaret, born July 24, 1856; Frederick W., Feb. 10, 1858; Henry L., Dec. 14, 1861; Anna Mary, March 13, 1863; Justina Sophia, Dec. 3, 1866; Mary Anna, April 15, 1868; William Herman, Dec. 31, 1871; John C., July 16, 1873; and J. Ludwig, July 28, 1878. In religious faith Mr. Werges is a Lutheran, and in his political views is a Democrat.

CHAPTER XXIV.

COX CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Cox Creek Township is township 92 north, range 5 west. It is a full township of thirty-six sections, and is bounded on the north by Boardman, on the east by Volga, on the south by Lodomillo and on the west by Sperry. The Volga River flows in a winding course through the middle of the township, and the country is drained by numerous small tributaries to the Volga. The largest of these is Cox Creek, which flows from the southwest. It was named from Phillip Cox the first settler. Doe Creek is six miles long, extending north and south. Honey Creek is ten miles long and flows northwest.

The first settlement of Cox Creek Township was made in 1842 by a man named Phillip Cox, who remained there a year or two, and then removed from the county. A German family named Falldorf came soon after and settled on a place about three miles south of the new village of St. Johan, but they were troubled a great deal by the Indians and almost starved to death, and finally removed to Galena. From them the name of Dutch Hollow originated. In 1844 William Bente settled here, and in 1845 Captain Dennis Quigley. In those years, from 1844 to 1848, deer were "as plenty as sheep in a well filled pasture." The woods and the prairies abounded with them. Mr. Bente counted in a single drove forty-two deer.

James Dickerson came to this township in 1847 and located on section 30. He now lives at Clear Lake, Cerro Gordo County.

Geo. S. Peck came to this township in 1848 and located on section 20, where he now lives, having acquired a good home and other property.

Samuel Hines also was an early settler, locating on section 33, where he still lives.

Norman Scoville came in 1847, locating on section 29. He had been in the Black Hawk war.

Norman Lanphier came in 1848, and located on section 19. He afterward moved to the Volga bottom, where he died in 1881.

Wm. Kane also came in 1848 and located on section 6. In 1880 he removed to Rooks County, Kan.

Avery Clarke came about 1849 and located on section 20. He enlisted in the Seventh Iowa Cavalry and was killed in a battle with the Indians while serving in Minnesota.

Dennis Quigley located in Cox Creek in 1846, and lived there until 1877. Then he moved to Osborne County, Kan., where he now lives, at the age of eighty-two.

The first birth in the township was John, the son of Joseph Dickerson; it occurred in 1847.

There are at present eight school-houses in Cox Creek Township, and the value of the school property is \$3,050. There are 362 children of school age.

The first religious services were held in 1848, by Rev. Henry Gifford, of the Free-Will Baptist Church, in the house of Norman Scoville. There are two churches, both Roman Catholic, in the township.

The Cox Creek Church of the Sacred Church was built in 1875, at an expense of \$2,000. It was paid for by subscription, collected by Rev. M. J. Quirk. This Father was the first pastor of the church. James Burns, Engelbert Ollinger, Bartholomew Dillon, James Ivory, Timothy Glenning, John Dunn and Michael Carr (who gave the land for the church) were among the first members of the church. The first religious services were held in private houses, particularly at the homes of Michael O'Brien, James Joy and B. Dillon. They were conducted first by Father Michael Lynch. He was succeeded in turn by Father McGinnis, Father Nagel, Father Obyrne, Father Quigley, Father Quirk, Father Coyle, Father Hackett and Father Rowe, the present pastor. The present membership is 225, and the church is now prosperous, and the building is soon to be put in thorough repair. There is a Sunday-school of forty members, organized in 1875. The average attendance is thirty-five.

There are four cemeteries in Cox Creek. Up to 1845 the township was a part of Volga Township, so named by Col. Wayman, after Volga River. Cox Creek had at this time, according to Captain Quigley, five legal voters, and two loafers from Prairie La Porte, who came to vote with them—"all Democrats," said Captain Quigley, "but myself." He was a Whig. Whisky was plenty and was furnished by Col. Wayman at fifty cents per gallon, and with game in abundance the old settlers had a lively time.

In 1846 a dispute arose about the location of the polls. A part of the five voters desired the election place located in the center of the township at the mouth of Bear Creek, and the others were for keeping it at Elk Creek. Finally it was agreed between the voters that they would meet at the mouth of Bear Creek and decide by a vote where the elections should be held. Accordingly they met on the 23d day of April, 1847, each party anxious to carry their point, and whisky in those days generally carried the election. There were six voters present who brought with them seven jugs of the "tanglefoot." The ballot proceeded, resulting in a tie, three for Elk Creek and three for Bear Creek. Puzzled for some time what to do to settle the vexed question, it was proposed to shoot at a mark, and the party which exhibited the greatest skill with the rifle should be declared the victor, and have the right to locate the polls. Each voter had his rifle with him, and, all agreed, the contest began. Captain Quigley proved too much for his Elk Creek opponents and fairly carried the day. The poll was accordingly located at the mouth of Bear Creek.

The present township officers are: F. W. Hochhaus, Clerk; Henry Dohr, John Brinkhaus and Dennis Hays, Trustees; Charles Mentzel, Assessor.

On the 8th of July, 1874, occurred one of the most destructive hail-storms in the West. Its direction was from northeast to southwest, and the extent of country damaged was four miles in length and one mile wide. Its duration was about twenty minutes. On about twenty farms the loss of crops was total. These farms averaged sixty acres in crops. The loss may be estimated at \$8 an acre, or \$9,600 in all. There were also an equal number of farms upon which the loss was from one-fourth to one-half of the crop. This loss has been estimated to be \$3,200, which makes a total loss of \$12,800, which is believed to be a low estimate. The damage was done by hail entirely. There was very little wind blowing at the time. No stock except chickens was killed, and damage was done only to crops. It is said that the hail-stones averaged as large as hen's eggs, and one was measured that was twelve inches in circumference.

LITTLEPORT.

The site upon which Littleport is situated was formerly the rallying ground of the Indians of this section of the country. They

made this point their center. Here were held their councils of war; here was smoked the pipe of peace. Often were the red men called together, and the manner in which they assembled has been described by Mr. Quigley. One of the chiefs would ascend the highest hill in the vicinity of Littleport and there discharge his rifle three times, the report of which attracted the attention of neighboring camps, and these signalled their neighbors in a similar manner, and so on until all the tribe were notified. In a short time they were all assembled in the valley, feeling themselves secure in the ravines and under the dense forests of the Volga and Elk. It was here, too, where they concealed their stores when starting upon an expedition. After one of the gatherings above described, they would load their canoes with piles of peltry and move down the Volga, stopping at the mouth of the river, where Colonel Wayman and Fred Hartge kept a trading port, where they exchanged their furs for powder and whisky. Drinking usually commenced on such occasions, and quarreling was its natural result.

The unassuming village of Littleport is situated on the Volga River, nine miles from Elkader and twelve miles from Volga City. It was laid out in 1857 by Dennis Quigley, on the southeast quarter of section 25, township 92 north, range 5 west. G. L. Gifford's addition was laid out Nov. 9 and 10, 1874, and upon it are located the hotel, depot, warehouse and lumber yard.

Mr. Quigley, the founder of Littleport, settled on its site as early as 1846. He was a fearless old pioneer, who had no terror of red-skins or frontier life. He lived there twenty-five years, during which time he held the offices of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace. In his seventy-fifth year the spirit of the pioneer seized him again, and in company with his wife he traveled 600 miles by wagon and made a new home on the inviting prairies of Western Kansas. Everything looked lovely to his eye until ravenous pests destroyed his crops, when he and his good old wife sighed to be back again on the unpestered lands around Littleport, and made the journey in their wagon as they had when they were westward bound with hearts full of hopeful expectations. The spirit of unrest revived again, however, and again he went westward and settled in Osborne County, Kan., where he has made a permanent home, and is now, although in his eighty-second year, said to be as full of life as he was when he fought a pitched battle with a bear, which in the early days of his Littleport life made an attempt to

rob him of a pig. In that attempt Bruin forfeited his life as a penalty for his greed and his disregard for Mr. Quigley's pluck. Since his settlement in Kansas he has made eight trips by wagon to his old home, making in all a distance of 9,300 miles.

G. L. Gifford, who came to the valley in 1839 with his parents from the East, when but fifteen years of age, settled in Littleport in 1851, and engaged in merchandising, hotel-keeping and farming. In 1859 he went to Pike's Peak, where he remained one year. He still lives in Littleport, one of its most respected citizens. He relates many reminiscences of early times. Among his interesting stories he relates one of a family of Winnebagoes, in which there were two brothers, known by the whites as George and Joe. George, the elder brave, although he was characterized as a sour, ill-natured fellow, was lucky enough to win the affections of two meek-eyed, copper-colored maidens, both of whom he made his wives. Joe had set his heart on the younger of George's wives and yearned to take her to his bosom. The spark of jealousy which crept into George's heart grew day by day into a flame, the full force of which burst out on the occasion when the tribe was celebrating the birth of his first child by his other wife. All the braves had imbibed very freely of the dangerous fire-water, the natural effect of which was to furnish fuel to George's jealousy, and urge him to imitate the deed which branded Cain as the first murderer.

While under the maddening influence of liquor he seized a club, and with one demoniac blow dashed his brother's brains out. His brother-in-law, Chunkter, espoused the cause of the slain Joseph, and challenged George to deadly combat. The women of the tribe, in expectation of trouble, had hidden their warlike weapons, but the antagonists forced them to produce two monstrous knives, armed with which they engaged in what proved to be a deadly fray. The first plunge of George's weapon sent Chunkter's spirit to the happy hunting grounds, and he himself withdrew from the contest holding his bowels in with his hands, to keep them from escaping through an aperture opened in his diaphragm by Chunkter's unerring blade. His doom was already sealed, but under a law of the Winnebagoes the father was required to end the existence of one son, who should be guilty of the life-blood of another, and with the firmness of the old Roman Prætor, who condemned his son to die, old Cutnose seized the shot-gun and sent a deadly load of leaden bullets into the throat of his fratricidal son.

The three bodies were buried in one grave at the foot of a hill, near the water's edge, in the presence of several whites, among whom was Mr. Gifford.

Old Cutnose felt like the old chief Logan, and dolefully chanted, "There is no one left but Cutnose now," for the only male members of his family occupied that grave at the foot of the hill. For weeks he and the squaws of his family tarried near the sacred ground, chanting their supplications to the Great Spirit to turn away his wrath from them. To appease the Deity they nightly kept a blaze burning on the grave, visited it in the evening, poured out the sorrows of their desolate hearts, and again at midnight. It is said that Cutnose prayed with all the agony of a broken heart, at times so loud that he could be heard half a mile distant. It is to be charitably hoped that he was heard. He believed he had been, for when pinching hunger finally drove him out in quest of meat, he killed a deer, and to him this was a token that he had been heard, and that the Great Spirit would pursue him no longer with vengeance.

Old Cutnose's war spirit was broken, however, for which he may be charitably excused, when it is known that the frosts of eighty winters had helped to whiten his head. When a short time afterward the Sacs and Foxes made a raid on the Volga from the Maquoketa, and slaughtered fifteen Winnebagoes, and there was reason to believe that they would follow down the river and wage further war, the subdued old warrior ungallantly sought refuge under Mr. Gifford's bed, deeming that a haven of perfect safety from the old-time enemies of his tribe.

Shortly after, Mr. Gifford abandoned the mercantile business, and another store was established by Morat and the Peick Bros. A. Hofer, now of the *McGregor News*, was also among the prominent citizens of Littleport in its earliest days.

The first wagon-maker was Anton Buchael. The first blacksmith was Charles Helderman. The first shoemaker was Wm. Bremner. The first saw-mill was built and operated by Dennis Quigley, in 1849. A wagon and carriage manufactory was begun in 1865, by Charles Helderman and Anton Buchael. Charles Reignitz manufactures hoop-poles largely, and ships them to many cities.

The first school was taught by Cynthia Abbott. The first sermon was preached by Rev. N. W. Bixby, of the Free-Will Baptist church, in G. L. Gifford's residence, in 1854.

The first physician was M. M. Newman, who came in 1879. The only physician at present resident in Cox Creek is Dr. John Fisher, a graduate of Rush Medical College.

The hotel built by Mr. Gifford is now leased to William Brown.

The postoffice was established at Littleport, in 1852. Dennis Quigley was the first Postmaster. He was succeeded by F. Moradth, and he by F. Peick. The present Postmaster, Emil Tiede, received his commission in 1880.

The Roman Catholic church, a short distance from the village, was built in 1870, by the parish of Littleport. It was superintended and erected by D. Hays. Father J. J. Quigley was the first pastor and preached the first sermon. After one year he was succeeded by Father Michael Quirk, in 1872. He was in charge nearly five years, and was succeeded by Father B. W. Coyle in 1876. He is the present pastor. The first executive committee were Dennis Hays, John Farrell and Timothy Murphy. They purchased forty acres of land in 1876 for the church and for a cemetery. The present membership is about thirty-five families. There is a Sunday-school of 100 in connection with the church.

MEDERVILLE.

This village, formerly known as St. Johan, was laid out in October, 1868, by County Surveyor J. A. Cramer, for Louis Reuther and Henry Meder. It is situated on the south bank of the Volga, on section 22.

The first house was built by James Beatty, in 1854. The first store was opened by Louis Reuther, in 1869. Joseph Unternahrer came from Chicago in 1868 and opened a blacksmith shop.

A saw-mill was built in 1854 by James Beatty. This was torn down and a fine new one erected by Henry Meder and Louis Reuther in 1866. In 1867 they also built a fine stone flouring mill, with three run of stone. Both these mills run by water.

The first school was opened in 1857, and was taught by John Nugent. Present school is taught by Bridget Downing. It has an average daily attendance of fifty-five. There is no church organization here, but there is occasional preaching by the Methodists and Lutherans in the school-house.

There are two hotels here. The first one was built in 1879, and is run by Ferdinand Albrecht. The second one was built first for a store, in 1879 it was opened as a hotel ; it is run by H. L. Gifford.

The postoffice of Mederville was established in 1870. Mr. Henry Meder has been Postmaster from the first. The business of the office averages about \$70.00 a year.

The population of Mederville is about fifty at the present date.

OSBORNE

was surveyed Nov. 15, 1879, by S. L. Peck, County Surveyor, for Thomas and Elizabeth Osborne, proprietors. It is situated on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 9, township 92 north, range 5 west.

The postoffice of Osborne was established in 1878, with J. J. McDermott as Postmaster. He was succeeded by P. Schmitz, the present incumbent. The first to settle here after Mr. Osborne was William Carter, who built the hotel just north of the railroad. The Volga River and the railroad known as the Volga Branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, both run by the place. Besides the hotel and postoffice there is a store owned by Alfred and Mary Albrecht, a wagon-shop managed by William Knospe and a blacksmith-shop kept by P. Schmitz. The depot was burned in 1880.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Ferdinand Albrecht, proprietor of the hotel at Mederville, was born in Prussia, June 6, 1823. He followed a sea-faring life for many years, being captain of a ship on the Baltic sea. In 1856, he emigrated to the United States and went to Wisconsin, where he entered land and resided three years, then disposed of his farm and removed to Clayton County. He returned to Wisconsin three years later, and purchased a farm, with which he was very successful, and lived on seventeen years. In 1879 he settled in Clayton County, where he has remained since. In 1856, he was married to Caroline, daughter of Louis and Frederica (Sourbier) Meder. She was born in Mecklenburg Schwerin, Germany, on Nov. 28, 1829. Their union has been blessed with four children—Maria, Henry, Alfred and Albert. Mr. Albrecht is one of the representative and influential citizens of Clayton County, and is neutral in his political views.

A. B. Albrecht, merchant, Osborne, was born in Clayton County, Iowa, May, 1 1862. He was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. Prior to engaging in the mercantile business, he followed the butcher's trade three years. His

sister, Miss Maria Albrecht, is in partnership with him. She was born Sept. 14, 1857, in Manitowoc County, Wis., and came to Clayton County in the spring of 1879. She opened a millinery store in Volga City in 1881, which she disposed of the same year, and removed to Osborne, when the present partnership with her brother was formed. They keep a full and complete line of general merchandise, and have a steadily increasing trade. Their parents are Ferdinand and Caroline Albrecht, *nee* Meder.

Christian Beck was born in Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 17, 1845. He was the son of Simon Beck, a native of Germany. Christian's mother died when he was six years old. His father emigrated to America in 1852, and settled in Clayton County, Iowa. Christian came to Iowa and remained with his father on a farm fifteen years, after which he learned the blacksmith's trade. He was married in 1870 to Anna Ledin, who was born in Hamburg, Germany, and now has three children, of whom two are living—Edward and Jennie. William is deceased. Mr. Beck is politically a Republican.

William Bente, son of Ernst W. and Louisa (Buchholz) Bente, natives of Hanover, Germany, was born at that place on March 15, 1815. In 1844 he left the land of his birth and came to America, locating at once in Clayton County, Ia. He entered a farm of 900 acres, but has disposed of considerable of it since, reserving enough for a fine homestead. He was married in Germany in 1837 to Mary Hillman. To them have been born eight children—Herman, born in April, 1840; William, in August, 1842; Louis, born in April, 1853, married Lydia Bee; Mary, born in May, 1856, is now the wife of Henry Wistich; Henry, born in 1837, was killed in the late Rebellion at Louisville, Ky.; Michael, born in 1850, died in 1871; Mary, born in 1847, died the same year, and Eliza, born in 1867, died in 1869. William Bente, Jr., enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Regular Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He was discharged on account of his wound, but recovered and re-enlisted in the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. Herman was drafted into the service, and served about six months, when the war closed. Mr. Bente and family are members of the Lutheran church. In politics he is a Democrat.

John Brinkhous, farmer, and dealer in agricultural implements, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 11, 1849. His parents, Anton and Augusta (Tucker) Brinkhous, were natives of Westphalia, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1839, subsequently

locating in Clayton County. The subject of this memoir came here in 1854, and has resided here since, following the occupation of a farmer. His privileges of education were those of the common schools. He was married in 1874 to Margaret Voll, daughter of John and Susan Voll, *nee* Bender, natives of Baden. She was also born there on May 3, 1850, and came to the United States in April, 1871. Mr. Brinkhous, though beginning life in limited circumstances, has by close attention to business and economy accumulated a fine property and home. He is a member of the United Workingmen at Elkader, and in politics he is a Republican. He has held several township offices.

W. M. Brinkhous, merchant, Mederville, was born in Maryland, July 18, 1854, and was a son of Anton and Augusta Brinkhous, *nee* Tucker, natives of Baden, Prussia. They came to the United States in 1839, and located in Baltimore, Md., where they remained a number of years, then removed to Clayton County. Mrs. Brinkhous died Jan. 6, 1876. The subject of this memoir spent his early life on his father's farm and was educated in the common schools. In 1880 he came to Mederville, built a store, and in company with his brother engaged in the mercantile business. In connection with this they are successfully conducting a creamery, and ship from 800 to 900 pounds of butter weekly. He was married in 1880 to Ida Voss, daughter of John and Mary (Pino) Voss, natives of Prussia. She was born Oct. 11, 1847. In his political views Mr. Brinkhous is neutral, voting for the man rather than party.

George Brinkhous. Among the pioneer children and now influential citizens of Clayton County may fairly be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He was born in Cox Creek Township, Nov. 24, 1855, where he was reared and educated. In 1877 he learned the cabinet maker's trade at Elkader, which he followed three years, then embarked in his present business, that of a merchant. He has been very successful financially and is one of the enterprising business men of this township. His marriage to Mary Wistrict occurred in 1881. They have one child—Augusta, born Jan. 2, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Brinkhous are members of the Lutheran church and in politics he is a Republican.

Joseph J. Brick, saloon-keeper, Littleport, was born in Bohemia, April 6, 1857. His mother, Mary Brick, is likewise a native of Bohemia, and emigrated to the United States in 1871. She was married in 1875 to John Goodman, and now resides near

Littleport, this township. Joseph J. was educated in the schools of his native country, and came with his mother to America in 1875. They located in Clayton, where he clerked in a general store for two years, then accepted a situation in the same capacity in a grocery house in Chicago, Ill. He remained there three years, then returned to Clayton County and engaged in agricultural pursuits three years, and at the expiration of that time erected his present large and commodious building and opened a saloon. He keeps a first-class establishment in every particular.

James Byrnes was born in 1825, in Ireland. He came to America at the age of twenty-three, having acquired a limited education in the schools of Ireland. For some time before leaving Ireland, he worked in a rolling-mill. After arriving in this country he worked in Massachusetts. March 14, 1854, he removed to Clayton County, where he followed farming. He owns a fine farm of 240 acres in Sperry and Cox Creek Townships. In 1881 he built the creamery in Osborne, six miles from Elkader. He is doing a good business, running three cream wagons. He was married in 1841 to Miss Margaret McTaggart, a native of Ireland. They have had seven children, of whom six are living—John, Sarah Ann, Mary, William, Eunice and Kate. Both Mr. Byrnes and his wife are Catholics. Mr. Byrnes is a Democrat.

John J. Carpenter is a native of Lycoming County, Pa., born May 1, 1824, and was a son of John Carpenter and Mary, *nee* Campbell, likewise natives of the old Keystone. His father died in 1865, his mother in 1846. His educational advantages were very limited, and he is chiefly self-educated. He came to Clayton County in 1854, and engaged in farming here until 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-first Iowa Volunteers, under Captain W. D. Crook. He served three years and was honorably discharged on July 24, 1865. He returned to Clayton County and bought the farm he now owns, consisting of 168 acres of rich land, upon which he has made many excellent improvements. In 1846 he was married to Mary Marshall, whose parents, William and Catharine (Shook) Marshall, were natives of Pennsylvania. Seven children have been born unto them, viz.: William M., born Jan. 30, 1848; John M., Feb. 23, 1850; Ambrose, April 13, 1852; Alexander C., April 19, 1854; Mary Catherine, born March 23, 1856, married Sylvester O. Marshall, and resides in Lodomillo Township; James L., born Dec. 22, 1858, and Susannah,

March 26, 1861. The boys are all married except Ambrose. Mr. Carpenter has held nearly all of the township offices, and has discharged their respective duties faithfully and well. In politics he is a Republican.

William Carter, proprietor of the hotel at Osborne Station, is a native of Ireland, born Nov. 30, 1832. His parents, Henry Carter and Margaret, *nee* Clinch, were likewise natives of the Emerald Isle, and came to America in 1847, and to Clayton County in 1852. His father died here Feb. 8, 1879, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years and one month. His mother died in Cumberland, Md., on Jan. 8, 1851. William Carter emigrated to the United States in 1849, locating in Cumberland, Md. He followed engineering there nine years, then worked at masonry on the Union Pacific Railroad six years, and on the International & Northwestern Railroad in Texas one year. Since that time he has conducted a hotel in Osborne. He was married in 1853 to Ellen Hines, who died Sept. 9, 1865, having been the mother of four children, viz.: Patrick Henry, born June 29, 1855; M. J., Apr. 20, 1857; Mary Ann, Apr. 9, 1859, and Margaret Ellen, Jan. 9, 1860. Mr. Carter was married the second time on Sept. 10, 1869, to Bridget O'Brien, who was born in Ireland, and came to this country in May, 1854. Her parents were John and Mary O'Brien, of Irish birth. The family are members of the Catholic church, and in politics he is neutral, voting for the best man.

Thomas Casey, son of Thomas Casey, Sr., and Mary, *nee* Gody, natives of Ireland, was born in that country in 1818. He emigrated to America in 1846, landing in New York on November 10, of that year. He remained in New York City a few months, then went to Rochester, and farmed in the vicinity of that city seven years. By perseverance and steady application to work he succeeded in accumulating \$700, with which he came to Clayton County and purchased 200 acres of Government land. He has added 200 acres to his original purchase, and has 320 under excellent improvement. He was married in his native country on Aug. 8, 1846, to Bridget Brenen. To them have been born three children—Bernard, born in Monroe County, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1853; Ann, born in 1847, and Mary in 1855. The latter two are deceased. Mr. Casey and family are members of the Catholic church. In politics he is a Democrat.

Henri Dohrer, one of the prominent farmers of this county, was born Nov. 10, 1832, in Prussia. His parents, Adam H. and Mar-



Louis Reuther.

garet (Schmidt) Dohrer, were likewise natives of Prussia, where they died, the former in 1845, the latter in 1877. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade in his native country, and in 1852 came to the United States. He landed in Baltimore, Md., where he worked at his trade two years, then located in Dubuque, Ia. From there he went to Missouri, finally settling in Clayton County in 1857. He bought a farm on section 5, Cox Creek Township, upon which he has resided since. In 1858 he was united in marriage to Mary Springer, whose parents, William and Agatha Springer, were natives of Prussia, where the latter died in 1853. Her father came to the United States in 1854, and died in Warren County, Mo., in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Dohrer, have had five children—Lena, born Sept. 16, 1859, married Charles Rienhe, of this township; Katharina, born July 27, 1861, now the wife of Martin Dittner, of Elkader; Henry, born Aug. 3, 1863; Amelia, Aug. 13, 1865, and William, March 26, 1859. Mr. Dohrer votes the Republican ticket.

August Dohrer, brother of the preceding, is a native of Prussia, born Dec. 11, 1835. He left the land of his birth for the United States, and chose Clayton County, Ia., for the scene of his future labors. He owns a finely cultivated farm of 300 acres, on sections 5, 6 and 7, Cox Creek Township, and is one of our enterprising men. He was married in 1868, to Frederica, daughter of August and Caroline Herman, natives of Germany, where they died. To them have been born nine children, four living—August, born Sept. 24, 1871; Henry, Aug. 12, 1873; Charles, Feb. 20, 1875, and Rudolph, Dec. 16, 1878. The deceased are—Augusta, Lena, Mary, Otto and Hugo (twins). In politics Mr. Dohrer is a Republican.

John Enderes, son of Baptiste and Mary (Knoptoltz) Enderes, of Baden, Germany, was born in that country March 29, 1812. He came to the United States in 1844, as one of the founders of the colony of Helvatia, Mo., where he remained one year, then went to Cincinnati, O. He became a resident of Clayton County in 1848, and was one of the founders of the colony of Communia. In 1856 he purchased his present farm of eighty acres in section 18, Cox Creek Township. He was married in 1849 to Barbara, daughter of Olrick and Barbara (Oberlen) Probst, and the widow of Andrew Fenkentsiller. To them have been born two children—William, born June 25, 1852, and Ernst, March 9, 1860. Mrs. Enderes had four children by her first husband, viz.: Andrew,

Christopher, Barbara and Marguerite. Mr. Enderes may truly be classed with the early settlers and self-made men of Clayton County. He has always been foremost in every project to advance her interests, and merits and receives the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

G. L. Gifford, hotel proprietor and farmer, Littleport, is a native of Sherburn, Chenango County, N. Y., born March 27, 1824, and is a son of Asa W. and Huldah (Pendle) Gifford, natives of Vermont. His father moved to New York in 1822 and in 1839 came to Clayton County. He entered a farm and resided here until 1851, when he went to California, remaining four years, then returned to Wyoming County, N. Y., where he still resides. He is eighty-four and his wife eighty-two years old. G. L. Gifford came with his parents to this county in 1839. He was the recipient of a practical education and when twenty-one years of age entered 160 acres of land in Boardman Township. In 1852 he came to Cox Creek Township, and preempted 200 acres of land, and laid out the village of Littleport. He built a hotel, a number of public buildings and otherwise improved the town. In 1859 he visited Pike's Peak, Col., remaining one year. On July 13, 1848, G. L. Gifford and Clarinda Quigley were united in marriage. She was born in Indiana, Feb. 20, 1830, and was a daughter of Dennis Quigley of Kentucky, and Charity, *nee* Spoons, of Cattaraugus County, N. Y. Seven children have been born unto them, viz.: Esther, born Sept. 1, 1849, married John Gaylord; Amira, born May 14, 1851, married S. L. Palmer; H. L., born Aug. 19, 1855, is married and resides at Mederville; P. P., born Oct. 23, 1857, is married and lives on the old homestead; Ezra D., born Jan. 30, 1860, is attending the Theological Seminary at Hillsdale, Mich., preparing for the ministry; Annis, now Mrs. Michael Nelligan, was born June 24, 1862; and Socrates R., born in June, 1853, and died in July, 1859. Mr. Gifford resided in Independence, Ia., one year where he built a fine brick hotel, which he sold soon afterward. He has held many of the town offices, and in politics affiliates with the Republican party. He was Captain of the home guards during the war.

Frederick Grennwaldt (deceased) was a native of Germany, born in 1819. He came to the United States in 1851, and located at once in Guttenberg, Ia. He was married the same year to Dorathea, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth Klien, *nee* Grout, natives of Germany. Five children blessed their union, viz.: Rica, born Nov. 18, 1852, married Charles Heiden, of Boardman Town-

ship; Henry W., born Jan. 11, 1855; Minnie, Jan. 26, 1858, is now the wife of G. M. Snediger, of Cox Creek Township; Anna, born July 2, 1860; and one child who died in infancy. Mr. Grennwaldt met with a tragical death, being killed by a tree falling on him, on the 12th day of January, 1860. In his death Clayton County lost one of her most respected and esteemed citizens. Mrs. Greenwaldt was again married in 1860 to John Schmidt, who was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, and came to the United States in 1856. He followed the occupation of farmer until his death, which occurred in Cox Creek Township, on Jan. 12, 1879. Two children were born unto them—Albert, born Feb. 22, 1863, and John, Oct. 30, 1867. The family are members of the Lutheran church.

Samuel Hines, one of the pioneers of Clayton County, was born Sept. 1, 1808, and was a son of Thomas and Jane (Alloway) Hines, the former a native of Virginia, where he died; the latter was born in Maine, and came to Clayton County in 1842, where she died at the advanced age of ninety-nine years and five months. The subject of this memoir learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until he was eighteen years old, then engaged in the drover's business three years. He came to Clayton County in 1842, settling first in Cass Township, where he remained five years; then came to Cox Creek Township. He was the third white person who settled in Clayton County, and entered the first farm and made the first road in Cox Creek Township. He was married in Sangamon County, Ill., to Elizabeth M. Clarke, who was born Sept. 28, 1812, and was a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Clarke, *nee* Grout. Their union has been blessed with thirteen children, nine living—Lewis, Margaret (now the wife of Alonzo Carner), Thomas, John, Henry, Hiram, Lydia Ann, Susan and Mary. Mr. Hynes has traveled extensively, having resided in fourteen States. He is a self-made man. Commencing life in limited circumstances, and meeting with many of the adversities incidental to pioneer life, he has, by his own indomitable energy and perseverance, made for himself a fortune, meriting and receiving the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. In politics he is a Democrat.

F. W. Hochhaus was a son of John G. and Regina (Miller) Hochhaus, natives of Prussia, where they died. He was born on Sept. 17, 1825, in that country, and came to America in 1845. He settled at once in Clayton County, entering land and making for himself a home in his adopted country. In 1861 he bought a

farm on section 11, this township, which he still owns and resides upon. It consists of 182 acres of finely cultivated land. In 1851 F. W. Hochhaus and Ottilie, daughter of Franc and Eva Dobrowsky, were united in marriage. Her parents were natives of Austria. To them have been born thirteen children—Richard B., born March 8, 1852; Amelia Mary, March 24, 1853, married William Bower; Reinhold, born July 14, 1854; Anna Wilhelmina, March 28, 1860; Frank Ludwig, Nov. 21, 1861; Ottilie Leopoldina, Dec. 18, 1865; Fredrick Wilhelm, Oct. 19, 1866; John George, April 28, 1869, and Anna Regina, Oct. 24, 1873. The following are deceased: Bertha, born March 12, 1857, died in December of that year; Osmar, born Aug. 3, 1863, died Jan. 15, 1872; Louis Henry, born March 6, 1856, died Sept. 23, 1874, and a girl unnamed, born May 9, 1858, died at birth. The family are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Hochhaus is at present holding the office of Township Clerk. He is one of the pioneers and representative men of Clayton County.

Simon Hubbard, son of Oliver and Sophronia (Williams) Hubbard, natives of Madison County, N. Y., was born Feb. 12, 1822, in that State. He was the recipient of a practical education in his native State, and in 1855 came to Clayton County. The first week of his residence here he spent with Judge Murdock, then entered a farm in Highland Township, where he resided three years. He disposed of his farm there and removed to Cox Creek Township, and purchased 145 acres, which he still owns and resides upon. He has one of the finest farms in this section of the county, finely cultivated and thoroughly stocked. In 1854 Simon Hubbard and Brunet De Grote, born March 17, 1821, were united in marriage. She was a daughter of William and Hannah (Onderkirk) De Grote, natives of Connecticut. To them has been born one child—Martin, born Aug. 20, 1860. In politics Mr. Hubbard affiliates with the Republican party.

John Kahrs, farmer, P. O. Communia, was born in New York City in 1847. His parents, John and Anna Kahrs, *nee* Van Staden, were natives of Hanover, Germany. They came to the United States in 1841, and located in New York City, where they both died, the father in 1848, and the mother in 1864. The subject of this record learned the trades of a confectioner and butcher, in New York, and followed them for four years. He then engaged in gardening in the vicinity of that city until 1878, when he came to Clayton County. Since his residence here he has followed

farming in Cox Creek Township, and has made a financial success of it. His marriage occurred in 1870, to Adeline, daughter of William and Catherine (Strickfuss) Dierssen, natives of Germany. They came to America and located in Charleston, S. C., where they both died. Mr. and Mrs. Kahrs have had seven children—Julia, Clara, Mabel, Louisa, John, William and Anna. The latter two are deceased. Mr. Kahrs enlisted in the regular army in 1866, and served three years, fighting the Indians on the frontier. He was wounded in the thigh on Sept. 12, 1867, at the battle of Smoky Hill River by a minie ball.

Herman Luers, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Hanover, Germany, born Mch. 6, 1822. His parents, Herman and B. M. (Deken) Luers, were natives of Hanover, where they died. He learned the trade of a carriage-maker, and in 1851 came to the United States, locating in Cincinnati, O. He worked there five years, then came to Clayton County, intending to establish himself in that business. Finding the country too new for work of that kind, he purchased a farm in Volga Township, upon which he resided nine years. He then disposed of that farm and removed to Cox Creek Township and bought 240 acres of excellent land, which he now has under a fine state of cultivation. He was married in 1848 to D. S. Schirmer, whose parents, Wilhelm and Sophia Schirmer, were natives of Germany. Their union has been blessed with ten children—Herman, born Feb. 21, 1849, is married and resides in Minnesota; Sophia, born May 2, 1850; Marguerite, Feb. 19, 1852, is now the wife of Louis Venus; Minna, born Jan. 2, 1854; Henry, Oct. 16, 1857; Dorathea, Apr. 10, 1862; John and Emma (twins), Feb. 6, 1865, Emma married Dr. John Lewis, of Elkport; George, born Jan. 6, 1867, died Oct. 4, 1881, and Laura, born Jan. 11, 1868. The family are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Luers votes the Republican ticket.

Henry Meder, farmer and miller, was born in Mecklenburg Schwerin, Germany, Jan. 24, 1834, and was a son of Louis and Frederica (Sourbier) Meder. They were the parents of ten children, nine living. He emigrated to the United States in 1853, and came at once to Clayton County. He obtained employment as a farm laborer, but soon after engaged in stone quarrying and house building. He followed that business four years, and in 1859 was married to Dorothy Brockman, who was born in Mecklenburg Schwerin, Germany, and was a daughter of William and Mary Brockman. Of thirteen children born of this union, ten are living

—Bernhardt, is married and resides in Mederville; Louis, Emma, Lena, Albert, Clara, Rosa, Ida and Charles. Henry, August and an infant are deceased. After his marriage Mr. Meder located on his present farm in Cox Creek Township. In 1867 he built the saw and flouring mill, which he still runs, and in 1868 he platted the town of Mederville. He has been very successful financially, both as a farmer and miller, and has accumulated a fine property. He has held many of the important city and township offices, and is a member of the United Workingmen.

Charles Mentzel was born in Germany, July 26, 1831, and was a son of Charles and Johanna (Leonard) Mentzel, of German nativity. His father died in 1846, his mother in 1880. Charles emigrated to America in 1853, and spent the first of his residence in this country in Chicago, Ill. From there he came to Clayton County, and worked at the mason's trade in Garnavillo four years, then purchased a farm in sections 10 and 11, Cox Creek Township, where he now resides. It consists of 160 acres of fertile land well improved, and is one of the finest farms in the great grain-producing State of Iowa. Mr. Mentzel was married in 1855, to Dinah Zahrndt. Her parents, John and Wilhelmina Zahrndt, were natives of Germany, and came to America in 1853. She died here in 1873. He resides with the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Mentzel have had three children—Julia, born Sept. 15, 1856, married Henry Keohn of Boardman Township; Martha, born July 15, 1864, is engaged in teaching school; and Alma, born July 4, 1867. Since his residence here Mr. Mentzel has shown himself eminently fitted to hold public positions of honor and trust, and has served in nearly all the township offices. He represented his district two years in the Legislature, and is at present Secretary of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Communia, Iowa. He has ever been active in politics, and has given the Republican party his support. He is a member of A. O. U. W. lodge at Elkader.

Renke E. Meyer, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Osborne Station, was a son of Renke E. and Katherina (Geriets) Meyer, natives of Germany. They came to the United States in 1854. His father died in Clayton County, Iowa, in 1865. The subject of this notice was born Dec. 3, 1835, in Germany, where he was educated. In 1854 he came to the United States, and located in Toledo, Ohio, where he followed teaming until 1857, when he came to Clayton County, where he has followed farming since. He owns 200

acres of good land on section 4, this township, under excellent cultivation. He was married in 1861, to Anna, daughter of George and Hannah (Halbor) Trumbull, natives of Germany. They came to the United States in 1849. George died in Clayton County, 1860, and Hannah in 1871. By the above union there were eleven children—George, born Feb. 2, 1862; August, born April 1, 1864; Elizabeth, Dec. 2, 1865 (deceased); Renke E., born Feb. 21, 1867; Anna, Dec. 28, 1868; Herman, Aug. 7, 1869; Emma, March 27, 1871; John, Nov. 3, 1872; Carl, July 17, 1874; Mary, Oct. 7, 1876; Matilda, June 11, 1878; William, July 17, 1880. The family are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Meyers votes the Republican ticket, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of this district.

George Meyer, merchant, Communia, was born in Germany, Nov. 23, 1841. He came with his parents, R. E. and Katrina Meyer, *nee* Rankin, to the United States in 1853. They resided in Toledo, O., three years, then came to Clayton County, and settled on a farm in Cox Creek Township. The father died here in 1863. George followed farming until 1867, when he embarked in the mercantile business, which he has successfully followed since. He was married on Feb. 6, 1878, to Mrs. Mary Craft, a daughter of Joseph and Christina Venus, and the widow of Edward Craft, by whom she had one child—Amelia, born Aug. 30, 1864. Her parents were natives of Germany, and emigrated to the United States and were married here. Joseph died in February, 1880; his wife on Aug. 6, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have had six children—Joseph, born Oct. 1, 1867; Augusta, Aug. 14, 1869; Louis (deceased), born June 7, 1871; Max, July 28, 1874; Louisa, March 23, 1877, and Edward, Dec. 6, 1879. The subject of this memoir enlisted in 1864, in Company F, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and served one year. He participated in several engagements, and was honorably discharged at Davenport, Ia., in 1865.

John Nading was born on Oct. 11, 1816, in Stokes County, N. C., and was a son of George and Mary Ann (Sours) Nading, of North Carolina. They removed to Edwards County, Ill., in 1845, and there engaged in farming. She died in 1846; he in 1866. John Nading received his education in the common schools of his native State, and followed teaming there until he came to Illinois with his father. In 1851 he removed to Clayton County, and settled on his present farm in Cox Creek Township. He is one of the oldest settlers in the county, and has a finely improved farm.

He was married Dec. 29, 1842, to Margaret Quigley, of New York. Her parents, Dennis and Charity Quigley, settled in Iowa in 1849, and remained here until 1872, when they removed to Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Nading have had eight children, viz.: Mary Jane, born March 22, 1844, married William Calloway; William J., born May 5, 1848, married Corintha Medkiff; Clarinda, born Dec. 13, 1852, is now Mrs. Michael Romig; Caroline, now the wife of Edward Clinton, was born Jan. 1, 1855; James Madison, born June 17, 1857, married Minnie Easton; John, born May 26, 1861; Andrew Jackson, Jan. 31, 1864; Sally Ann, born July 22, 1846, died in 1874, and Malinda, born April 26, 18—, died Feb. 9, 18—. Mr. Nading has held many of the town offices, discharging the duties of each faithfully and well. In politics he is a Democrat.

Thomas Osborne was a son of Robert and Mary Osborne, *nee* Temple, natives of England. His father died in 1858, his mother in 1862. Thomas was born in the mother country, on July 4, 1818. He emigrated to Canada in 1845, and engaged in farming there until February, 1865, when he came to Clayton County, and purchased his present farm, in Cox Creek Township. In 1878 he laid out the village of Osborne, and since then has given much of his time and attention to improving the flourishing town which bears his name. He was married in 1851 to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Susan Ribble, *nee* Barnes, natives of Canada. Nine children have blessed their union, viz.: Jane, born Dec. 12, 1852, is now the wife of Timothy Shafer; Ann, born Oct. 11, 1855, married Emroy Robbins; John, born May 20, 1862; Eliza, Nov. 10, 1863; Thomas, Aug. 16, 1865; William, Mch. 16, 1867; Robert, Apr. 23, 1869; Susan, Feb. 22, 1872, and Elizabeth, Sept. 6, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne were formerly members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George S. Peck was born in Erie County, O., on May 10, 1822. His parents, Charles and Mary (Barnham) Peck, were natives of Fairfield County, Conn., and died in the State of Ohio. He was married on the 9th of April, 1851, to Nancy E. Scovel, of Jo Daviess County, Ill. She was a daughter of Benjamin F., and Pamela Scovel, *nee* Journey. Ten children have blessed this union, viz.: Mary E., born Jan. 10, 1852, married William J. Hawthorne, and resides at Volga City; Sarah E. (deceased), born Oct. 19, 1855; Clara P., born June 20, 1858, is the wife of Edward Alderson, of Strawberry Point; Maria E. (deceased), born Apr. 16, 1861;

Nellie K., born May 8, 1864; George S., Feb. 15, 1867; Ella M., July 1, 1870, Alice T., Nov. 26, 1873, and Barnum and Amorette (twins), born Sept. 7, 1877; the latter is deceased. The subject of this memoir has been elected to all the township offices, and has discharged his duties in every instance with credit to himself and justice to the people. He is the present Justice of the Peace and has been Postmaster over twenty years. He is a Republican in politics, and has always taken an active interest in educational matters. He owns a finely cultivated farm of 140 acres in Cox Creek Township, containing many excellent improvements.

Frederick Peick, merchant and grain and stock dealer, Littleport, was born in Germany, Nov. 18, 1822. His parents were Christian and Cecelia (Curtsue) Peick, the former a native of Hanover, Germany, the latter of Fontainebleau, France. They died in Germany. The subject of this memoir was educated in the land of his birth, and there learned the carpenter's and piano-maker's trades, which he followed for thirteen years in Paris and other cities of Europe. He came to the United States in 1849, working five years in Baltimore, and locating in Clayton County, in 1854. He joined the "community" which settled in Volga Township, and worked at the carpenter's trade and farming four years, then came to Littleport. He purchased a farm here, and also engaged in the mercantile business, disposing of the latter three years later. He was then employed by the Government as carpenter at St. Louis and Little Rock one year and a half. Since that time has engaged in the mercantile business in Littleport. Mr. Peick has been twice married, first in 1848, to Dorta, daughter of Gottlieb and Mary Gartener, natives of Hanover, Germany. Mrs. Peick died, having been the mother of two children—Mary, born Mch. 8, 1850, married John Meyer, and Christian, born Aug. 8, 1853, died July 12, 1880. For his second wife Mr. Peick married Mrs. Sophia Wagoner, by whom he has had three children—Carl, born Jan. 3, 1870; William, Jan. 5, 1880, and Sophia, in March, 1881. Mrs. Peick had two children by her first husband, viz.: Miuna, born Oct. 9, 1854, married John Liddy, and Fred, born in 1860, is now attending college. Mr. Peick has held the office of Township Supervisor one year, and that of Postmaster fifteen years.

Adolph Peick, lumber dealer, contractor and builder, Littleport, was born in Hanover, Germany, Nov. 3, 1828, son of Christian and Cecilia (Curtsue) Peick, the former a native of Hanover, Germany, died in 1840; the latter born in Fontainebleau, France, died in

1842. Adolph was educated in his native country, and there learned the trade of a glazier, which he followed six years. He emigrated to the United States in 1848, and resided in Baltimore, Md., five years, engaged in several branches of business, and in 1854 came to Clayton County. He was married in 1852 to Amelia, daughter of Phillip and Christina Frisler, *nee* Seth, natives of Hesse, Germany. Mrs. Peick was also born there, Dec. 25, 1819. To them have been born eight children—Sophia, born Oct. 23, 1853, married Henry Bust; Amelia, born March 12, 1855, died in 1863; Adolph and Frederick, twins, were born Aug. 18, 1857, both now married and residing in this State; Maria and Christian, twins, were born June 17, 1859 (the latter died in infancy and the former married Christian Semp, of Sheridan County, Kan.); Christian, born Dec. 25, 1861, and Louisa, March 12, 1864. Mr. Peick enlisted in 1861 in the three months' service, Pioneer Company A, and the same year re-enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, for three years. He was wounded at the battle of Inca on Sept. 19, 1862, by a cannon ball sliver in the head, a musket ball in the shoulder and one in the knee. He was taken to the hospital, but refused to die. He was discharged Feb. 17, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis. He is a Republican in his political sentiments, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for the past two years. He is classed with the representative citizens of Clayton County, and merits and receives the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

Jacob Ponsor was born in Germany, Jan. 6, 1819, and was a son of John and Kate (Gabel) Ponsor, of German nativity. His mother died in 1843. Jacob learned the tailor's trade in the land of his birth, which he followed thirty-six years in France and America. He emigrated to Clayton County at an early day, and was one of the original founders of the colony of Communia, in which he took an active interest for eight years, when the organization disbanded. He settled on his present farm in Cox Creek Township, on Sept. 13, 1870. It consists of 160 acres of well improved land, and is one of the finest farms in this section of the State. His marriage occurred in 1847, to Eliza Coleman, whose parents, William and Mary (Jugixbulg) Coleman, were natives of Germany. They are the parents of the following named children, viz.: Robert, born Feb. 3, 1850, married Lena Klinck; Bertha, born Feb. 24, 1852, is now the wife of August Tangamon; Julius, born Feb. 10, 1854;

Louisa, Sept. 21, 1860; William, Nov. 9, 1863, and Theodore, April 21, 1865.

Charles Henry Robbins, son of Henry and Relief (French) Robbins, was born on June 25, 1836, in Canada West. His parents were natives of that country and removed to Ohio in 1837, where they resided ten years, then located in Illinois. They came to Clayton County in 1855, arriving here on Oct. 14, of that year, and have made this their home since. The subject of this memoir enlisted in Company B, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, Aug. 15, 1862, and served three years. He had his whiskers shot off at the battle of Black River Bridge, narrowly escaping death. He was discharged at Baton Rouge, La., in 1865. On Sept. 22, 1869, he was married to Hannah Galer, who was a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Galer, of Pennsylvania, who came to Clayton County, where they now reside, in 1850. Their union has been blessed with five children—Mary, born Sept. 27, 1871; Charles, April 21, 1873; Clara Jane, April 27, 1875; Rosa, Aug. 15, 1878, and Elsie Amelia, May 13, 1880. Mr. Robbins served one year as School Director and has been elected to several other offices, but declined to serve. He affiliates with the Republican party. He owns a finely cultivated farm of 156 acres, and is one of the representative men of Clayton County.

John Romig, son of Jesse and Margaret (Galer) Romig, natives of Pennsylvania, was born in that State on Feb. 12, 1836. He worked on farms and in a saw-mill in his native State, until 1855, when he came with his father to Clayton County, making the entire journey by team. Our subject engaged in farming until 1859, when he went to California and engaged in mining and prospecting nine years, being fairly successful. He returned to Clayton County, and after making several trades purchased his present farm in Cox Creek Township. He has been twice married, first in 1865, to Honora Borry, who died in 1871. His second marriage occurred in 1873, to Angie, daughter of Daniel and Barbara McDowell, *nee* Rice. To them have been born three children—John Henry, born Sept. 10, 1874; Charles Robert, Aug. 23, 1876, and Alma M., Feb. 14, 1880. In politics Mr. Romig is a Republican, and has held several township offices, the duties of which he has discharged with credit and ability. He has ever made Clayton County's interests his own and has done much for the advancement of her interests.

Peter Schmitz, blacksmith, Osborne, was born in Dane County, Wis., Aug. 8, 1855, and was a son of Peter and Katrina (Munster) Schmitz, natives of Germany. His father came to America in 1853, his mother in 1851. They were married in Dane County, Wis., in 1853, and now reside there. Peter was reared on a farm, and his educational privileges were those of the common schools. He learned his trade when nineteen years old, and in 1878 removed to Osborne Station, where he now resides. He was married in 1879 to Anna, daughter of John and Nannie Hagen, *nee* Waltzer. They have one child—Julia Katrina, born Nov. 3, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Schmitz are members of the Catholic church. He holds the position of Postmaster at Osborne, and is one of our representative men.

Patrick Sullivan (deceased) was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1820. He left his native country for America in 1849, and worked in New York and Galena, Ill., until 1859, when he came to Clayton County. He purchased a farm of 123 acres in Cox Creek Township, which he resided upon until his death, which occurred April 1, 1865. He was married in 1854 to Margaret, daughter of Daniel and Hannah Collins, *nee* Barry, natives of Ireland. She was born in that country, Nov. 29, 1828, and emigrated to the United States in 1849. She resided in Cincinnati, O., until her marriage. Their union was blessed with nine children—Daniel, born in 1857, died in 1860; John, born April 29, 1859; Nellie, Nov. 22, 1861; Annie, June 12, 1862; James, Dec. 18, 1864, and Mary, April 17, 1865. Three died in infancy. Mr. Sullivan was one of the early settlers and representative men of the county, and in his death she lost one of her most highly esteemed citizens.

Jans Tieden is a native of Hanover, Germany, born April 15, 1840. His parents, Thomas and Zeittena (Oma) Tieden, were likewise natives of Germany, where they died. He learned the blacksmith's trade in the land of his birth, which he followed there until he came to America in 1861. He came directly to Clayton County, and settled on a farm. In 1864 he enlisted in Company F., Fourth Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in many battles and was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. He received a slight wound, and not having proper care, and being exposed, he still suffers from the effects of it at times. Upon leaving the service he returned to Clayton County and bought his present farm of 160 acres on section 1, this township. He has his farm under excellent cultivation and

thoroughly stocked. He was married in February, 1870, to Anna, daughter of Michael and Barbara (Stetsenhofeaker) Baumann. They have had seven children—Michael, born Dec. 5, 1871; Frank, March 1, 1873; Mary, March 25, 1874; Jans, May 1, 1876; George, Jan. 28, 1878; Alma, April 8, 1879, and Louis, Aug. 5, 1881. Mr. Tieden votes the Democratic ticket.

Emil L. Tiede, general merchant, Littleport, was born in Guttenberg, Clayton County, Ia., Jan. 6, 1854, and was a son of William and Henrietta (Wulff) Tiede, natives of Hamburg, Germany. His father followed the mercantile business in that country, and in 1853 came to the United States, locating in Guttenberg, Ia. He remained there three years, then removed to Volga Township, and established a general store at Elkport continuing in business there until 1877. Since that time he has traveled quite extensively, visiting his native country and many other places of note. He is now a resident of Dubuque, Ia. The subject of this memoir received only such education as the common schools afforded, and practical life in all its stern reality appeared to him at an early age. In 1875 he engaged in business in East Elkport with A. C. Tiede & Co., and remained there until 1877, when he removed to Dubuque, Ia. He established his present store in 1878 in company with his brother, which partnership continued two years; since then he has conducted the business alone. He carries a full stock of goods, valued at \$8,000, and has a thriving trade. On March 4, 1876, Emil L. Tiede and Josie, daughter of Matthias and Barbara Weiner, were united in marriage. They have one child—Anna, born Oct. 20, 1881. Mr. Tiede was appointed Post master in January, 1881, and still holds the office. He is also express agent. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of I. O. O. F. lodge.

John Thompson, son of T. J. and Hannah (Janstader) Thompson, was born in Sweden, Nov. 6, 1815. He followed a sea-faring life for fifteen years, visiting many of the principal cities of the world. He worked five years in the New Orleans branch of the United States mint, and from there removed to Dubuque County, Ia., where he followed farming nineteen years. In 1870 he settled on his present farm in Clayton County. He was married in New Orleans in 1850 to Wilhelmina Kruson, a native of Germany. Their union has been blessed with five children—Anna Sophia, now the wife of Andrew Benson, residing in Forestville, Ia.; John, Frank, Caroline (deceased) and one who died in

infancy. Mrs. Thompson had one child by a former marriage—Cecelia, now the wife of Nicholas Meyers, and resides in Lodomillo Township. Mr. Thompson and family are members of the Lutheran church. In politics he votes the Democratic ticket, and is one of the enterprising citizens of Clayton County.

John Victoria is a native of Bohemia, born in 1824, and was a son of Frank and Anna (Luke) Victoria, Bohemians by birth. His father died in 1872, his mother in 1860. He learned the weaver's trade, which he followed in the land of his nativity until 1853, when he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York. From there he went to Philadelphia and obtained employment at his trade for a short time. He made a tour of the Southern and Northern States, reaching Clayton County, Ia., in 1863. He engaged in railroading some time, then settled on his farm in Cox Creek Township. He owns 163 acres of valuable land, and under excellent improvement. His marriage occurred in 1863, to Mary Tinker, a native of Bohemia, and a daughter of Albert and Rose (Tomalah) Tinker, who came to the United States in 1853 and settled in Clayton County. Mr. and Mrs. Victoria have had six children, three living—John Frederick, born July 14, 1866; Mary, Jan. 26, 1870; Ann, Feb. 13, 1872. The deceased are Albert A., born June 29, 1867, died Dec. 16, 1868, from a burn caused by playing with fire; Rosalia, born Apr. 6, 1875, died Mch. 11, 1882, and Nicholas, born Dec. 7, 1879, died Dec. 23, of that year. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

Joseph Whittle, one of the prominent farmers of Cox Creek Township, was born in Ireland in 1823, a son of John and Bridget (Riley) Whittle. They were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters. The subject of this memoir in 1849 left his native country and came to America and located in Bloomington, Ill., where he was employed as a laborer on a farm. Two years later he came to Clayton County and settled in Cox Creek Township, where he entered wild land and made a farm. In 1853 he married Harriet Wilson, by whom he had six children, four living, viz.: Sarah, now the wife of John P. O'Leary; John; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Meyers, and Henry C. Coming to the county poor he built a cabin 16 x 22, and at the time of building he had to work at odd jobs for his living, being reduced at one time to but 50 cents. Writing a letter to Ireland taking 26 cents of his 50, and with the balance started out for work. Mr. Whittle has been identified with the county for nearly thirty years, and has seen the wild prairies transformed into beautiful farms. He has 280 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre.

CHAPTER XXV.

ELK TOWNSHIP.

Elk Township, so named because of many elk having been found here when the county was new, is in the southern tier of the county, and is township 91 north, range 4 west, of the fifth principal meridian. It is bounded on the north by Volga, on the east by Mallory, on the south by Delaware County, and on the west by Lodomillo Township. Elk Township contains a great deal of timbered land, but much has been cleared off, and a good portion of the soil is now under cultivation.

The first man to settle in the township and enter a farm was Lemuel Johnson, who located on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 2. He afterward removed to Ohio. Among the first settlers of the township were Dennis Quigley, A. G. Lewis, John Garber. Joseph Grimes, Thomas and James Cole, William Beyer, John Rowan, Chris. Sarver. Mark W. Lovett, and Davis Bagby. Mr. Lovett is still living on the farm he entered in 1848.

The first blacksmith shop was built by Isaac Otis and son, in 1852, on section 10. The first store was opened by Isaac Otis & Son, in 1852, on section 10, and the same pioneers built the first grist-mill, in 1855. A saw-mill had been built on section 10, in 1848, by Joseph Grimes and James Cole. Isaac Otis, Jr., built a woolen-mill in 1860, which does a good business.

Elk Township is inhabited exclusively by an agricultural community, and contains no villages. There is but one post-office, and that one, Wood Centre, is on section 29.

There are three Methodist Episcopal churches in the township, each of which is doing good work, though with a small membership. There is also an Adventist church. All of these churches have regular services.

The first birth in the township was that of John Lewis, now dead. The first marriage was that of Jacob Rounds and Phœbe Quigley. The first death was that of William Beyer.

The first school-house built in Elk Township was constructed of

logs, in 1850, and was on the southeast quarter of the southeast half of section 24. It is still standing. The first teacher was David M. Zearly. This was before the township was organized. J. B. Bloodworth was the Treasurer, and he and John Lockridge were two of the first three Directors. Philip Fishel was the third Director. There were then not more than ten scholars in the whole district. There are now nine schools in the township, and eight school-houses. One school is taught in a church. There are 400 children of school age in the township, and the value of the school property is \$5,925.00. The present Directors are: District No. 1, John J. Hagaman; No. 2, Fred Craig; No. 3, Wm. Woodall; No. 4, John Taylor; No. 5, C. Hinkle; No. 6, James Flemming; No. 7, George White; No. 8, A. B. Durphy. The Secretary is F. T. Pilkington, the Treasurer is Elias Hall.

The first Justice of the Peace after the township was organized were Isaac Otis, Sr., and William Wooster. Before the township was organized the first Justice was Joseph Grimes.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

William H. Appleton was born in the State of Pennsylvania, July 22, 1839, and came to Clayton County in April, 1857. He was educated at the Colesburg High School, Delaware County, and on Aug. 1, 1862, enlisted in Company B, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry Volunteers. He participated in the battles of Springfield, Mo., Champion Hills, Black River, Miss.; was present during the siege and at the surrender of Vicksburg, the battle of Jackson, Miss., the siege of Blakely and Spanish Forks. He was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., in July, 1865, and finally discharged at Clinton, Ia. He spent the summer of 1866, at Sioux City, Ia., and in the fall of that year returned to Clayton County, and taught school during the winter. He was married on June 9, 1867, to Phœbe Lovett, who was born in Ohio, May 30, 1848. Of five children born of this union, three are living--Lena May, born April 13, 1871; William W., July 17, 1874, and Olive, Oct. 27, 1876. Mr. Appleton has served the people as School Director, Township Assessor and Clerk. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics affiliates with the Republican party. He resides on a farm of 240 acres, on section 15, Elk Township, which he has under a fine state of cultivation, and he is classed with the prominent farmers and stock-dealers of Clayton County.

R. G. Ash, one of the prominent citizens of Elk Township, was born in the State of New York, Jan. 16, 1824. He came West in 1844, locating in Illinois, where he resided until 1849, when he removed to Delaware County, Ia. Ten years later he went to Nemaha County, Kan., where he engaged in farming one year, then returned to Delaware County. He removed to Clayton County in 1877, where he has resided since. He purchased a farm on sections 28 and 29, Elk Township, of ninety-six acres, which he now has under excellent cultivation, and thoroughly stocked. He was married in 1847 to Mary A. Bell, who was born in Ohio in 1826. Their union has been blessed with seven children—G. W., born in 1848; John C., in 1850; Francis M., in 1853; I. G., in 1856; Rose Alice, in 1858; Emily I., in 1860; Clarence A. in 1863, and Charles A., in 1866. In politics Mr. Ash is a Republican. He was appointed Postmaster at Wood Centre, in 1880, a position he still retains.

Aaron Bowman, one of the enterprising farmers of Clayton County, was born in Monroe County, Pa., on Nov. 21, 1836. He came to Clayton County in 1868, locating in Mallory Township, where he remained until 1881, when he became a resident of Elk Township. His marriage occurred on Dec. 16, 1875, to Mercy Lovett, a native of Ohio. Two children have blessed their union, viz.: Lovett, born Sept. 11, 1876, and Watson, Jan. 19, 1879. Mr. Bowman is a cooper by trade, but since his marriage he has engaged in farming. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in his political views is a Democrat.

John P. Brookshier is a native of the State of Kentucky, born Nov. 12, 1836. From Kentucky he went to Indiana, where he resided two years, then removed to Decatur, Ill. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Forty-first Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and served until April, 1863. He participated in many battles, and was wounded at Fort Donelson, and sent to the hospital at St. Louis, Mo. He was discharged at Benton Barracks. Upon leaving the service he returned to Decatur, remained a short time, then went to Allamakee County, Ia., thence to St. Louis, Mo. He was married in that city Dec. 9, 1863, to Mary Andrews, who was born in England, June 16, 1836. They have three children—William W., born Sept. 7, 1864; Ida M., Jan. 1, 1868, and Mary J., Apr. 19, 1875. After his marriage Mr. Brookshier came to Clayton County, where their children were born, and settled on his present farm of 200 acres on section 26, Elk Township. He

has his land under excellent improvement, and is one of the representative farmers and stock-raisers of Clayton County. He has served the people as School Director, Road Supervisor, and Constable. In religious faith he is a Methodist, and in politics a Republican.

Elijah Gates, one of the representative citizens of Elk Township, was born in Granville, Canada, Mch. 28, 1825. He left Canada in 1857, and came to Iowa, locating in Delaware County, where he resided seven years, and in 1864 settled on his present farm in Clayton. It is situated on section 33, Elk Township, and consists of 170 acres of fine farming land. He also has a steam saw-mill on his place, which he operates, in connection with farming. He is a carpenter by trade and does all his own building, etc. He was married Feb. 1, 1854, to Ellen W. Gibson, a native of Edwardsburg, Canada, born Sept. 15, 1833. Four children have been born unto them, viz.: Jennie R., born Feb., 24, 1855; Sarah M., Aug. 2, 1857, married James E. Klotzbach; Isaac P., Oct. 2, 1859, and George Edgar, Aug. 31, 1869. Jennie is engaged in teaching the district school, and music. Mr. Gates has held the offices of School Director and Township Supervisor. He and two daughters are members of the Congregational church.

Elias Hall, one of the prominent farmers of this county, was born in the town of Warsaw, Wyoming County, N. Y., July 18, 1820. He went to Wisconsin in 1845, and remained there until 1850, when he returned to his native State, stayed three years, then returned to Wisconsin. In 1855 he came to Clayton County and bought 100 acres on section 2, Elk Township, to which he has since added until he now owns 240 acres of good land under excellent cultivation. He was married in his native State, on Feb. 28, 1843, to Louisa Andrews, by whom he has had three children—Alfred, born May 22, 1844, and died at Rolla, Mo., while serving in the Federal army, a member of Company B, Twenty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteers; Ernest, born in Waukesha County, Wis., resides in Woodberry County, Ia., and Louisa, born Nov. 24, 1850, and died in 1853. Mrs. Louisa Hall died, and he was married the second time to Chloe Cogswell, on Mch. 29, 1853. She died Apr. 4, 1855, and on Feb. 18, 1857 he married Roxana Thayer. This union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Emma, born Oct. 3, 1858, is now Mrs. William Miller; Annette, born May 5, 1861, and Dyer, June 29, 1867. Mr. Hall has served as Township Assessor,

Trustee, School Director, Treasurer, County Supervisor and is the present School Treasurer. He is a Republican.

A. G. Lewis, farmer, P. O., Elkport, son of Samuel and Sarah (Florow) Lewis, natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Missouri at an early day and lived some years, when they came to Sangamon County, Ill., where they lived some sixteen years, when in 1845 they located in Delaware County, Ia. They both died in that county; Sarah died in 1847, aged sixty-five years; Samuel lived till he was 100 years five months and twenty-two days old; he died in Delaware County. A. G. was born in Missouri, March 6, 1826; he was educated in Illinois, and has followed farming. In 1860 he bought his present farm of 148 acres on sections 22 and 23, on Elk Creek bottom; previous to his present purchase he bought and sold several fine farms in Clayton County, where he located in 1847; he is one of the oldest settlers of Elk Township; his farm is one of the best and best cultivated of any in the county. On Sept. 3, 1846, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob and Plezzy (Allcut) Walter, natives of Ohio; they came to Clayton County, where they died. By this union there are eight children—Plezzy, wife of Levi W. Fishel; Allen B., A. G., Jr., Solomon W. and William, are living; three are dead. Mr. Lewis is a member of the I. O. of O. F. lodge at Elkport. He votes the republican ticket. Mrs. Lewis gave birth to the first white child born in Elk Township, June, 15, 1847, named John; he died in 1849. Mr. Lewis was one of the first white men who settled in Elk Township, when Indians, bear, deer, etc., abounded.

Mark W. Lovett is a native of Bucks County, Pa., born June 25, 1817. He emigrated to Warren County, O., with his father in 1835, remaining there thirteen years, then came to Clayton County. He entered one-half of section 12, in what is now Elk Township, and has resided on the place since. He owns 800 acres of as fine land as there is in this section of the State, which is all under excellent cultivation, except 160 acres, and thoroughly stocked. He is a miller by trade, having served an apprenticeship in Pennsylvania, and was engaged in that business three years in Clayton County. He erected a cabin in 1848, using a log of bass, or linwood as it is sometimes called, for a ground log. As this wood rots easily it is a somewhat remarkable fact that this particular log has stood the test of summer and winter storms all these years, without decaying. Judge John Garber lent a helping hand when this cabin was built. Mr. Lovett was married in Green County, O., on June

23, 1840, to Hannah Appleton, who was born in Bucks County, Pa., Nov. 19, 1814. Of six children born of this union, four are living—Mercy, born Aug. 19, 1842, is now Mrs. Aaron Bowman; Phœbe, born May 28, 1848, married W. H. Appleton; Appleton, born Sept. 28, 1850, and Mark W., Jr., Oct. 3, 1853. Mr. Lovett owns three fine apple orchards, all containing 1,200 trees. He also has a grove of over 10,000 maple-sugar trees, which are tapped every spring. He held the office of School Treasurer for ten years. In politics he is a Republican, and is a man who is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.

Appleton Lovett, one of the pioneer children, and now representative citizens of Clayton County, was born in Elk Township, Sept. 28, 1850. He was reared and educated in this county, and has followed farming since he was old enough to handle a plow. On Dec. 7, 1873, Appleton Lovett and Margaret Hansel, were united in marriage. She was born in Clayton County, Jan. 11, 1853. To them have been born three children—Bertha, born Sept. 1, 1874, and Hephsa, June 17, 1880; one child, Alma, is dead: Mr. Lovett was reared in the Republican school of politics, and still adheres to the principles of that party.

John N. McEvers.—Among the brave pioneers who have helped to bring Clayton County to its present prosperous condition, none deserves more honorable mention than he, a brief sketch of whose life we give below. He was born in Athens County, O., Sept. 10, 1815, and in 1827 removed to Illinois with his father, settling in Pike County. He lived in that vicinity twenty years, and in 1847 came to Clayton County, and settled in what is now Elk Township, he being one of the organizers of that township. He owns seventy acres of fine land on section 22. Mr. McEvers has been twice married; first in 1840 to Samantha L. Chamberlain, who died in 1859, having been the mother of ten children, four living—John N. Jr.; Eveline, who married Stephen Shaw, and resides in Wisconsin; Rose Ann, now Mrs. William Pratt, of this county, and Isaac. His second marriage occurred on Dec. 20, 1864, to Mrs. Matilda Sprague, *nee* Aspinwall, who was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., June 18, 1820. She was married to her first husband, Francis Sprague, Nov. 26, 1837; he died Dec. 9, 1861. By that union there were twelve children, three living—Inette, now Mrs. Aaron Vanbuskirk; Charles F. and F. M., who was born in Stephenson County, Ill., Aug. 13, 1857, and came to Clayton County in 1870. He was married to Josephine E. Hook,

Sept. 29, 1879. She was born in Colesburg, Ia., June 26, 1860. They have one child—Sheldon B., born June 1, 1880. The subject of this memoir enlisted in the Third Missouri Regiment, Oct. 24, 1861, and was mustered into the service on Dec. 17 of that year. He participated in the battles of Cotton Hill, Arkansas Post, where he received seven balls in his hat; was present during the siege of Vicksburg, and was wounded on May 22, under General Steele's grand charge on that city. He was discharged at St. Louis, Mo., on Nov. 17, 1864. He was the first Constable elected in Elk Township, and served six years; also the President of the first School Board. He has served one year as Justice of the Peace and ten years as Township Trustee.

Isaac Otis was born in Ypsilanti, Mich., on Sept. 25, 1833. He came to Clayton County in 1852, settling a farm of 169 acres, on section 10, Elk Township, where he still resides. He was married to Mary E. McNamee on Nov. 29, 1854. She was born in St. Charles, Mo., on Jan. 31, 1854. Four children have blessed this union, viz.: Alice J., married T. T. Smythe, who is running a flour-mill in this township; Clarence H., Herbert G. and Cyrus Grant. Mr. Otis has been extensively engaged in the milling and manufacturing business since coming to Clayton County. He built a saw-mill in 1852, which he operated for twenty years, then sold it, and in 1855 erected a flour and grist-mill, selling the former in a few years to Smythe Bros., who conducted it two years, then sold, William H. Otis being the present owner. In 1865 Mr. Isaac Otis built a woolen-mill on section 10, this township, which he has operated since, manufacturing cloth and flannels of a superior quality. He has a splended wholesale and retail trade, principally in the State of Iowa. His annual sales amount to \$10,000. He has held the offices of Town Clerk, School Treasurer, and County Supervisor. He has been a member of the Freemason's fraternity since 1854, and also belongs to the A. O. U. W. lodge. Mr. Otis is one of the enterprising and representative citizens of the county.

John Pilkington is a native of Lancashire, England, born March 1, 1825. He left his native country in 1848 for Australia, and remained there until February, 1852, when he returned to England, and in March, 1853, came to the United States. He spent about two years in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Pa., then came West stopping one year in Peoria, Ill. From there he went to New Orleans, La., and in 1858 settled in Clayton County. He has traveled

quite extensively, and has visited many of the principal cities of the world. In 1865 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Upon leaving the service he returned to Clayton County, and settled on his present farm of 171 acres on sections 2 and 11, Elk Township. His land is under excellent cultivation, and thoroughly stocked. In connection with farming he is engaged in the manufacture of brick, and made the first brick in the township in 1871. He has been twice married, first in England, on June 8, 1845, to Mary Dickinson, who died in Pennsylvania in 1854, having been the mother of five children, viz.: Robert, born April 24, 1846, died on a voyage to Australia in 1848; Thomas, born April 29, 1848, on the sea, died in 1849 in Australia; Rachel, born April 28, 1850, died on the Atlantic Ocean in 1853; Ellen, born Sept. 26, 1852, died in 1854; and John, born Nov. 28, 1854, died in December of that year. Mr. Pilkington was again married on April 21, 1856, to Elizabeth Stewart, who was born in Pennsylvania, May 26, 1832. Five children have been born unto them—F. T., born May 26, 1858; Mary, born Sept. 22, 1860, died Aug. 15, 1864; R. A., born Aug. 6, 1862; W. J., Aug. 4, 1868; and C. S., Dec. 14, 1871. Mr. Pilkington has held the office of Justice of the Peace four years, and other public positions of trust. He votes the Republican ticket.

John T. Porter, one of the early settlers and prominent citizens of Clayton County, was born in Maryland, July 15, 1828. From there he removed to Ohio, where he remained until 1853, when he came to Clayton County. He settled at once on his present farm on section 8, Elk Township. It consists of 120 acres of well cultivated land, containing many excellent improvements. He was married in April, 1858, to Hannah Beatty, who was born in West Virginia, April 7, 1837, and came to Iowa in 1852. Four children have blessed their union, viz.: George, born April 15, 1859; Mary, Aug. 24, 1863; James, Dec. 12, 1869, and Mildred, Sept. 26, 1874. Mr. Porter is a member of the Methodist church, and in political sentiment is a Republican.

Hugh A. Rizer is a native of West Virginia, born Dec. 24, 1817. When a boy of eight years he left his native State and went to Pennsylvania, where he lived nine years, then removed to Ohio. In 1852 he came to Clayton County and settled on section 10, Elk Township, which has been his home since. He owns a finely improved farm of 140 acres, and is extensively engaged in grain and

stock-raising. His marriage to Jane Johnston occurred in March, 1839. She was born in the State of Pennsylvania, June 10, 1822. Their union has been blessed with thirteen children, nine living—William C., born in 1842; Mary E., on April 15, 1844 (is now the wife of George Masters); Margaret M., born Jan. 29, 1846 (married J. Fleming); John L., born Sept. 1, 1848; Samuel H., April 11, 1850; Henry W., Oct. 1, 1851; Hugh A., Feb. 6, 1855; Lydia I., born March 31, 1857 (married Levi W. Lee), and Delbert G., born Nov. 5, 1863. Mr. Rizer has held the offices of School Trustee, Director and Treasurer, also Township Trustee. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics is a Republican.

William K. Rulon, merchant, Wood Centre, was born in Elk Township, Clayton County, on July 20, 1850, and was one of six children born of Joseph and Mary Rulon, who came from Indiana to Clayton some thirty-five years ago. He was reared and educated in this county, and in 1878 engaged in the mercantile business in Wood Centre, which he still follows. Though beginning on a small capital he has by perseverance and strict attention to business succeeded in amassing a fine trade. He carries a full and complete stock of general merchandise. He was married to Alice R. Combs on July 31, 1875. They have two children—Claudie, born May 6, 1876, and Earl, Feb. 25, 1882. Mr. Rulon served two years as Postmaster, and is now acting as deputy in that capacity under R. G. Ash. He is a Republican in his political views.

John Schwichert was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, on July 1, 1826. He left the land of his birth for America in 1840, and landed at Baltimore, Md. From there he went to Cumberland, Md., remained two and a half years, then removed to Somerset County, Pa., thence to Ohio. While in the latter State he enlisted in the Mexican war under General Taylor, and participated in the battle of Buena Vista, and several other engagements, serving until the war closed. In 1850 he went to California, and remained until June 5, 1852, when he embarked for Australia, where he resided nearly two years, and in 1854 came to Iowa, settling in Jefferson Township, Clayton County. He located on his present farm in Elk Township in 1861. It consists of 151½ acres of finely improved land. He was married on Oct. 8, 1854, to Maria Trandt, a native of Waldick, Germany, born in 1834. She died in 1873, having been the mother of eight children, five sons and three daughters. Mr. Schwichert was married the second time to Angeline, daughter of Andrew Lewis, on July

16, 1873. She was born in Ohio, Feb. 26, 1846. Their union has been blessed with five children, three sons and two daughters. Mr. Schwighert is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics is a Democrat.

William Wegener is a native of Prussia, born May 21, 1821. He emigrated to America in 1856, landing at Quebec, Canada, and from there went to Missouri, where he resided until 1858, when he came to Clayton County and settled on section 7, Elk Township. He now owns a finely cultivated farm of 120 acres, and is one of the representative grain and stock growers of Clayton County. He was married in his native country on June 8, 1852 to Augusta Strack, who was likewise a native of Prussia, born Sept. 22, 1824. Two children blessed their union, one surviving—Charles, who was born March 7, 1853, and is still at home, the main stay of his parents in their old age. Mr. Wegener is a member of the Lutheran church, and votes the Republican ticket.

W. G. Woodall was born in New York on Dec. 15, 1831, and was a son of George and Mattie Woodall, *nee* Poole, natives of England, the former born in 1809, the latter in September, 1805, in Shropshire. They were married in 1829, and came to the United States in 1831. Two children was born unto them, viz.: Richard George, who died in England, and William G. The father died in Pittsburg, Pa., on April 15, 1840, and was buried there, but in 1882 his remains were removed to Clayton County, and interred in Elk Township Cemetery. The subject of this memoir was reared in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., and there learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for several years. He enlisted in the Ordinance Corps in 1848, in the Mexican war, and was engaged in making cartridges and arms for the troops for five years. In 1856 he came to Clayton County, and settled on section 5, Elk Township, where he now resides. He owns 280 acres of fine land, and is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in 1856 to Rachel White, a native of Pittsburg, Pa. They have one child—Caroline W., born Oct. 4, 1857, married F. W. Pilkington. Mr. Woodall has been a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity for thirty years, and was one of the charter members of Elkport Lodge. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and in politics is a Republican. He visited the land of his parents' nativity in 1873, and returned to America after an enjoyable sojourn of four months.

CHAPTER XXVI.

FARMERSBURG TOWNSHIP.

This is township 94 north, range 4 west, and contains thirty-six full sections. It is bounded on the north by Giard, on the east by Mendon and Clayton, on the south by Garnavillo and Read, and on the west by Wagner. It is drained principally by tributaries of Pony and Sny McGill Creeks. The township, all things considered, is not exceeded by any in Clayton County in fertility of soil, beauty of situation, convenience to timber, and in general character of inhabitants.

The name Farmersburg was given by Thomas Street, a son of General Street, when he was in command here. Street and others laid out the plat for a village on what is commonly known as the old Billy King land, south of National, very near where Mr. Crosby put down on his map "Ancient Farmersburg." They gave the name of Farmersburg to this place, which name was first given to the postoffice and then to the township.

The first settlement was made in 1846, by Peter Eastman, on the J. P. L. Clark place, section 13. Other early settlers were W. Barber, D. Barber, M. Vansickle, Joseph Tassro, Obediah Brown, John Francis, James Jones, William Linton and M. B. Sherman.

The township was organized in 1850. At the first election the following officers were chosen: Trustees, James Jones, Jacob Myers, Peter Lown; Constable, Samuel H. Buck; Town Clerk, Samuel H. Buck; Treasurer, H. W. Haskins; Justice of the Peace, Joseph Shaft. The township had previously been united with Mendon, Giard and a part of Clayton for election purposes, and the polls were fixed in a log school-house in Farmersburg Township, the first school-house built in the county, it is believed. In April, 1850, there were two tickets in the field, one in favor of transferring the place of holding the election to McGregor, the other for retaining it at the log school-house. McGregor carried the day. The defeated party then petitioned the county commissioners to separate Farmersburg, which was granted, and the organization took place the same year.

There are three cemeteries in the township, one at National and one at Windsor.

There are eight school sub-districts, and eight school-houses. The value of the school property is about \$10,000. The first school-house was built in the Pioneer district, on land now owned by Joseph Mott, on section 10. It was a very rude affair, without desks, and has been recently torn down. Religious services were frequently held in this school-house. The first school was a failure. The first successful teacher was Ann Smith. The school contained children from many miles around.

The present township officers are : Clerk, Cornelius Morgan ; Trustees, John Everall, Sanford Blue and D. L. Renshaw ; Justices of the Peace, C. Morgan and Charles Hinch ; Constables, Washington Hudson and Edward White ; Assessor, Fred Tiede.

FARMERSBURG.

The village of Farmersburg was surveyed in March, 1858, by Norman Hamilton. It is situated on the southwest corner of section 14, the southeast corner of section 15, and the northwest corner of section 23. The proprietors were Silas T. Woodward, Joshua D. Smith, Allen M. Cortis and others.

The first building erected on the site of the village, was built in 1848 by Alva Hazen, and was built of logs. It was soon after converted into a school-house, and used as such for sometime for the surrounding community. The next building was erected by Joseph Shaft, on the corner of section 22, and was afterward fitted up by A. M. Cortis for a residence. The next house was built in 1852 by Silas T. Woodward, one of the early pioneers of Farmersburg, and now a resident of Elkader. He built it for a store, and purchased a few dollars' worth of goods at Prairie du Chien ; but he never opened store, and used his building as a school-house, while he performed the duties of teacher. In 1853, P. R. Moore brought from Galena the first goods of any note, purchased the building of Mr. Woodward, and opened the first store in the village.

The first blacksmiths were Messrs. Peter & Slaughter. W. W. Goodwin came soon after. He has followed his trade for twenty-six years. Mr. Alger was the first shoemaker. He is now in Dakota.

A saw-mill was built in 1855, by William Harrar. This burned

down, and was rebuilt by Calvin Miller. It is now used as a store-house and stable.

The school is graded into two departments. It was begun twenty-six years ago. The teachers are Lucy Kingsley and Inez Woodward. The first sermon in the village was preached by a Rev. Mr. Wood.

The village was originally named Farmersburg, and in 1854, when the postoffice was located there, the name of National was selected for the Postoffice. The first Postmaster was Isaac Stoddard. He was succeeded by N. Slaughter in 1856, the present incumbent. The amount of business done annually is about \$100.

There is here a lodge of A. F. & A. M., organized in 1868 by T. D. White, W. A. Knight, A. M. Peters, N. Slaughter and J. H. Francis. Present officers are: John Everall, W. M.; E. C. White, S. W.; James T. Adams, J. W.; A. C. Buck, Treasurer; N. Slaughter, Secretary. There are at present twenty-eight members. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, financially and otherwise.

RELIGIOUS.

The Congregational Church was organized in a log house, in September, 1853. Services had been held as early as 1844, by Rev. James J. Hill. Richard Everall and Holsey W. Wakeman, were the first Deacons. Rev. Littlefield was the second pastor. Next came Rev. D. B. Davidson, who was succeeded by Rev. Giles M. Porter. In 1860 Rev. Mr. Upton came to the pulpit, and after him came Rev. M. M. Wakeman. During his pastorate steps were taken to build a church. In 1873 Rev. Beriah King was chosen to the pastorate, and he remained here till his death in January, 1875. After that came Rev. H. M. Bartlett, of the Chicago Theological School. He was succeeded by Rev. E. C. Downs, and he by Rev. Nelson Clark. He died in 1880, and Rev. Joel Beattie then came to the pulpit. The church was built in 1879, at a cost of \$2,114. The lot cost \$100, and the bell \$172.43. The bills for carpets, organ, etc., made the total cost \$2,672.26. The first Trustees were: Edwin Sherman, W. W. Goodwin and Washington Hudson. The present Trustees are Edwin Sherman, John Dice and William Reed. The present membership is about twenty. The Sunday-school was organized in 1877, Rev. E. C. Downs being the first Superintendent. The present Superintendent is H. M. Bailey. The average attendance is twenty-five.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1847, by Rev. E. Howard. The first members were Cyrus A. Buck and wife, Nathaniel Wood and wife, W. C. Linton and wife, and Sidney Wood and wife. The first Trustees were W. C. Linton, Sidney and Nathaniel Wood. The first services were held in the log school-house in Pioneer District. Among the various pastors, which this church has had were E. Howard, S. H. Greenup, J. L. Kelly, A. Bishop (in whose pastorate the building of the church was commenced), J. R. Cameron, William Cummings, John Webb and H. H. Hammond (under whose lead the church was refitted at a cost of \$1,000). William Loose succeeded Mr. Hammond, and after him came Nathaniel Jones, the present pastor. There have been several revival seasons of great success. The house of worship was erected in 1855. It is thirty by forty feet, and cost \$1,000. The present officers of the church are: N. H. Collar, D. L. Renshaw, S. H. Buck, William and Joseph Neil, William Massey and W. C. Linton. The present membership is about thirty-five. The Sunday-school was started soon after the organization of the church. N. Wood was the first Superintendent. The Superintendent at the present time is L. M. Hollingsworth. The average attendance is forty.

Second Methodist Episcopal Church was organized May 26, 1866, and the first members of the society were William Neil, John H. Bellis, Charles Alery, P. M. White, G. B. Wakeman and William Massey. The articles of incorporation were witnessed by J. E. Corlett, Justice of the Peace. The Trustees are: William Neil, William Massey, J. E. Corlett, Charles Alery, John H. Bellis, J. J. Neil and Elisha Benson. The first services were held in the school-house near by in 1852. Rev. Bishop preached the first sermon. Rev. N. Jones is the present pastor. The erection of the church was begun in 1866. It is thirty-two by fifty-six feet, and cost \$2,500. It was completed and dedicated in 1870. The present membership is twenty. Etta Neil is Superintendent of the Sunday-school, which contains thirty-five children.

WINDSOR

was laid out on the northwest quarter of section 18, township 94 north, range 4 west, by T. Beckwith, surveyor, Apr. 17, 1856. The proprietor of the site was John C. Russell, who resides in New York City. The village was named Windsor, and the Farmersburg postoffice was afterward moved here. The first store was

opened by a man named Simon Huntington, and the first house was built by George Potter. The first wagon-makers were Hinch and Schelliman. The first blacksmith was Washington Hudson, and the first shoemaker was a man named Hubbs. The first school was taught by a Miss Whitney, in 1868. The present school is taught by Martha Kinsley. The first physician was Samuel Little, M. D., who came from New Hampshire. Dr. James McAlvin was a very successful physician here for twenty years. He came from Springfield, N. H. The present physician is L. L. Renshaw, who is a graduate of the State University at Iowa City, and is having a good practice. The postoffice was established here in 1857, and Simon Huntington was the first Postmaster. H. Knudson is the present Postmaster, and the amount of business done annually is about \$70.00.

BISMARCK

is situated on the northeast quarter of section 6, township 94 north, range 4 west. It was surveyed in December, 1875, by Ezra Hurd, County Surveyor, and the proprietor was Johnson Campbell. An addition has since been made by William Neil, and a part of the village is on E. Benson's land. Bismarck is on the line of the railroad which was known as the I. E. R. R., until its purchase by the C. M. & St. P. in the spring of 1882. The land for the depot was given by Mr. Neil. There is a store here, carrying a stock of general merchandise to the value of about \$6,000.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Daniel Brownson, one of the prominent citizens of Clayton County, was a son of John Lewis and Polly (Wood) Brownson, who were natives of Nova Scotia and settled in Vermont at an early day. They removed to New York, where they resided a number of years, and in 1848 came to Iowa. Polly died in Minnesota and John in Farmersburg Township. The subject of this notice was born in New York on Nov. 26, 1813; he came to Clayton County, Iowa, in 1846, and bought his present farm of 635 acres of fine prairie, and timber land on sections 22 and 23, and has made farming a financial success. He makes a specialty of breeding fine stock, and has imported the best Norman horses in the State direct from France, having spent some time there in selecting his stock, which he shipped to America at a heavy expense. His yard of colts

is one of the wonders of fine horse flesh. He sold several thousand dollars worth of stock this spring, and his herd now numbers fifty, of various ages and value. He was married in 1839 to Asenath, daughter of Joseph and Mehitable (Ladd) Tyler, natives of Vermont, and among the settlers of Clayton County in 1850. To them have been born six children—Murray, born Sept. 4, 1840, is married and living in Nebraska; Freeman, born July 6, 1843, is married and living on the old homestead; Almed C., born Oct. 20, 1845, married E. Brandt, of Mason City (she died Aug. 12, 1874); Alzada, born Oct. 25, 1847, is now the wife of Eugene Flannigan; Almira, born Jan. 12, 1851, died July 16, 1852, and Almira M., born Jan 31, 1857, died March 27, 1873. Mr. Brownson votes the Democratic ticket.

Freeman Brownson, a native of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., was born July 6, 1845. He emigrated to Iowa with his parents in 1848 and settled in Clayton County. His father purchased 250 acres of land, which they are farming together. Mr. Brownson's primary education was received in a little log house, which his uncle Nathaniel Wood had erected on his land for the benefit of the rising generation of that day. He afterward attended other schools. Mr. Brownson and his father make a specialty of raising blooded horses, of the Norman breed. He went to Europe in February, 1880, for the purpose of purchasing some fine horses. While on the ocean, a terrible storm occurred, the passengers being locked in for thirty-six hours. The captain of the vessel said he had not witnessed such a storm for twenty-eight years. During his stay in Europe, Mr. Brownson visited England, France and many places of interest. He visited an old castle in France that was built during the crusade, and saw a great many ancient instruments of war there. He saw a house in Paris that was over 1,700 years old. He visited the place where the famous French burr millstones are made. While in London he saw the famous Cleopatra's needle of which so much has been written. It was brought from Egypt, and the needle dates back before the Christian era. He purchased eight horses, three mares, and three stallions and returned to America with them in April, 1880. He was married to Louise Flannigan in the fall of 1867. Mrs. Louise Brownson died, having been the mother of three children—one living, Jason B., born in 1868. In 1873 Mr. Brownson again married, Rachael Didismar, a native of Germany. They have three children—Frank, Louise and Lucy.

Johnston Campbell, farmer, son of James and Ann (Johnston) Campbell, who were natives of North Ireland, where they died, was born March 12, 1833, in Ireland, and came to the United States in 1852, living one year in New York City; thence to Clayton County, Ia., and located on his present farm which his brother had entered for him before he came to the county. There are eighty acres on section 6, and the village of Bismarck is on his farm. He now owns property in National and forty acres on section 14, near that village. In 1851 he married Margaret, daughter of Roland and Mary (Sturgeon) Hopkins, natives of Ireland, where they died. By this union there are four children—Mary Ann, born Nov. 15, 1852, now wife of Wm. Demo, living at National; William Johnston, born July 20, 1855; James Roland, Jan. 26, 1857; Francis Robert, Feb. 14, 1862. Mr. Campbell and wife are members of the Episcopal church. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity and votes the Republican ticket.

J. P. L. Clark, farmer and blacksmith, was born June 21, 1815, in the town of Alburgh, Vt. His parents, Stephen and Laura (Ladd) Clark, were natives of New York and Connecticut, respectively, and both died in Alburgh. He was educated in his native State, and also learned the blacksmith's trade there. He came to Iowa in 1852, and settled in Farmersburg Township, on his present farm of 240 acres, on sections 18 and 24, which he now has under excellent cultivation, and thoroughly stocked. He has been twice married, first, in 1833, to Abigail, daughter of Thomas and Phoebe Pettit, natives of Connecticut. This union was blessed with five children—Celinda L., born in September, 1835, married T. D. White; Euphemia D., born in 1839, is now the wife of S. J. Renshaw; Joel, born in 1842, is married and resides in Minnesota; Henry, born in 1845; and Jed, born in 1848, married and living in Missouri. Mrs. Abigail Clark died March 21, 1863, and on Dec. 7, 1866, Mr. Clark married Mary Thompson, whose parents were Hugh and Catherine (Pettit) Thompson, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Connecticut. To them have been born—Anna, born March 6, 1868; Myrtle, Aug. 9, 1870; Frank, March 18, 1872; Gaylord, Jan. 17, 1874; Victor, March 10, 1876; Ulysses, Jan. 27, 1878; Ethan, Sept. 9, 1879; and Carl, Nov. 3, 1881. Mr. Clark votes the Republican ticket.

J. E. Corlett one of the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of Clayton County, was born on the Isle of Man, July 4, 1828, and was a son of John and Eleanor Corlett, *nee* Cotcher, likewise na-

tives of that Island. They came to the United States in 1834, and located in Dutchess County, N. Y., where they died. J. E. came to Clayton County in 1853, removing his family thither in 1855. He purchased his present farm of 240 acres on sections 10 and 12 in 1854. His marriage occurred in 1850, to Catherine Amanda Crawford. Her father, James Crawford, was a native of New Jersey, and came to Clayton County in May, 1852. His wife, Eleanor, *nee* Quick, was born in Pike County, Penn. They now reside in Nebraska, where they settled in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Corlett have had twelve children—Horace B., born Dec. 30, 1852; Mary E., Nov. 8, 1854, is now the wife of W. P. Hallett, of Wyoming, Iowa; Frank J., May 8, 1856; James E., March 14, 1858; Lucas A., born Feb. 14, 1860, died Sept. 19, 1878; Willard B., born Nov. 23, 1861; Amy H., Jan. 22, 1864; Annie J., July 3, 1866; Cyrus C., Oct. 29, 1868; Charles A., Oct. 23, 1870; Samuel D., Aug. 31, 1872; and Le Roy E., March 18, 1875. Upon coming to Clayton County, Mr. Corlett soon disclosed those qualities which eminently fitted him to hold public positions of honor and trust; he has accordingly been elected to all the township offices, and has also served as Deputy County Treasurer, President and Treasurer of the county and district fairs, President of County School Board; Captain of a military company, United States Marshal, and enough others, he says, to make any man poor. He is now Secretary of the Farmer's Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company, of Clayton County, which was organized on Feb. 15, 1875. Mr. Corlett owns one of the finest orchards in the county, and makes a specialty of growing fine fruits.

August Dahl, farmer and stock-raiser, is a son of Peter and Anna (Schroeder) Dahl, natives of Mecklenburg, Germany. In 1851 they came to America and located in Garnavillo Township, Clayton County, and now reside in Farmersburg Township. August was born June 10, 1854. He has always engaged in farming and now owns about 200 acres of prairie and timber land, most all under excellent cultivation. He resides on section 32. He was married on March 17, 1882, to Sophia, daughter of Christopher and Mary (Soskey) Hornock, natives of Germany; they came to Clayton County, Ia., about 1857, and still reside here. Mr. Dahl votes the Democratic ticket, and is one of the representative farmers of Clayton County, and a man well respected in the community in which he lives.



Lewis Blanchard, M. D.

Norman Hamilton, surveyor and farmer, was born in the State of New York, on Jan. 9, 1831, and was a son of Henry and Emeline Hamilton, *nee* Shepard, natives also of New York. He was educated there, receiving an academic course at Cherry Valley. Having an innate love for mathematics he made a specialty of the study of surveying, becoming very proficient in it. He came to Clayton County in 1854, and bought a farm of 200 acres, which he has since sold, and now owns one of 120 acres on section 15, Farmersburg Township. In 1855 he was married to Sarah Ballou, who was born May 7, 1836, of Alanson and Priscilla Ballou *nee* Sherman, natives of New Hampshire. To them have been born nine children, seven living—Eva, born May 7, 1856, married Clayton B. Hutchins, of Algona, Ia.; May, born Sept. 1, 1857, is now Mrs. Reuben N. Douglas, of Postville; Henry C., born July 31, 1860; Nellie, Oct. 12, 1864; John, Feb. 9, 1866; Anna, March 4, 1870, and George, Aug. 5, 1873. Mr. Hamilton was a member of the Iowa State Militia, which was called out to suppress the whisky riot at Elkader. He has been very successful as a farmer, and is the owner of some choice fine stock, to the raising of which he has paid much attention. He has been Deputy County Surveyor for two years, and has held the office of County Director of the Poor for several years. He has ever been a faithful student, having habituated himself to a rigid course of study on the practical duties of life, and is a man of high literary attainments and superior mental endowments.

Herman H. Kaiser, farmer and stock-raiser, was a son of Herman H. and Elizabeth (Brandt) Kaiser, natives of Hanover, Germany; they came to the United States in 1847, and located in Clayton County, Iowa, where Herman died in 1873. The subject of this notice was born in Hanover, Germany, on Oct. 5, 1846, and came to this county with his parents. Since his residence here, he has followed farming. He now owns 280 acres of land on section 3, which is under good cultivation. He was married to Paulina, daughter of Christian and Lydia (Umel) Wirkler, who were natives of Switzerland, and came to the United States in 1852, locating in Clayton County, where Christian died. By this marriage there are five children—Herman H., born April 24, 1874; Nathalia Lydia Elizabeth, June 22, 1875; Matilda Mary, Oct. 17, 1878; George Joseph John, Feb. 22, 1880, and Ellen, Dec. 15, 1881. Mr. Kaiser and wife are members of the Lutheran church. He votes the Dem-

ocratic ticket and is one of the representative agriculturists and stock-breeders of Clayton County.

J. F. William Kaiser, one of the pioneer children of Clayton County, was born here on March 5, 1850, and is a son of H. H. and Elizabeth K. (Brandt) Kaiser, natives of Hanover, Germany. He was educated in the district schools of Clayton County, and was married here in 1875 to Augusta Grath. Her parents, Fred and Frederika (Kilsow) Grath, were natives of Mecklenburg, Germany, where the former died; she came to Clayton County in 1866, and died here in August, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser have four children — Emelie, born Oct. 4, 1876; Julius, 1877; Arthur, June 22, 1878, and Emil, Feb. 4, 1882. Mr. Kaiser bought his present farm of 241 acres in sections 10 and 12, which he has under a high state of cultivation. He has just completed one of the finest residences in the county at a cost of \$2,500. He votes the Democratic ticket, and the family are members of the Lutheran church.

H. Knudson, merchant and Postmaster at Farmersburg, was a son of Knud Engebrason and Rongde (Herbronson) Knudson, natives of Norway; they came to the United States in 1854, and located in Wagner Township, Iowa, where Mrs. Knudson died. The father died in Farmersburg Township, in 1882. The subject of this notice was born in Norway on July 21, 1838, where he was educated; he came to the United States with his father, and followed farming until he began the mercantile business, in 1874; he was appointed Postmaster in 1880. In 1873 he married Martha, daughter of Halvor and Eli Thovson, natives of Norway; they came to America and located in Wagner Township. By this union there are two children—Knud, born in May, 1874, and Henry, born in November, 1875. Mr. Knudson and family are members of the Lutheran church. He votes the Republican ticket. Mr. Knudson carries a stock of about \$4,000 worth of general merchandise, dry-goods, hats, caps, boots and shoes, groceries, etc., and has a thriving trade. He is one of the enterprising and energetic men of the county, and is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.

August F. Meyer, blacksmith; P. O., Farmersburg; was a son of Frederick and Caroline (Groth) Meyer, natives of Germany. They came to the United States in 1853, and located in Guttenberg, then moved to Volga Township, where Frederick died in 1870. August was born in Volga Township, June 5, 1855, where he was educated. He learned his trade in Garnavillo, and in 1879

located in Farmersburg, where he is now doing a good business. In 1880 he married Clara, daughter of John and Anna Barney, natives of England. They came to the United States in 1855, and now live in Garnavillo Township. By this union there is one child—Florence, born March 4, 1881. Mrs. Meyer is a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Meyer deals in agricultural implements, having all the best machines, plows, etc., in market. He also manufactures wagons, buggies, etc., and is one of the well-respected citizens of Farmersburg Township. He votes for the man—not the party.

Joseph M. Mott, one of the prominent farmers of Clayton County, was a son of Mathias and Louisa (Potes) Mott, natives of Lichenstein and Mechlenburg-Schwerein, Germany, respectively. They came to the United States in 1852, and located in Clayton County, Ia., where Louisa died in 1879. Our subject was born in Jefferson Township, Clayton County, Ia., April 15, 1855, where he was educated. He has always followed farming, and now owns 200 acres on section 3, mostly under fine cultivation. In 1876 he married Mary, daughter of Theodore and Mary Barns, natives of Prussia, who came to Jefferson Township many years ago. Theodore died in 1878. By this marriage there are three children—Anna, born Nov. 1, 1877; Theodore, April 20, 1879; and William, Jan. 17, 1881. Mr. Mott and wife are members of the Roman Catholic church. He votes the Republican ticket.

Jacob Miller, Sr., farmer and stock-raiser, son of Matthew Miller, a native of Germany, was born in that country in 1795. He came to the United States, and located in Ohio, where he lived three years, thence to Clayton County, Ia., and bought the farm he now occupies of 160 acres on section 5, which he has under a fine state of cultivation. He married Mary, daughter of John and Maria Shivel. By this marriage there are five children—Melchior, John, Jacob, George and Catherine. Mr. Miller and family are members of the Lutheran church. He has retired from active business, and his son, Jacob, has charge of the farm. Mr. Miller votes the Republican ticket. His son, George, has bought a fine farm of eighty acres on section 5, adjoining his father's. He is giving much attention to raising fine stock, and now has some of the best in the county, including some of the finest imported breeds.

William H. Oelke is a son of William and Elizabeth Oelke, natives of Hanover, Germany, who came to the United States in 1851,

and located in Clayton County; they now live near Garnavillo. The subject of this notice was born in Hanover, Jan. 25, 1840; he received a partial education in Germany, and completed it in Clayton County. In 1866 he married Lena, daughter of William and Mary (Houser) Schmalfeldt, natives of Mecklenburg, Germany; they came to the United States in 1851, and located in Clayton County, Ia., where, in 1866, William died. By the above marriage there are seven children—William, born Sept. 5, 1867; Helmut, Aug. 21, 1869; Arthur, Aug. 29, 1871; Emil, Nov. 29, 1873; Fred, born Nov. 9, 1875, died on the 20th of the same month; Adele, born Apr. 11, 1878; Alfriede, born Oct. 14, 1880. Mr. Oelke and family are members of the Lutheran church. He votes the Democratic ticket. Mr. O. has 300 acres of excellent land on section 17, all finely improved. He makes fine stock a specialty and has some of the finest breeds in the county.

John Palas, farmer, postoffice St. Olof, son of Jacob and Eliza (Wiegman) Palas, natives of Germany, was born in that country on Oct. 14, 1831. He was educated in Germany, and came to the United States in 1855. He at once engaged in farming and now owns 710 acres of good land, and lives on section 30; his farm is nearly all well improved, and he is raising fine stock as a specialty, and owns several choice breeds. In 1858 he married Carolina, daughter of Frederick Prust, a native of Germany, by whom he had three children—John, born Dec. 9, 1859; Mary (deceased), born Dec. 8, 1861; William, Jan. 29, 1864. Mrs. Carolina Palas died Feb. 6, 1864, and in June, 1864, Mr. Palas married Carolina, daughter of George and Mary (Plotz) Voss, natives of Germany. By this union there are ten children—Bertha, June 25, 1865; Carolina, July 1, 1866 (deceased); Ida, born July 17, 1868; Anna, Feb. 14, 1870 (deceased); Henry, Nov. 24, 1871; Fritz, July 17, 1873; Louis, July 25, 1875; Louisa, Jan. 19, 1877; Herman, Apr. 25, 1879, and Arthur, May 19, 1881. Mr. Palas and family are members of the Lutheran church. He votes the Republican ticket. Mr. Palas came to Clayton County in limited circumstances, having but \$25. to call his own. By hard work and untiring perseverance he has accumulated a fine property and home.

James W. Powell (deceased) was a son of John and Nancy (Sheller) Powell, natives of Virginia. They moved to Missouri many years ago, where they died. James W. was born in Virginia, on Oct. 2, 1823; he was a self-educated man, of unusual en-

ergy, and received what schooling he had in Missouri. His father died when he was young, and James had to struggle with the adversities of life for many a year. He came to Clayton County and bought his farm of 200 acres of excellent land on sections 24, 25 and 13. In April, 1861, he married Catherine J., daughter of William and Martha A. (Clarke) Drips, natives of Pennsylvania; they came to Clayton County, Ia., in 1850, and died in Farmersburg Township. Catherine was born June 15, 1833. By this marriage there are three children—Maggie, born Sept. 16, 1862; Nettie M., July 4, 1865; Nancy, March 12, 1868. Mrs. Powell is a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Powell died Oct. 15, 1879; his death was occasioned by the kick of a horse, after much suffering. Mr. Powell came to Farmersburg at an early day and built his shanty. It was a custom of the country at that time to leave food so that a person coming along hungry could find something to eat. To this custom Mr. Powell was no stranger. In addition to this the custom was to leave one's name after helping themselves, so that the generous host might know who had been there, but finding his food often gone and nothing to show who took it, Mr. Powell, from appearances about, thought it best to set his gun for wolves, which he did. Soon after this a certain nameless M. D. had a Winnebago cadover, and soon thereafter a fine skeleton, and Mr. Powell lost no more food.

D. L. Renshaw was born in West Virginia, on May 1, 1831, and was a son of George S. and Martha (Evans) Renshaw, natives of West Virginia, and among the settlers of Clayton County in 1852. They both died in Farmersburg Township, where they had located in 1853. D. L. received his education in the district schools of Pennsylvania, and came to Iowa when quite a young man, settling upon a farm in Clayton County. He now owns one of the finest and most valuable farms in this section of the State, consisting of 250 acres on sections 22, 23, 24 and 27. His marriage occurred on May 1, 1855, to Persis Ann, daughter of Elijah and Narcissa Angier, *nee* Loveland, the former of New York, the latter of New Hampshire. Elijah died in Garnavillo Township. She is living in Clinton County, Ia., aged eighty years. Eleven children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Renshaw, viz.: Leslie L., born March 5, 1856; Clarence Vernon, March 8, 1857, is married and resides in Sac County, Ia.; Herbert, born Jan. 11, 1859; Wilber, Oct. 24, 1860; Enstace, March 17, 1862; Cornelia Vivian, born Nov. 5, 1863, died March 21, 1864; Arthur, born Dec. 21, 1864, died May

17, 1865; Martha Narcissa, born Sept. 4, 1867; Stella, Oct. 15, 1869; Frank Le Roy, Aug. 8, 1871, and Carroll Wheaton, Oct 6, 1873. The family are members of the M. E. church. Mr. Renshaw is a member of A. F. & A. M. lodge, and was one of the charter members of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Colesburg. He has held many of the township offices and is the present Trustee. He votes the Republican ticket.

John Schmolfeldt, one of the prominent farmers of Clayton County, was a son of John and Louisa Schmolfeldt, *nee* Nicmann, natives of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, where they died. John was born in that country on March 14, 1815. He came to Clayton County in 1852, and located on his present farm in this township. It consists of 190 acres, on sections 16 and 17. His land is well improved, and his residence one of the finest in the county. He was married in 1852 to Mary, daughter of Joachim and Anna (Kohn) Wendt, natives of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. By this union there were five children, one living—John, born April 10, 1860; Henry, Minna, Doris and William are deceased. They all died in six weeks' time. Mr. and Mrs. Schmolfeldt are members of the Lutheran church. He votes the Democratic ticket.

S. H. F. Schoulte was born in Dubuque, Ia., in 1841, and was a son of William and Katie (Strukoff) Schoulte, natives of Prussia and Aldenburg, Germany, respectively. They came to the United States in 1837, and were married in Dubuque, Ia., in 1840. They removed to Garnavillo Township in 1842, where William died in 1877. Our subject was educated at Sinsinawa, Wis., and in 1870 purchased his present farm of 545 acres, on sections 10, 11 and 12, Farmersburg Township. He has made agriculture a financial success, and his farm shows evidence of a master hand, containing many excellent improvements and conveniences not found on the average farm. He makes a specialty of breeding fine stock. He was married in 1872 to Mary, daughter of Henry and Mary S. V. (Meyer) Kamm, natives of Prussia. They came to the United States in 1847, and located in Jefferson Township, where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Schoulte have seven children—Henry H. G. and Katie E. (twins), born Oct. 29, 1872; Philena B., July 24, 1874; Frank W. E., April 1, 1876; Katie M. J., Oct. 16, 1877; S. H. F., June 13, 1880, and Anna A., April 30, 1882. Mr. Schoulte and wife are members of the Roman Catholic church. He votes the Democratic ticket, and has held several township offices.

William Schulte, son of William and Katie (Strukoff) Schulte, natives of Germany, was born in Garnavillo Township on July 24, 1854. He was reared and educated in Clayton County, and was married here on Feb. 16, 1882, to Amelia Palas, daughter of Fred and Amelia Palas, who are natives of Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1857, locating in Farmersburg Township, their present home. Mr. Schulte owns a finely cultivated farm of 230 acres, on sections 2, 3 and 10, this township, and is classed with the prominent farmers and breeders of fine stock of Clayton County. He votes the Democratic ticket, and in religious sentiment is a Catholic. His wife is a member of the Lutheran church.

Edwin Sherman, one of the pioneers of Clayton County, was a son of Elijah and Sally (Batchelor) Sherman, natives of Worcester County, Mass. His father died at Manitowoc, Wis., and his mother in the State of New York. Edwin was born in the town of Walpole, N. H., June 28, 1813. He was educated in New York, and learned the trade of a wheelwright, which he followed for six years, chiefly in that State. He came to Clayton County in 1847, and bought a farm, which he owned until nine years ago, when he sold it for \$15,500. In 1844 he married Lucy Jane, daughter of Elijah and Persis (Chandler) Angier, natives of Massachusetts and New Hampshire respectively. Elijah died in Garnavillo, Ia., and Persis in the State of New York. Mr. Sherman and wife are members of the Congregational church at Garnavillo, of which he was appointed Deacon over twenty-five years ago. He votes the Republican ticket. When he came to Clayton County in 1847, his first landing was at McGregor, then consisting of one log cabin, a frame house and a Government warehouse. After many years of constant labor Mr. Sherman has acquired an ample fortune, and has now settled down to enjoy the fruits of his toil, satisfied in the consciousness of a duty well performed.

Frederick L. Tiede, farmer, son of Charles and Fredrika (Tiede) Tiede, who were natives of Germany, was born there on Feb. 16, 1840. He was educated in Germany, and came to the United States in 1855. He has always followed farming, and in 1864 bought his present farm of 135 acres on section 29, which is finely cultivated. In 1865 he married Dorothea, daughter of William and Katherine (Meyer) Becker, natives of Germany, where the former died. Katherine came to Garnavillo Township, Clayton

County, in 1854, where she died in 1878. Dorothea was born April 29, 1843. By the above union there are six children—Alvina, born Jan. 31, 1866 ; Minna, Oct. 17, 1867; Bertha, Nov. 12, 1869; Frederick William, Feb. 26, 1872 ; Sarah, Jan. 14, 1874, and Mahala, Aug. 20, 1880. Mr. Teide and family are members of the Lutheran church. He is a member of the United Workmen, Fidelity Lodge, at Garnavillo, and votes the Democratic ticket. He is a self-made man; though coming to the county in limited circumstances, he has by untiring industry and perseverance accumulated a fine property and home.

John F. Wahls, son of John and Steina (Bolton) Wahls, natives of Mecklenburg, Germany, was born in that country in 1820. He emigrated to the United States in 1852, and three years later came to Clayton County and located on his present farm on sections 20 and 21, Farmersburg Township. It consists of 950 broad and fertile acres, nearly under excellent cultivation, and is one the largest and finest farms in Clayton County. They deal extensively in fine stock. In 1846 he married Katherine Wellner. To them were born two children—John and Fritz, both deceased. Mrs. Katherine Wahls died in New Orleans, and in 1855 Mr. Wahls married Mary, daughter of E. and Mary Jacobs, *nee* Easaulote, who were natives of Germany, and came to the United States in 1853, locating in Clayton County. Four children have blessed this union, viz.: Henry, born Apr. 30, 1876, is now married and resides on the old homestead. He has the entire charge of the farm and is making a fine success of it. Mary, born Mch. 9, 1862; Bertha, June 13, 1865, and Lewis, Dec. 15, 1871. The family are members of the Lutheran church, and in politics Mr. Wahls votes the Republican ticket.

Thomas Dixon White was a son of Timothy D. and Abigail White, *nee* Dixon; the former a native of Columbia County, N. Y., was born Mar. 17, 1787, the latter of South Hero, Vt., born Jan. 23, 1797. The pedigree of the family can be traced back for many years, Mr. White being a descendant of the family of that name, who settled in America at an early day. His parents died in South Hero, Vt., at which place he was born on Aug. 3, 1826. His primary education was received there, and finished at the Lamoille County Institute, from which he graduated. He came to Iowa in 1853, reaching Clayton County Dec. 2 of that year. He at once purchased his present farm of 335 acres on section 23, this township, which he has under excellent improvement and

thoroughly stocked. He owns some of the finest breeds of cattle and pigs in the county. His marriage occurred on Aug. 28, 1854, to Lura Celinda, daughter of J. P. L. and Abigail (Pettit) Clark, natives of the Green Mountain State. Her mother died Mar. 21, 1863. Eleven children have been born of this union, of whom Roland R., born June 20, 1856; Wendell E., June 24, 1860; Ida G., Apr. 20, 1862; Inis L., May 23, 1864; Glenn Granger, Apr. 10, 1866; Royce D., Nov. 4, 1872, and Harley G., Oct. 1, 1875, are living. The deceased are: Frank R., born May 25, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1872; Howard W., born May 18, 1868, died Dec. 31, 1871; Loyd S., born May 30, 1870, died Dec. 14, 1873, and Cressey, born Dec. 29, 1873, died Feb. 10, 1873. Mr. White is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. He was one of the charter members of National Lodge, No. 172, was the first W. M. and is the present S. D. He has studied law to some extent and has been called upon to put his knowledge to the test a number of times. He has held nearly all of the township offices and represented his district in the Legislature, in the session of 1876. He affiliates with the Democratic party.

Edward C. White, grain dealer, was born in Jersey City, Ia., on Dec. 28, 1844. His parents P. M. and Catherine White, *nee* Findley, were natives of Massachusetts and Ireland respectively. They came to Clayton County in 1846, and pre-empted 200 acres of land, which they have since sold. Mrs. White died Jan. 2, 1866. Edward C. was educated in the schools of Iowa, and has made farming his business until recently. He is now engaged in the grain traffic. On June 16, 1866, Edward C. White and Martha, daughter of Anthony and Anna Gass were united in marriage. Her parents were natives of Germany, and came to America when they were children. Mr. and Mrs. White have had seven children—Anna C., born May 19, 1867; Martha B., Apr. 21, 1869; Isabel, June 2, 1871; Edward A., Jan. 13, 1873; Sarah, Aug. 1, 1875; Xenia, June 27, 1879, and L. E., Aug. 5, 1881. Mr. White is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of A. F. & A. M. fraternity. He has held the offices of School Director and Constable for a number of years, and is one of the representative men of the county.

CHAPTER XXVII.

GARNAVILLO TOWNSHIP.

The township of Garnavillo is bounded on the north by Farmersburg and Clayton Townships; on the east by Clayton and Jefferson; on the south by Jefferson and Volga, and on the west by Read. It contains thirty-three sections in ranges 3 and 4, township 93 north. It is mostly a beautiful rolling prairie, well watered, and contains some of the finest agricultural land in the county. It is drained on the east by Buck Creek, which flows to the Mississippi, and on the west by tributaries of the Turkey. The population of the township is 1,174, mostly Germans. The township is capable of sustaining a large population.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement of Garnavillo was made by immigrants from the Eastern States, and the German population came in later. The first settler in Garnavillo Township was Dr. Frederick Andros, who located on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20, township 93 north, range 3 west. He was a native of Massachusetts, and came here from Dubuque and built his cabin in January, 1836. He removed to McGregor in 1865, and is now in Mitchell, Dak.

John W. Gillett came about the same time from Maryland, locating a farm on south half of section 7. He broke the first soil in Garnavillo on section 18, northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, in June, 1836, and raised the first crop of wheat. A man named McMaster came with Gillett, and the two were in partnership three years, when they divided. In March, 1876, Gillett sold his farm to Henry Dettmer for \$19,000, and went to Atlanta, Cass County, where he died early in 1880.

In the following year, 1837, came Andrew S. Cooley, who settled on section 31, and moved to Mendon Township in 1868, and a Mr. Davis, who settled on section 12. George W. Whitman settled on section 17, in 1838, and went to Minnesota in 1855. About 1843 several came to Garnavillo, among whom were Reuben Noble,

Samuel Murdock and Elias H. Williams, all afterward distinguished as Judges. James Watson came at an early date, settling first on section 17, and afterward on section 18, on what is now the G. M. Porter place. Mr. Watson gave the site for the town, when the county seat was located at Garnavillo. Other early settlers were A. C. Rogers, afterward a Judge, who came in the the spring of 1848, and kept a store at Garnavillo five years; William H. Stevens, who came the following fall, and still lives in Garnavillo. William Schoulte, who settled on sections 24 and 25; Gerhard Kregel, still living with his sons in the southern part of the township; B. F. Schroeder, Dietrich Schroeder, Robert Drips, Levi Angier, John Hochhaus and Samuel Holmes.

The first birth was either that of Storrs Andros, son of Dr. Frederick Andros, or that of Noah Cooley, a son of Andrew S. Cooley.

The first school-house was of frame, and is now used as a shoe-shop. It was built about 1844, as a Congregational church; it was situated in the western part of the village, near the cemetery. Here the first regular religious services were held, though occasional services had been held in private houses by that pioneer preacher, Henry Gifford.

There are now seven school-houses, and the school property is valued at \$7,000. There are now four churches in the township, three of which are in the village of Garnavillo, and one of which is at the place called Ceres, on the southern line of the township.

There are at present two postoffices in the township, Garnavillo and Ceres. The former was established very early, about the time the village of Jacksonville was surveyed.

There are two mills in the township, of which the following are brief histories:

MILLS.

The Garnavillo Mill, located on Buck Creek, on the Clayton road, was built about 1857 by John Tangeman. He owned it till 1872, when he sold it to Augustus Wehler. After a year or so Diedrich Benter became proprietor, and in 1873 it was bought by Geo. W. Kennedy, who is now sole owner. It is of brick, 26 x 37, three and a half stories in height. It cost about \$9,000. It has three run of stone, of which Mr. Kennedy put in one. It first had but two.

The "Valley Mill" was built as a saw-mill in 1850 by Watkins & Corning. Watkins soon sold out to Corning. In 1853 B. F. Schroeder and J. H. Kuenzel bought an interest in the mill, and the three ran it about six months. Then Messrs. Schroeder & Kuenzel bought out Mr. Corning and put up a stone grist-mill about 40 x 60, two stories and a basement in height. It contains two run of stone. In 1867 Mr. Schroeder sold his interest to J. C. Kuenzel, a brother of J. H. Kuenzel, and the mill is now owned and operated by Kuenzel & Bro. It is located on section 16, southeast quarter of southeast quarter.

GARNAVILLO BREWERY.

This brewery was built about 1855, one-half mile west of the village of Garnavillo, by J. C. Kuenzel, who operated it for some time and sold it to H. C. Meyer. The transfer was made Nov. 12, 1863. At that time the brewery consisted of only one part of what now stands, the other part having been built later. Mr. Meyer, in February, 1867, sold the property to Henry Schumacher. Mr. Schumacher moved with his family into the residence adjoining the brewery and there lived and operated the same until his death, which occurred Aug. 11, 1881. Mrs. Schumacher still lives there and manages the business. The second part of the building was put up by Mr. Schumacher in 1869. The first building is 22 x 60, two and a half stories in height. The second part is 22 x 48, and of the same height. The malt-house is 20 x 24. The fermenting house 12 x 24. This establishment brews on an average 600 to 700 barrels of beer a year, and has produced as much as 800 barrels in a single year. The beer is supplied to Garnavillo, Clayton, Clayton Centre, Ceres, Motor and other places. About 2,000 bushels of barley and over 1,000 pounds of hops are used annually. This grain is raised all in the neighborhood. The brewery and land on which it is built cost about \$18,000. Henry Schumacher was born in Hanover, Dec. 1, 1821. His father, Carsten Schumacher, was a blacksmith by trade, and Henry learned this trade as he grew up, and he had also a full training in the schools of Hanover. He worked at his trade in Germany till he was twenty-four years of age, and then emigrated to America. He was four months on the voyage and landed March 4, 1846. Landing at New Orleans, he worked at his trade with his uncle for a while, and then came north, arriving

at Garnavillo, July 3. Here he worked for a farmer named Burkhardt a few months. Then he was in the employ of William Schulte for a short time. Then he worked for Reuben Noble, in Garnavillo. *The Herald*, of Elkader, said, at the time of Mr. Schumacher's death that "Reuben Noble never had a truer friend than Henry Schumacher." After leaving Mr. Noble he entered a farm in Read Township, now owned by a Mr. Buckman. This was in 1849. Here he remained until 1854. He then bought a farm near Clayton Center, owned by Henry Wilkes. On this farm he remained until 1865, when, in company with J. L. Hagensick, he built the brewery at McGregor. In November, 1866, he bought a farm near Postville, and remained there till February, 1867, when he bought the brewery near Garnavillo, where he remained until the time of his death. Mr. Schumacher was married Dec. 24, 1852, to Margerethe Hagensick. By this union there were ten children, of whom seven are living—Mary (Mrs. Tangeman), Christian W., John F., Maggie (Mrs. Roebken) Amelia, Henry and Bertha. Mr. Schumacher was always a Republican. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace. He was a member of the Lutheran church.

He had hosts of friends in Clayton County, and was universally respected for his sterling integrity, his business capacity, and his eminent social qualities.

THE HORSETHIEF DETECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

This useful organization, in Garnavillo Township, was formed April 29, 1868, at the school-house in Garnavillo. It had an informal existence as early as 1850, and had been a very efficient agent for the protection of the farmers. The officers for the first year were: President, B. F. Fox; Vice-President, J. Meyer; Secretary, G. W. Beach; Treasurer, Matthew King; Captain of Riders, Henry Schumacher; Lieutenant, H. Schroeder. Besides these two last, there were ten riders, making a full company of twelve. The membership at the start was about thirty.

A formal constitution was adopted, in which the objects of the association are set forth as follows: "The objects of this society shall be the recovery of horses or mules stolen from its members, and the detection and punishment of the thieves." From the regulations we make the following extracts:

"Any person living in the townships adjoining the township of Garnavillo of good moral character may become a member of this

society by signing the constitution and paying the initiation fee of \$2.

“There shall be elected annually twelve riders, of whom one shall be captain and one lieutenant, and whose duty it shall be when a horse or a mule is stolen from a member of this society to pursue and use due diligence for the recovery of the horse or mule and the arrest of the thieves.

“There shall be an annual meeting of this society on Whitmonday of each year for the election of officers and the transaction of business.

“It shall be the duty of any member of this society having a horse or mule stolen to immediately inform the president, whose duty it shall be to notify the captain and riders. Said riders shall immediately report to the captain and proceed under his direction to pursue the horses or mules thus stolen. Said captain and riders shall each furnish their own horses, and shall each be allowed the sum of \$5 per day, calling twelve hours a day.

“In case of the recovery of a horse or mule stolen from a member of this society, the owner thereof shall pay into the treasury of the society ten per cent. of the cash value of such animal, over and above his required assessments, said valuation to be determined by three members of the society. In case of the arrest of the thief by any member or members, he or they shall be entitled to a reward of \$50, to be paid out of the funds of the society.”

The present officers of the society are: President, J. H. Kuenzel; Vice-President, F. Cann; Secretary, Helmuth Brandt; Treasurer, Henry Brandt; Captain, C. G. Stickfort; Lieutenant, W. H. Boals; Riders, Henry Hill, Wm. Beck, James Uriell, X. Schaffer, F. Schumacher, Fritz Bruns, Elwin Torry, Ludwig Mueller, Wm. Moelling and Henry Ruder. The organization is a great benefit to the members, and while it has never made but one ride after a thief, its existence has undoubtedly prevented horse-stealing. The thieves have a wholesome dread of the “riders.”

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The present township officers are as follows: Trustees, L. C. Meyer, G. H. Bierbaum and L. A. Sackett; Clerk, W. F. Meyer; Assessor, A. C. Rogers; Justice of the Peace, Theodore Krasinsky.

CERES.

Ceres is a postoffice on the southern line of the township, established within a few years. There is a German Lutheran church there, on section 34, which was built in 1858. It is a stone structure. The first pastor was Rev. Paul Stockfeld, who organized the church, Nov. 9, 1874. He removed to Plymouth County, Neb., and since then the minister at Garnavillo supplies the pulpit. At its first organization the church contained about twenty-five members, but by removals and deaths its membership has been reduced to fifteen.

GARNAVILLO.

The village of Jacksonville was laid out on the southeast quarter of section 18, township 93 north, range 3 west, by C. S. Edson March 10, 1844, on land belonging to Clayton County. In 1846 the name of the village was changed to Garnavillo. South Garnavillo was laid off in May, 1853, on the southeast quarter of section 18, township 93 north, range 3 west, by County Surveyor Ezra Hurd, on land belonging to B. F. Shroeder. The name Garnavillo was selected by Judge Samuel Murdock, it being the name of a village in Ireland. The following beautiful poem was written by the Judge :

Bright gem of the prairie, I hail thee with pleasure,
And take up my pen to address thee in verse;
Though bright be my theme, or discordant my measure,
I hope thou'lt receive it for better or worse.
How oft have I gazed where kind nature had squandered
And lavished her grandeur and riches on thee,
And thought to myself as around thee I've wandered,
No spot in this world was so pretty to me.

And oft in my rambles on life's early morning
Have I hied to some spot where my vision was clear,
To behold the bright sun in effulgence adorning
Thy green fields and meadows with roseate cheer.
It was then in my heart I addressed the Great Giver,
And hailed the bright prospect with juvenile glee,
And thought to myself I could linger forever
Round thy woodlands and valleys so pretty to me.

Thy bright former days I remember with pleasure
When oft we assembled at morning or noon,
Or danced in the eve to some sweet flowing measure
That came from the air of some darling old tune;

And here in our gladness and mirth was extended
To all a glad welcome in equal degree,
And when fleeting years these diversions had ended
I still thought them lovely and pretty to me.

I know that in me there's a passion for straying,
To follow some phantom by night or by day
Where fickle allurements are ever betraying,
Like fields that look greener when they're far away.
And others may call on my muse for sweet measures,
Yet the brightest and purest I'll cherish for thee,
To cling round the days of our bygones and pleasures
That once were so lovely and pretty to me.

I've reposed in cool shades 'mid the evergreen bowers
That lie to the south near some tropical shore,
Where landscapes are decked with perpetual flowers
The brightest and fairest that lands ever bore ;
I've lingered likewise on the crest of the mountains,
And gazed down green valleys that stretched to the sea,
And heard the wild roar of their cataracts and fountains,
Yet none were so lovely or pretty as thee.

I've searched every land that's between the two oceans, .
And roamed over mountains and valleys and glens,
And some may call forth the profoundest emotions
That ever were uttered by lips or by pens.
But ere I had sounded their praise, in devotion
My thoughts in a moment reverted to thee,
And though grand and as green as the isles of the ocean,
Yet none were so lovely or pretty to me.

The stormcloud may rage and whirlwinds may cover
Thy green fields and meadows with thistle and thorn,
Dark clouds in their fury around thee may hover,
And all these fair fields be uprooted and torn ;
Yet still in my heart I will love thee forever,
In wealth or misfortune, whichever it be,
Neither blight nor destruction shall cause me to sever
Thy bright former prospects once pretty to me.

Though the world may conspire and invite me to leave thee,
And hold out temptations that bid me to roam,
Though palace and treasure await to receive me,
In rank or misfortune I'll call thee my home ;
Neither wealth nor rich treasure shall cause me to sever
The ties that once bound me so sacred to thee.
But in life or in death I will cherish forever
Our bygones and pleasures once pretty to me.

The first house on the village site was built by a Mr. Thompson. Among the first buildings erected were the hotel and the old building a few doors south belonging to the heirs of

D. Benter, both of which were built by John Banfil. The first store was kept by Leander Pelton, in 1844, in the south part of old Garnavillo. Gilbert Douglas was the next merchant, and his store was nearly opposite the hotel. The first wagon maker was Joseph Limbach, in 1857. The first blacksmith was John Hochhaus. The first shoemaker was Edward Foggs.

The first lawyers were Reuben Noble and Samuel Murdock, who came in 1843. Then came Elias H. Williams. Orlando Stevens, Elijah Odell and H. S. Granger, have all lived at Garnavillo, but the only practicing lawyer now living at Garnavillo is J. O. Crosby.

The first physician was Dr. Andros, who came in 1836. Among the physicians that have practiced at Garnavillo was Dr. John Linton, one of the pioneers of Clayton County, and who lived here until his death. Dr. D. M. Reed came in 1858 or 1859, and was a partner of Dr. Linton. He served as surgeon in the war, and died soon after the close of the war. Dr. Charles H. Hamilton, now of Monona, was here two or three years, commencing in 1875. Dr. Logier was a practicing physician here for many years. Dr. Baily practiced here two years, leaving in the early part of 1882. William H. Boals came in 1877 and is still here. Charles Duffin was his partner for a while, but is now in Guttenberg.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at Garnavillo was established at an early date, and Gilbert Douglas was the first Postmaster. The present Postmaster is H. C. Kuenzel, who was appointed April 21, 1881. He was preceded by George W. Beach, who had served about fifteen years. The office was made a money-order office in 1870. The first order issued was Aug. 1, 1870, to John G. Kaiser for \$2.50, and it was payable to D. B. Kellogg, at Ann Arbor, Mich. The first order paid was to Mrs. Mary Fowler, Aug. 27, 1870. It was issued to H. Fowler at Mound City, Kan. During the year ending July 31, 1871, the first in which money orders were issued at Garnavillo, eighteen orders were paid amounting to \$392.45; 570 orders were issued, amounting to \$14,394.80, and the fees received for same were \$89.35. During the year ending March 31, 1882, sixty-two orders were paid, amounting to \$1,107.89; 940 orders were issued, amounting to \$19,797.68, and the fees received were \$140.90; stamps sold amounting to \$439.30; stamps cancelled amounted to \$333.47; amount received on box rents, \$47.50.

SCHOOL.

Garnavillo was made an independent school district, March 27, 1876. The first Board of Directors was composed of Helmuth Brandt, J. O. Crosby and William Thoma. The present board consists of D. B. Clair, J. H. Kuenzel and Helmuth Brandt. William Schumaohar is Treasurer, and W. F. Meyer is Secretary. There are now 134 children of school age, of which seventy are males and sixty-four females. The present building was erected by B. F. Schroeder, at a cost of \$3,000. The principal of the school is Leroy Beemer, and his assistant is Miss Linnie Boller. Mrs. Fruschtenicht teaches German.

GARNAVILLO HOTEL.

The hotel was built in 1844 by John Banfil, who kept it about a year. It was run by various parties until about 1868, when D. Benter became proprietor. Among the various landlords before him was one Forbes, who was here in 1854, Mr. Falkner, Allen E. Wanzer, John Hockhaus, George W. Beach. In 1873 the hotel was taken by Gustav Wehler, who remained two years. Then he was succeeded by Wm. Brumm, and in 1880 J. F. Schumacher became proprietor. Mr. Schumacher was born Nov. 21, 1855, in Read Township, Clayton County. He was a son of Henry and Mararetha Schumacher. He commenced attending school at the age of five years. At the age of ten he removed with his parents to McGregor, and in 1866 to Postville. The following year the family moved to Garnavillo, his father having bought the Garnavillo brewery. At the age of fifteen Mr. Schumacher went to Clayton to learn the harness trade with L. Hartwig. He was there a year and a half, and then worked at his trade a short time in Garnavillo. After that he was in the employ of Judge Crary four months. Mr. Schumacher then remained at home till the last part of 1877, when he opened a harness shop in Garnavillo. He remained at this until April, 1880, when he leased the hotel. He was married Feb. 25, 1880, to Lena Brumm. They have one child—Realto. Mr. Schumacher is a member of the Lutheran church, and is politically a Republican.

BUSINESS.

The furniture and cabinet business of Mrs. John Harberg & Son was established in 1854 by John Harberg. He first built a shop

across the street from the present shop, and this was burned down in 1854. Another shop was put up, and this was moved across the street to its present site. This, too, was burned down in 1872, when the present shop was erected. The store building was erected in 1870. The business has grown steadily since it was established, and now a fine stock of all kinds of furniture and coffins are furnished. This is the only firm in this business in Garnavillo, and is one of the oldest business houses.

The hardware business of William Schumacher was established in 1873 by Schumacher & Meyer. Mr. Meyer retired in 1881, and is now the proprietor of a general store. The hardware store is situated on the south corner of Clayton and Main streets, and is one of the neatest and most commodious in the village. Mr. Schumacher keeps a large stock of stoves, tinware and all kinds of shelf hardware and farming tools. The business has constantly increased from the start. In the shop attached, all kinds of tinware are made. Large numbers of milk-cans are made here, and the books of the establishment show that 3,000 have been made the last year. This is a forcible commentary on the great and growing dairy interests of this part of Iowa.

The wagon factory of Cook & Harberg was started in 1873. It is situated on the corner of Main and Washington streets. Wagons, carriages and sleighs are manufactured by this enterprising firm. Five men are constantly employed, and the firm is pushed with orders.

Mrs. D. H. & W. F. Meyer keep a general store at the corner of Van Buren and Main streets. This store is crowded to its utmost capacity with all kinds of merchandise.

J. H. Tangeman has a general store on Main street, fronting toward the park. This is one of the largest stores in Garnavillo, and does an extensive business.

Wm. Heine keeps a drug store nearly across from the hotel.

H. C. Kuenzel keeps drug and stationery in a store fronting toward the park. He is also the Postmaster, and the postoffice is in the same store.

E. Stevens keeps a shoe shop a few doors below the hotel.

C. Ranzel, next door, also deals in shoes and boots and does repairing.

John Seibert keeps a shoeshop at the corner of Main and Niagara streets.

F. Kuhlman is in the same business at the corner of Center and Adams streets.

The blacksmiths are Emil Walliser, Henry Greutmaker and Henry Hill.

Joseph Limbach keeps a wagonshop on the corner of Adams and Center streets.

The saloons of the village are kept by Otto Brumm, Fred. Thoma and Frank Harnock.

F. D. Walter and H. H. Kuenzel keep harness shops.

L. C. Meyer manufactures all kinds of brushes.

Miss M. E. Schroeder and Lena Tavis are the two milliners of Garnavillo.

J. K. Fleck keeps the only meat market.

Henry Niedert keeps a cooper shop.

SOCIETIES.

Garnavillo Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F., was organized Dec. 25, 1850. The first members were B. F. Fox, Ezra Hurd, Gilbert Douglas, Frank Smith, Thomas G. Drips, Allen Mullenix, E. P. Atkins. These seven applied for a charter, and this was received Oct. 27, 1852. The present membership is 26, and the present officers are: N. G., Jonathan Briggs; V. G., J. F. Schumacher; Recorder, Fred Cook; Treasurer, William Ahlers; Warden, George Sigg; Conductor, W. H. Boals. The lodge meets every Saturday evening at Odd Fellow's Hall. It is the oldest lodge of I. O. O. F. in Clayton County. It is now, as always, a flourishing society, numbering among its members some of the best citizens of Garnavillo and vicinity.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 133, A. O. U. W., was organized Oct. 20, 1877, and received its charter Nov. 1, of the same year. The petitioners were George W. Beach, Adam Braun, Henry Oelke, Fred Harberg, L. T. Cooley, William Schumacher, Otto Brumm, Helmuth Brandt, J. H. Tangeman, George W. Kennedy, William F. Meyer, Alvin Torry, Jr., George Weichman, and F. D. Walter. The first officers were: P. M. W., J. H. Tangeman; M. W., George W. Beach; G. F., L. T. Cooley; Overseer, Alvin Torrey; Guide, Otto Brumm; Recorder, William F. Meyer; Financier, Helmuth Brandt; Receiver, Henry Oelke; I. S., George Weichman; O. S., Fred Harberg. The lodge was instituted by D. D. G. M. W. Edward Weck. The present officers are: P. M. W., J. H. Tangeman; M. W., D. E. Clair; Foreman, Fred Roebken;

Overseer, J. W. Hudson; Recorder, Fred Cook; Financier, Helmuth Brandt; Receiver, L. C. Meyer; Guide, August Ingwerson; I. S., L. Beemer; O. S., William Greul. The present membership is thirty-three. The lodge meets every Thursday evening, at Odd Fellow's Hall.

There is also a flourishing Masonic lodge here, which has about the same membership as the Odd Fellow's lodge.

The Union Library is composed of about 350 books, collected by different lodges, and opened to patrons every Sunday. Charles Clair is the Librarian. Books are drawn for not more than two weeks.

The Garnavillo Socialen Turn-Verein was organized Oct. 1, 1869, in what was known as the old German school-house. Among the most active promoters of the movement were George Weichman, Henry Schumacher, Helmuth Brandt, Peter Maurer, Dr. William Logier and William Ahlers. The first membership was forty-five.

The following extracts are translations from their constitution, which is printed in German, and show the aims and form of the organization:

“Under the name ‘Garnavillo Social Turn-Verein’, a society is hereby organized, which shall consist of youth and men who aim for physical and mental exercises, and desire to strive for and promote a social brotherly fellowship, and a true German character and purity of manners.”

“Whoever wishes to become either an active or a passive member, must be a citizen of the United States, or have declared his intention to become such. He has first to pay the usual fee to the treasurer, and must make his application through a member at the first meeting of the month. The vote on his application follows after four weeks' probation, during which time the applicant must make himself familiar with the duties which he must assume. Those announced as active members have the privilege of attending the gymnastic exercises, as well as the meetings, but those announced as passive members are allowed to visit only the meetings. The chosen one must pledge his hand and word of honor to the sprecher and to the turnwart to faithfully obey the constitution and regulations of the union. If a newly chosen member is prevented from being present at the taking of the oath, for good reasons previously stated, the case is to be taken up at the next meeting. In exceptional cases the oath can be taken privately with the

sprecher or turnwarth. In other cases his admission by the sprecher without further proceedings is declared unlawful; in this case, and also in case the application is positively refused by the union, then the fee that was received is paid back to the applicant.

“Active members must be at least sixteen years old.”

The first officers of the Turn-Verein were: Chairman, Dr. William Logier; Vice-President, Peter Maurer; Turnwarth, George Weichman; Secretary, H. Brandt; Treasurer, William Ahlers.

The present officers are: First Sprecher, Henry Oelke; Second Sprecher, William Oelke, Sr.; First Turnwarth, H. Kuenzel, Jr.; Second Turnwarth, H. Schumacher; Schriftwarth, Fred. Harberg; Cassenwarth, L. C. Meyer; Zeugwarth, John Reimer. The society meets the second Monday in each month, at Turner Hall. The front part of this hall was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$1,800. This is of frame, 35 x 50. In September, 1873, the society bought the Methodist church building, and added it to their hall. The cost of this, including rebuilding, fitting up, etc., was about \$1,200. A stage was put in at this time. In 1881, an addition 16 x 50 was built, at a cost of about \$600. The present membership is about fifty, and the society is prosperous, financially and otherwise. Their anniversary is celebrated every year on the first of October, by a general reunion at the park, with speeches, music and other essentials to a general good time. The hall is neatly fitted up, and will comfortably seat about 400. The society owns a large silk flag, six feet by eight feet, which cost about \$150. This was donated to the turners principally by the ladies. This flag is used in all parades and on all important occasions. It contains on the four corners, “Frisch,” “Frei,” “Froh,” and “From.”

RELIGIOUS.

First Congregational Church.—This society was organized in Garnavillo (then Jacksonville) in 1844. The preliminary meeting was held Aug. 31, and was presided over by the Rev. Mr. Wells, of Prairie du Chien. The following persons belonging to the denomination, and bringing letters of dismissal from their respective churches, were present and proposed to unite in the formation of the church: Rev. James J. Hill, of Phipsburg, Me.; Mrs. Sarah C. Hill, of Bath, Me.; John M. Gay, Mrs. Sarah Gay, Nancy J. Gay, Mary Gay, Alfred Kinney, Mrs. Penely Kinny, Hugh L. Kirkpatrick, of Potosi, Wis.; James Watson and Mrs. Emily Watson, the last two from Dubuque.

Articles of faith and covenant were adopted, and officers were elected. James Watson and John M. Gay were the first Deacons, and John M. Gay was the first Clerk.

In May, 1847, James Watson, Alfred Kinney and Richard Only, were appointed as a committee to superintend the erection of a church. This church was finished and dedicated in November of the same year. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. J. C. Holbrook, of Dubuque. The first Trustees of the church were John M. Gay, James Watson and Richard Only.

The first pastor was Rev. James J. Hill, who commenced his labors in June, 1844, and who preached his last sermon Nov. 4, 1849. Rev. O. Littlefield was then invited to fill the pulpit, and he remained until January, 1854, when Rev. Mr. Davidson preached one year. Then Rev. L. P. Mathews accepted the pulpit. In April, 1862, services were discontinued, and in March of the following year Rev. G. M. Porter commenced preaching on alternate Sabbaths. Mr. Porter remained till May, 1869. He was succeeded for a few months by J. A. Cruzan, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and then by Rev. B. A. Dean. Rev. Berriah King commenced preaching Sept., 1871, and the following May was succeeded by Mr. Bartlett, also a student of Chicago Seminary. In November, 1875, Rev. E. C. Downs came to the pulpit, and he remained until July 13, 1879. Rev. F. Schaub supplied the pulpit for a few weeks, and then Rev. Nelson Clark preached a few months. Mr. Clark died while with the church. The last minister was Rev. Joel Beatty, who left July 1, 1881, since which time the society has held no services. There is a flourishing Sunday-school still organized, under the superintendency of J. O. Crosby. The membership is about 100.

The old church was sold in 1866, and the new one built in 1867. It is thirty feet and four inches by fifty feet and four inches, and will comfortably seat 250. The cost was \$3,597. 27. The present membership of the church is twenty-four.

The German Lutheran Church was organized Sept. 1, 1853, with fifty-eight members. Among the most prominent of these were Henry Kregel, John D. Kregel, John C. Mohrman, John H. Mohrman, John H. Moellering, B. F. Schroeder and William Oelke. The first Trustees were: John G. Heye, Christian Haukoemer, Louis Eidamis and John C. Mohrman. The first elders were: John G. Kregel and Caspar Backhaus. The first *Vorsteher*s were John H. Mohrman, William Schmalfeld, John G. Schulte, John H.

Kuenzel and Jacob Splies. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Miller, who remained about two years. The present pastor is Rev. Frank Sommerlad, who came in January, 1882. The members now number about eighty-four. In 1853, soon after the society was organized, they built a frame church 30 x 40, at a cost of about \$2,500. This was used until November, 1878, when it was burned down from some unknown cause. A new church was at once put up 40 x 65, at a cost of about \$4,000. This is situated on the southwest side of the Garnavillo park. The society has always been prosperous, and has done much missionary work in the vicinity. The President of the Society is William Meyer; Secretary and Treasurer, Friedrich Schulleman; *Vorstebers*: Henry Schulte, Claus Meyer, H. H. Brandt, John Dittman, Fritz Ihde, Gerhard Koesler, Christian Meyer, John Reiner, John Stiel and Caspar Werges.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church.—In the year 1840 the famous pioneer priest, Rev. J. Cretin, then a resident of Dubuque, and afterward bishop of St. Paul, Minn., visited Garnavillo to attend to the spiritual wants of the small number of Catholic families living about this part of the country.

Right Rev. Jos. Cretin and other zealous Fathers gladly overcame all kinds of hardships to give to these Catholics an opportunity to attend services, and to instruct the youth. None were more welcome visitors than these pious missionaries, and their memory is still most dear to the old Catholic settlers. In want of a church building they were obliged to say mass at the homes of John Barrett and Wm. Schulte. Some of the oldest families were the three brothers Patric, John and Michael Uriell, Messrs. John Barret, Caspar Becker and Wm. Schulte.

In 1843 the twenty families belonging to this mission erected a small chapel in a town called St. Brigits; it was the first Catholic church building in Clayton County. The following priests have successively said holy mass in the same: Rev. Fathers Platt and Ott, from New Vienna, Dubuque County; Rev. Father Lynch, from Holy Cross, Dubuque County, and Father O'Bern, from Elkader. Rev. Lynch blessed the Catholic cemetery, situated half a mile from the west part of the town, which has become the last resting place of a great many Catholic pioneers of Clayton County. Right Rev. Clemens Smith, Bishop of Dubuque, visited Garnavillo in the fall of 1860, to administer the sacrament of holy confirmation for the first time in this congregation to fifty persons. Shortly afterward Rev. J. J. Quigley, of Elkader, sold the building of St.

Brigits to Mr. B. F. Schroeder, of Garnavillo, and bought the eight lots at the south side of the town, whereon stood the foundation for the intended Garnavillo High School. However, nothing was done until six years later, when the congregation appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. James Uriell, Frank Schulte and Caspar Becker as Treasurer, who succeeded in erecting the present church building on the before mentioned foundation, at a cost of \$65,000. The dimensions are 50x66 feet and twenty-six feet high, and the same still needs a sanctuary at the north side and an addition of about twenty feet with a tower and spire in order to make the structure complete and handsome. Rev. Father Luessman, from Guttenberg, attended the congregation until Rev. John Remper took charge of the same in October, 1877, and remained until Jan. 10, 1878. He erected the present parsonage at a cost of about \$1,000. The congregation remained without a pastor one year until Rev. P. O. Reschong was sent as pastor to Garnavillo on Jan. 17, 1879. He was born at Belgium, Ozaukee County, Wis., in 1856, and ordained into the holy priesthood on the 29th of June, in 1879, at St. Francis, Milwaukee, Wis. The congregation is in a flourishing condition, having sixty families, sodalities and a Sunday-school. The members are greatly in need of a parochial school, and one will be built in the near future.

GARNAVILLO CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This was organized Jan. 20, 1872, by electing B. F. Schroeder, President; Helmuth Brandt, Secretary, and J. H. Kuenzel, Treasurer. The company only consisted of five, the two other members being William Oelke and H. H. Schumacher. The company bought ten acres of Conrad Marting, and laid it out into about 600 lots, of which eighty have been sold at \$25 each. The grounds are very neatly laid out, and, all in all, it makes one of the finest cemeteries in the county. The whole is enclosed by a substantial fence; a broad drive extends around it; two avenues thirty-three feet wide cross it, and other avenues sixteen and one-half feet wide intersect these. The cemetery is level, and many fine monuments have been erected. It is situated but a short distance west of the village.

THE CREAMERIES.

Kann, Schulte & Co. have lately erected a creamery in the eastern part of the village. It was put up during the month of April,

1882, and operations were commenced May 1. The firm consists of Joseph Kann, John E. Schulte, Herman Schulte and James Uriell. The creamery is 48x32, a story and a half in height. It is frame, painted white, with slate-colored trimmings. Steam power only is used. There are two cream vats, with a capacity of twelve barrels of cream each. During May, their first month, the firm have made about 4,000 pounds of butter. The lateness of the season and other causes have prevented the full capacity of the works being taxed as yet. At this date of writing (June) they have hardly started, but it promises soon to become one of the most important enterprises of Garnavillo. Their butter is shipped to Chicago and New York, from Clayton. The cost of this creamery was about \$3,000.

The Garnavillo Creamery of Geo. W. Kennedy was started in the winter of 1879-'80 in the old stone building, which has seen service as school-house and court-house, when the county seat was at Garnavillo. Mr. Kennedy had previously erected a building and commenced operations near the brewery, west of the village, but this experiment proved a failure. He tried to have the farmers bring in milk, and this plan did not work. He then took the stone building, and adopted the plan of collecting the cream from the farmers by teams which travel around for the purpose. The building is about 35x40. The cream vats have a capacity of 1,600 pounds. Steam is used in the creamery. The business has rapidly enlarged during the three years of its existence. Mr. Kennedy at first ran but one wagon, and has added from time to time till now eight are constantly employed. During 1880 he made 31,551 pounds of butter; during 1881 he made 99,749 pounds, while during the first five months of 1882 the amount produced was 35,526 pounds. This is shipped part to Chicago and part to New York.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

G. H. Bierbaum is a native of Hanover, Germany, born in 1825. He came to the United States in 1842, and located in Ohio, where he remained until 1846, when he came to Clayton County, settling upon his present farm, then a claim made by Robert Gladden. He now owns 460 acres of well cultivated land, and has one of the finest farms in this section. When he first came to the county he paid \$1.00 an acre for eighty acres. He married M. M. Caroline Walker, a native of Germany. They have eight children, three sons and five daughters. Mr. Bierbaum has held several township offices, and is one of the present Trustees. His

father, John H. Bierbaum, came to this county in 1847, and resided with his son until his death, as did his mother.

John C. Bierbaum, farmer, section 33, Garnavillo Township, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1828. He left his native country for America in 1845, and located in the State of Ohio, where he resided until 1846, when he became a resident of Clayton County. In October, 1851, he purchased eighty acres of land of James McClelland, which comprises a portion of his present farm. He has added to his original purchase until he now owns 250 acres of land under excellent improvement. He was married to Florentine J. Meyer, a native of Germany. To them have been born five children—Elizabeth, John H., Christ, Clara and Eddie.

Helmuth Brandt is numbered among the prominent citizens of the village of Garnavillo. He was born in Germany in 1835, and received a good education in his native land, and was there engaged in school-teaching. He came to the United States in 1859, settled in this town and engaged in teaching here eleven years. He bought the farm which he now owns, in 1870, of H. Dickman; it is known as the Judge Noble place. Since that time he has been engaged in farming. He was Assessor of this town in 1875 and 1876. He has been married three times. His present wife was Mrs. Minnie (Maurer) Barnes, daughter of Peter Maurer and widow of Eugene T. Barnes. Mr. Brandt is a prominent Mason, and also a charter member of the lodge of A. O. U. W. at Garnavillo.

John Hamman, one of the representative farmers of Garnavillo Township, is a native of Hanover, Germany, born in 1839. He came to the United States with his father, John Hamman, Sr., in 1854, and settled in Jefferson Township, Clayton County. In 1876 he purchased his present farm on section 29, Garnavillo Township, of Judge Murdock. It consists of 200 acres of excellent land, and is one of the finest improved in this section. He was married to Mary Busker who was born in Germany. They have four children—Henry, John, Amanda and Bertha.

Louis F. Harberg, cabinet-maker, was born in Garnavillo, Clayton County, in 1858. His father, John Harberg, was a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, born in 1805, and came to the United States in 1853. He settled in Guttenberg, Clayton County, where he resided but a few months, coming to Garnavillo the following year. He embarked in the cabinet-maker's business which he followed until his death, which occurred Oct. 4, 1879. He had been

twice married; his first wife died in Germany, and he was again married in Guttenberg to Maria Hangmann. Their union was blessed with three children—Fritz, Louis and John. The subject of this sketch succeeds to his father's large and profitable business. He married Maggie Thoma, a daughter of one of the pioneers of Clayton County.

George W. Kennedy, proprietor of the Garnavillo Creamery and Flouring Mill, was born in Sussex County, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1839. His parents were Amos and Catherine (Stillwell) Kennedy, natives of New Jersey. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and had a family of eleven children. George W. worked on his father's farm, attended school during the winter until he was twenty-one years old, and was married at that place to Rebecca J. Hibler, Dec. 20, 1868. She was a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Youngs) Hibbler. Soon after his marriage Mr. Kennedy opened a store of general merchandise at Dover, N. J.; from here he moved to Garnavillo, Clayton County, Ia., where he purchased his present mill. It has two sets of burrs, with complete machinery. In June, 1879, Mr. Kennedy established his creamery, costing \$1,500. In November, 1879, he adopted the new process of gathering cream and now has one of the most complete creameries in the country. It is one of the leading features of Garnavillo, and the first in the county. In 1881 they made 100,000 pounds of butter. It gives direct employment to eleven men and eight teams. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have a family of three children, viz.: Katy, Adam and Bessie. The mother died July 3, 1878, and is buried in the Garnavillo Cemetery. Mr. Kennedy is one of the enterprising representative men of Garnavillo, taking an active interest in anything that promises improvement to his town. He is a Mason and a member of Harmonia Lodge, No. 32, at Newton, N. J., and of A. O. U. W. Garnavillo Lodge. In politics he is a Republican.

William Kregel, son of G. Kregel who was born in Hanover, Germany, in October, 1789, and was a soldier under Napoleon I., accompanying him on his celebrated campaign to Moscow. On the retreat of Napoleon, he remained in Russia five years, then returned to his native country. Ten years later he emigrated to America, landing in New York City, and from there went to Albany, from Albany to Chillicothe, O., thence to Florence, Ala., thence to Cincinnati, O., and three years later to the northern part of that State, where he entered land and resided many

years. He came to Clayton County with the settlers of 1846, and can justly be called one of its pioneers. He still resides in the town of Garnavillo at the advanced age of ninety-three years. His wife died in 1881, aged eighty-seven. Their union had been blessed with six children, five living—Henry who came here in 1844; John D., who came in 1845; D. and William (twins), and Mrs. D. H. Meyer. The subject of this memoir was born in Chillicothe, O., in 1832, and emigrated to Clayton with his parents in 1846. He has been twice married; his first wife, Catherine Beunaman, died July 16, 1873, leaving two children, and he was again married to his present wife, Margaret Howe. Mr. Kregel's early educational advantages were very meager, but by self-application and observation has obtained a good practical education.

John D. Kregel.—Prominent among the citizens of Clayton County may be found the name of John D. Kregel, who settled here in April, 1846. He is a son of G. Kregel whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this work. Upon coming to Clayton County Mr. Kregel and his brother Henry purchased adjoining farms, which they lived upon until 1868 when Henry removed to Nebraska, where he still resides and is extensively engaged in farming. The subject of this memoir married Helen A. Kaiser, whose father was one of the pioneers of Clayton County. Five children have blessed this union, four sons and one daughter. Mr. Kregel owns 285 acres of finely cultivated land.

William Kruger resides on the farm of his father-in-law, John G. Heye. He is a native of Prussia, born in 1828, and emigrated to this country in 1850. He spent one year in St. Louis, Mo., then came to Clayton County, settling on a farm in Jefferson Township. In 1863 he removed to Garnavillo Township, where, in company with E. H. Huger and Cusher Weiger, he built a flouring mill at Clayton City, in which he was interested eight years. He married Mary, daughter of John G. Heye, who settled on this farm in 1848. Mr. Heye is a blacksmith by trade. He has been twice married, and has two children by his first wife—Henry, now in Nebraska, and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Kruger have five children—Paul, Augusta, Henry, Katie and Wilhelmina.

Herman C. Kuenzel, Postmaster and druggist, Garnavillo, is the son of J. H. Kuenzel, who was born in Bavaria, in 1828, and came to the United States about 1836 with his parents, who settled in Ohio. J. H. Kuenzel came to Garnavillo in the fall of 1853, and engaged in harness-making. In 1854, with B. F. Schroeder,

he built a flouring mill on section 16, an account of which will be found elsewhere in this work. Herman C. engaged in business in 1880, and was appointed Postmaster in 1881.

H. William Meier, one of the prominent citizens of Garnavillo Township, was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1836. In 1865 he emigrated to the United States and located in Clayton County, which has been his home most of the time since. He purchased his present farm in 1867 of H. Custer. It consists of 220 acres of fine farming land, well improved. He married Amelia Custer. Their union has been blessed with six children—five sons and one daughter.

Louis Meyer is a native of Prussia, Germany, born in 1834. He came to Clayton County in 1854, and in 1862 purchased his present farm of 220 acres, lying partly in Farmersburg and partly in Garnavillo Townships. He has made many excellent improvements on his land, and in 1870 erected a fine brick residence. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the townships. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Moellering. To them have been born five children—three sons and two daughters.

J. H. Moellering, one of the early settlers of Clayton County, was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1818. He learned the carpenter's trade in his native country, and in the summer of 1846 came to the United States. He resided in St. Louis, Mo., until the following spring, when he came to Clayton County and purchased a farm in Jefferson Township. In 1849 he bought a farm of eighty acres in Garnavillo Township, upon which he still resides. He has added to his original purchase until he now owns 260 acres of fine improved land. He was married in his native country to Margaret Petering. They have five children—Eliza, Mary, Henry, William and Margaret. Like many others of the pioneers of Clayton County, Mr. Moellering was in very limited circumstances when he came here, but by steady application to business and fair dealing has accumulated an ample competence. His brother, H. H. Moellering, was a soldier under Napoleon I. and served four years, participating in many of the important campaigns of the great warrior.

Rev. Giles M. Porter is a native of Hartford County, Conn., born April 2, 1815. His father, Rev. Noah Porter, and his grandfather, Noah Porter, Sr., were natives of the same county. Mr. Porter spent several years in preparation, and in 1832 entered Yale College and graduated in 1836; after graduating, he was en-

gaged in teaching for several years, both in his native State and in Ohio. He entered the ministry as a Congregational clergyman, in 1844, in Fairfield County, Conn., where he remained about twelve years; he came to Clayton County in July, 1857. He engaged in preaching for several years, but ill health compelled him to retire from the ministry. He owns a farm near the village of Garnavillo, where he located when he came to the county, in 1857. Except occasionally giving instructions to private pupils, Mr. Porter has devoted his attention to farming for many years. He married Sarah M. Jennings, who was born in the city of New York. They have five children, two sons and three daughters.

Benjamin Sackett, farmer, section 16, Garnavillo Township, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., in 1799, where he lived until 1855, when he came to Clayton County, and settled on his present farm. He was married to Thalia Moulton, who was born in Connecticut, in 1802. Mr. and Mrs. Sackett have had six children, all of whom are deceased; four of their children grew to maturity, viz.: Achsah, who married Samuel Carter; Henry, Sarah R., and Mary E. Mr. Sackett has a fine farm of 300 acres.

Lysander A. Sackett, farmer, section 7, Garnavillo Township, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., in 1820, where he lived till ten years of age, when he removed with his parents, Moses and Cordelia (Fox) Sackett, to Ohio, where they resided until their death. In 1844 L. A. Sackett went to the State of Illinois, and in 1849 to California, where he lived till 1868, engaged in mining and lumbering. He came to Clayton County in 1869, and settled on a farm which he had purchased in 1856, when he returned temporarily from California. He bought his present farm in 1870. His wife, Harriet Colton, was born in Ohio. They have three daughters—Lottie, born in California in 1860; Hattie, born in Michigan in 1865, and Nellie, born in 1870. Mr. Sackett's farm contains eighty acres of finely cultivated land.

Joseph Schlake, a pioneer of Clayton County, was born in Hanover, Germany, about 1822, where he was reared and educated. He came to the United States in 1840 with his father, the rest of the family remaining in Germany. They reached the State of Ohio, where they obtained employment and resided two years. The father then started to return to Germany for his family, but was never heard from afterward. Joseph came to Clayton County in 1845, and located in the town of Jefferson, where he resided several years, then settled on section 26, Garnavillo Township, in

1855. He afterward sold this property and removed to Read Township. In February, 1873, he purchased his present farm on section 20, this township. In 1857 he sent to Germany for his mother and the family; the former still resides with him. Two of his brothers, Henry and Gerhardt, were soldiers in the war for the Union, and both died while bravely serving their country's cause. Mr. Schlake married Elizabeth Leibers. They have two children—Henry, born in 1857 (married Elizabeth Wilker, of Garnavillo Township, and has one child, Ida), and Louisa.

John E. Schulte is the son of William Schulte, who was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1812, and came to the United States in 1838. He lived about one year in St. Louis, and then went to Dubuque, where he was married to Katherine Strockhoff, who was born in Germany. They came to Clayton County in 1841, making them among the very earliest settlers of the county. He settled on a farm on section 24, in the town of Garnavillo, where his family still lives. Mr. Schulte died in October, 1877. He was a man of great physical strength and power of endurance. He made a beautiful home on section 24, where his widow still lives; the farm contains over 500 acres. Mrs. Schulte has five children, viz.: Frank, Herman, William, Henry and John E.

William Schumacher, hardware dealer, Garnavillo, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1850. He learned the trade of a tinner in Germany, and came to the United States in 1868, locating in Cassville, Grant County, Wis., where he worked at his trade three years, then removed to Guttenberg, Clayton County, and to Garnavillo in the fall of 1871. He worked at his trade for several years, commencing business in 1873. In 1880, with William F. Meyer, he built his present store, which is of brick, and cost about \$3,600. He has one of the finest hardware stores in the county. In 1881 he bought the interest of his partner, Mr. Meyer, and now owns the entire establishment. Mr. Schumacher was born in Philadelphia.

J. H. Tangeman, general merchant, Garnavillo, is a native of Ohio, born in January, 1848. He came to Clayton County with his parents in 1856. His father, C. H. Tangeman, is one of the prominent citizens of Read Township. Mr. Tangeman was married to Mary Schuinacher, daughter of Hermann H. Schumacher. They have had five children, three of whom are living. Mr. Tangeman established his business here in 1875.



J. L. Rounds



Fred Thoma, proprietor of a restaurant at Garnavillo, was a son of William H. Thoma, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 16, 1827. He came to the United States with his father, John P. Thoma, in 1852, who resided in this town until his death, which occurred in May, 1882, at the age of eighty years. William H. Thoma was engaged in business in Garnavillo for a number of years. and died here July 27, 1876. His wife, Anna Margaret Thoma, was born in Bavaria, Nov. 13, 1837, and came to the United States in 1854. Their union was blessed with eleven children, viz.: Fred, born Dec. 4, 1857; Anna K., June 15, 1859; John L., Feb. 19, 1861; Anna R., July 29, 1862; Anna M., March 28, 1864; John W., May 22, 1866; John P., March 29, 1868; Pauline, Dec. 8, 1869; Mary M., May 11, 1872; Christoph, June 9, 1874, and John C., Nov. 22, 1875.

Thomas H. Wilson was born in the State of Ohio, where he was reared and educated. When twenty-seven years of age he left his native State for Iowa, locating in Garnavillo Township, this county, where he has resided since. In 1854 he settled upon his present farm of 163 acres, which he had purchased of John King the previous year. It is situated on section 22, and contains many excellent improvements, being one of the finest farms in this section. He married Catherine Scudder, whose father, Thomas Scudder) was among the pioneers of Clayton County, and died here in April, 1878. They have one child—Mary.



CHAPTER XXVIII.

GIARD TOWNSHIP.

This is township 95 north, range 4 west. It contains thirty-six sections, and is bounded on the north by Allamakee County, on the east by Mendon Township, on the south by Farmersburg Township, and on the west by Monona Township. It abounds in timber, fine springs and brooks, and is as good a township for farming as need be found. On the west side of the township especially the land is unsurpassed, and many of the farms are under a high state of cultivation.

Giard was organized in April, 1854, by order of Elias H. Williams, Judge of the County Court. It was so named from Basil Giard, who made his claim here in 1795. The first officers of the township were: Clerk, B. F. Spaulding; Trustees, S. S. Phillips, Hugh Graham and James Tapper; Constables, Isaac Matthews and Joseph McCorkel; Road Supervisor, James McMullen and James Stultz; Assessor, Isaac Matthews; Justice of the Peace, Allen E. Wanzer; Supervisor, James Tapper. The present township officers are: Clerk, James E. Irwin; Assessor, John Geraghty; Justices, Peter Farley and Guy Kinsley; Trustees, George Koch, John G. Kortee and Peter Farley.

The first settler of the township was Chauncey S. Edson, who immigrated sometime in 1836. He hailed from Vermont, and located on section 26, where he took a claim, and at the time of the land sales he purchased it and made his farm there. He lived here till his death. Among the early settlers Allen E. Wanzer was a prominent figure, though his character was not of the best. He was a man of some natural ability but of little culture. He held several local offices—was Justice of the Peace for some time, and was once Mayor of McGregor. The place where he first located was long called Bogus Hollow, because some people suspected that he manufactured spurious money. Mr. Wanzer came from the State of New York, and died in McGregor.

Another early settler was a man by the name of Weatherwax, who settled on section 27. Samuel A. Goss came in at an early

date, and settled near where Mr. Edson lived. He died in Minnesota. In 1841 William Clement and Hugh Graham came and settled on section 28. They were from New York City. In 1841, also, James Tapper purchased his land and settled upon it. Another early settler was a man by the name of Merikel. He settled on section 34, afterward removing from the county, and nothing is now known of him. Ira B. Briggs came in at an early date.

The first couple married were P. R. Moore and Clarissa Brown, both living in Giard Township, but the marriage was performed by Rev. Sidney Wood, in Farmersburg Township. The first birth in the township was that of Orpha Cummings, a daughter of Santon Cummings and Hannah Cummings, who is now the wife of P. P. Olmstead, Esq., of Monona Township. Orpha Cummings married a man by the name of Collins, and died in Monona Township. The first death was of a man named Hinkley, in Bogus Hollow, who was employed as a teamster between McGregor and Fort Atkinson.

The first school building was a log-cabin on section 29, which had been originally built as a dwelling. The first teacher was a lady by the name of Mary J. Neill, who afterward married the Rev. William McCormick. This cabin was 14 x 16. Another log-cabin was afterward erected in place of the pioneer school-house. In 1855 a frame school building was erected on section 30. This was afterward moved to where the present school building stands in district No. 4, and sold at auction. The present school building was then erected, at a cost of \$1,000. This is the best school building in the township.

The early school records are very imperfect, having been at first kept on waste paper. The first entry on the books is dated June 11, 1858. At a meeting of the board held on that day, \$400 tax on the property in the township was voted for the current school expenses of that year. Isaac Mathews was at that time President of the board, and B. F. Spaulding was the Secretary.

At a meeting held Oct. 23 of the same year it was resolved to employ only male teachers, and to pay not to exceed \$16 per month. There were at this time seven sub-districts in the township. Nov. 18, 1860, the pay of the teachers was raised to \$25 per month.

The presidency of the School Board has been held successively by Isaac Mathews, J. C. Stulltz, W. J. Paul, J. C. Stulltz, John

Tapper, John B. Sutter, D. F. Bickel, James Tapper and George Hazlett, the last of whom was elected March 17, 1879. He is the present incumbent.

The secretaryship has in turn devolved upon B. F. Spaulding, Porter F. Dickinson, J. C. Vaupel, George Hazlett and Guy Kinsley. The last named has held the office since March 18, 1867.

The Treasurers have been Porter F. Dickinson and M. L. Marsh, who has held the office since March 18, 1866. James Tapper was Treasurer before Dickinson for several years.

A report of the district secretary to the county superintendent, made Sept. 20, 1865, shows the number of persons of school age to be: Males, 220; females, 198; total, 418. There were enrolled in all the schools, in winter, 305; in summer, 283. The average daily attendance was 189.

In 1871 there were seven schools in the township, open eight months in the year. In these schools were enrolled 398 pupils. The average daily attendance was 177. There was at the same time a school population of 527. The aggregate amount paid teachers during the year was \$1,540.

In 1881 eight schools were taught eight months, and one school four months. In these schools were enrolled 441 pupils, and the average attendance was 213. At the same time there was a school population of 523. The aggregate amount paid teachers during the year was \$2,326. The average compensation per month was: For males, \$30.75; females, \$26.18. Males taught in the aggregate twenty-four months, and females taught forty-four months.

After various sub-divisions of the township it now comprises nine sub-districts, in which are located ten school buildings, built at various times within the last twenty-two years, for sums varying in amount from \$400 to \$1,000.

The Union Baptist Church of Council Hill was organized at the Kinsley school-house, May 20, 1862, with a membership of thirty-six, most of whom were baptized by Rev. John A. Pool, who was afterward installed as pastor. He resigned in November, 1864. The church was then for two years without a pastor, when Rev. A. W. Hilton took charge of the work, in connection with the church at Hardin. This arrangement was continued until October, 1871, with profit to the church. Elder Hilton then resigned, moving to Cherokee County, and his place in the church was occupied by Rev. D. P. Marryatt. He remained until November, 1874. Rev. Joel H. Austin commenced preaching for the church in Aug-

ust, 1876, and resigned in April following. Since then the society has had no regular services. There is a small Sunday-school connected with the church, which still holds meetings.

The first preacher was Rev. Mr. Knight, who held services at private houses. He was connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. There are four churches in the township—the German Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical, United Brethren and Regular Baptists.

There are three postoffices in the township—Beulah, Giard and Council Hill.

GIARD.

The village of Giard is situated mostly in the north half of the northwest quarter of section 35, township 95 north, range 4 west. It was surveyed in May, 1871, by Norman Hamilton. The proprietors were Daniel F. Bickel, G. Haefner, William H. Harding, John A. Bernhardt, Jacob Haefner, Ira Hastings, Louis Miss, Rev. John Mann, John Hartwick, Thomas Peck, C. A. Severy, Charles Haefner, F. Carrier, W. R. Wilder, Henry Giles, C. Mundt, C. C. Angier, Solomon Steel, Louis Datisman and Harmon Snyder.

The first house was built by John Hagerty. James W. Frazer built a frame store, and sold goods for some time. The first wagonmaker was William Rosberg. The first blacksmith was a man by the name of Hudson.

The first shoemaker was John A. Bernhardt. The first school was taught by Jason Kinsle.

There are two churches here, the United Brethren and German Methodist Episcopal. The United Brethren church was organized in 1866 by Rev. John Roen. D. F. Bickel and wife, Gideon King and wife, Alonzo Jones and wife and many others were members. John Jones, Gideon King, Trustees; Herman Schneider, Class-Leader. The first religious services were held at a log school-house, about two miles southwest of the village. The first pastor was Rev. John Roen; at the present time there is no pastor. There have been several revival seasons of much interest—one under the pastorate of Rev. Roen, one under Rev. Loughlin, and on several other occasions. The house of worship was erected in 1867, thirty by forty feet; it cost \$1,500. Present officers are: Tim. Foley, Class-Leader; S. Steel, Steward; Tim. Foley, Martha C. Bickel and S. Steel are Trustees. The membership is now quite small and the church languishing. There is a

Sunday-school in connection with this church, of forty-five members; Johnson Neill is the Superintendent.

The Evangelical Association was organized in 1868. Among the first members were Mr. Henry and wife, George Winkowitch and wife, H. Eiffert and wife, W. Guthiel and wife, John Eibel and wife. The first Trustees were H. Schneider, George Winkowitch and Christian Luberman. The present Trustees are: George A. Troeger, George H. Eiffert and Adam Eibel. The first minister was Rev. Mr. Kaufman. The present minister is Rev. Charles Schneider. The church is about thirty by forty feet, and was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$800. It is frame, painted white. The Sunday-school was organized at the same time as the church. Its average attendance is fifty, and its total membership is seventy-five.

Emanuel German Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1847, Rev. John Mann, pastor. The first church was built in 1855, and the wants of the society demanding a larger church, in 1868 it was sold for a granary, and the same year the present edifice was erected, thirty-eight by fifty feet, at a cost of \$2,000. Daniel Bickel and wife, Adam Berg, Conrad Helwig and others were the first members; there have been about 200 members since the organization. The first officers were: Daniel Bickel, Class-Leader; Daniel Bickel, Adam Berg, and Henry Froelich, Trustees; Rev. Timkin, Fred Schuler, Carl Schuler, Voshall, Chris. Wentz, William Fiegenbaum, Louis Schofer, and others, were pastors. The present pastor is Henry Kaste. There were several large revivals from time to time, and many were added to the church. The present officers are: John Hartwig, Adam Berg, John R. Barnhardt, Trustees; John Froelich, Class-Leader. The present condition of the church is fair. There is a Sunday-school of about seventy-five scholars. John Hartwig, Superintendent.

There was a main road laid out through this township by the United States as early as 1838 or 1839, leading from Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien, to Fort Atkinson, on the Turkey River, at which place they commenced and did considerable toward building a fortification. This was done for the purpose of carrying out the treaty with the Winnebago Indians. At this time there were many Indians in the country. They belonged to the Winnebago tribe, and often passed along the military road.

Mr. Wanzer used to say that "there was more peace and friendship in those days than there was when there came among us di-

turbers of the peace." But communities cannot long be satisfied under a state of affairs which promises peace, only through the prestige of being the possessor of a good rifle, and of being at the same time a "dead shot." Therefore a justice of the peace was appointed under the territorial law. The appointment fell upon a young Irishman, who was not troubled with a large amount of official business, until one day there was some counterfeit money passed, application was made to him for a warrant to arrest the perpetrator. The justice issued the warrant, which read in the following manner:

"In the name of King George III. (!) you are hereby commanded to arrest and immediately bring before me (here naming the party) to answer to the wicked crime of passing counterfeit money."

The testimony showed that there had been several pieces of counterfeit coin passed as good money, and the justice was of opinion that defendant should be punished some, though not severely, as the offense was not great. He looked over the statutes to see how much to fine him, and not readily finding any provision adapted to his case, he said: "As the statutes do not say anything about fining the passing of counterfeit money, I will alter it to assault and battery," and he accordingly fined the prisoner. This, it is believed, was the only case the Justice ever had before him.

GIARD CREAMERY.

This was built in the spring of 1882, by Neill & Bickel, and is 26 x 36, with a stone basement. The firm can make 2,000 pounds of butter per day, and this season expect to use the cream from 1,000 cows.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Adam Berg, one of the prominent farmers of Clayton County, was born in Hessen, Germany, on the 17th day of May, 1824. His father was a farmer, and died in Germany. His mother came to Clayton County and died at the residence of her son in Giard Township, at the advanced age of eighty-four. Adam was reared on a farm and educated in his native country. In 1846 he came to the United States, locating at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained one year, then came to Clayton County and purchased land in Giard Township. For the first few years he worked as a laborer. In 1851 he married Mary Mann, a daughter of Rev.

John Mann. She was born in Monroe County, O., May 28, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Berg are the parents of eight children, two died in infancy. The living are—Elizabeth, wife of George Swartz; John, William, Edward, George and Oscar. Mr. Berg came to the county without a dollar in his pocket, but went manfully to work and by untiring industry has accumulated a fine property and home, and is classed among the prominent and well-to-do farmers of Clayton County. He owns 180 acres of land in Clayton County valued at \$40 per acre, and 120 in Cerro Gordo County, Ia., valued at \$15 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Berg are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Giard, and have done much for its support. Mr. B. is a Republican in politics.

D. F. Bickel, stock, hide and tallow dealer, Giard Township, was born in Starketshausen, Germany, Jan. 7, 1836. When seventeen years of age he left his native country and came to America, being seven weeks and three days on the water, landing at New Orleans, and thence by river to McGregor, which at the time had but two stores—one kept by H. D. Evans and the other by A. T. Jones. From there he came to Giard Township, where he was employed as a farm laborer. He afterward worked for M. L. Fisher two and a half years, and was then employed by Peter Farley for six years. In 1859 he married Martha Steel, who was born in Mifflin County, Pa., Sept. 19, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Bickel are the parents of four girls—Mary Ann, born Aug. 25, 1860; Emma M., Dec. 9, 1861; Kate C., March 1, 1865, and Ella M. M., Nov. 26, 1867. Mr. Bickel came to the county without a nickel in his pocket, but with a strong determination to overcome all obstacles, he went to work, and by good judgment and persevering industry has succeeded in accumulating a fine property and home. In politics he is a Democrat, and is the leader of that party in his township. He has held several local offices of trust, the duties of which he has discharged with honor to himself and party. Mrs. Bickel is a member of the United Brethren church and her daughters of the Methodist Episcopal church.

J. D. Bickel, dairyman, and one of the prominent business men of Giard Township, was born in Hessen, Germany, Aug. 11, 1854. a son of Valentine and Catherine Bickel. He was educated in his native country, and in 1872 came to the United States, where he soon learned the English language and obtained employment as clerk in a store. In 1876 he was taken in partnership in his present business, an account of which is given in this work, and

in 1878 formed a partnership with C. J. Neill, and the business has been conducted under the firm name of Bickel & Neill since. In 1877 he married Mary Hanson, who was born in Wisconsin. Three sons blessed this union, viz.: Milton, Willis and John. Mr. Bickel has shown much ability in building up a business since coming to this county.

Lovell R. Gilbert (deceased) was born in Putney, Windom County, Vt. He came with his family to this county and settled in Read Township, where he remained until the fall of 1867, when he removed to Giard Township, which was his home at the time of his death. He was a thrifty, well-to-do farmer, a prominent and respected citizen, and filled some important official positions creditably to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In the fall of 1869 he was nominated and made a very creditable canvass for the office of Representative in the Legislature. Mr. Gilbert had ten children living, nine of whom were present at the funeral, which took place at his late residence, Rev. Moses Polley officiating. His death was a sad affliction, which falls heavily upon his family, consisting of a loving wife and ten children, who survive him.

Werner Gutheil, one of the pioneers of Clayton County, was born in Hesse, Germany, on the 17th day of Nov. 1826. In May, 1844, he left his native country for America, and after being on the ocean for seven weeks, landed in New York, where he remained a short time, and thence to New Jersey, where he worked on a farm four years. Then went to Connecticut and remained until 1853, when he came to Clayton County, Ia., and located on the place where he now lives. In 1855 he married Eve Barnhardt, who was born in Baden, Germany, in 1824. There are three living children—Caroline, Henry and Louisa. Mr. Gutheil came to the county in limited circumstances, but by fair dealing and close attention to business has accumulated a fine property and home. He owns 100 acres of land valued at \$40 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Gutheil are members of the Albrecht church, of Giard.

Wm. H. Harding, hotel keeper, was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., on the 12th day of March, 1816, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Demory) Harding, natives of Vermont. There was a family of eight children. His father was a stone mason and contractor, and was employed on Government works for a number of years. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm and received a common-school education. When twenty-one years of age

he went to Clark County, O., where he was employed as a school teacher. In 1838 he married Virginia Crowl. Their union was blessed with five children. In 1842 he went to Crawford County, O., where he embarked in the hotel business and remained a number of years. In 1852 he came to McGregor, Ia., and the following year engaged in the hotel business, being known from Boston to the Rocky Mountains. In 1864 he went to Chicago where he remained a short time, when he returned to Clayton County and settled in Giard Township. Mrs. Harding died March 15, 1876, and he again married, Julia M. Church. Mr. Harding has been identified with the county for many years and has seen its many changes.

George Hazlett, one of the early settlers of Clayton County, was born in Ireland, Dec. 5, 1824. In 1849 he left his native country and emigrated to the United States. In 1850 took a trip across the plains to California, where he spent two years in the mines, then returned to Clayton County, where he purchased 200 acres of land. In 1853 he married Jane Whitaker, a native of Ireland. By this union there are seven children, viz.: Margie, Richard, William, Susan, Jane, Cora and George. Mr. Hazlett came to this county a poor man, but by industry and economy has accumulated a fine property and home. In politics he is a Republican, and is always found at his post. Mr. and Mrs. Hazlett are members of the Presbyterian church.

William Irwin, one of the early settlers of Clayton County, Iowa, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, in 1805. When thirty-eight years of age he came to Canada. After coming to this county he enlisted in the Government service with Judge Williams and William Lenton and others. He married, in 1838, Kate Omsby, by whom there was a family of eight children, six daughters and two sons. Mr. Irwin came to this county in limited circumstances, having but 50 cents in his pocket, but by judicious management has accumulated a fine property and home. Has 200 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Mrs. Irwin died in Clayton County in October, 1881.

Guy Kinsley, one of the enterprising farmers of Giard Township, was born in Franklin County, Vt., on the 12th day of February, 1825, son of Benjamin A., who was born in Cambridge, Vt., Jan. 11, 1796, and Catherine (Montague) Kinsley, born in Waybridge, Vt., Feb. 13, 1798. They were married in Fletcher, Vt., Feb. 24, 1824. By this union there was a family of seven sons and one daughter. Mr. Kinsley was a soldier in the war of 1812,

and during the battle of Plattsburg was in hearing of the guns but not near enough to participate. In 1859 he came to Monona, and built for Horace Emory the only brick dwelling the town can boast of. Previous to coming to Clayton County, in 1849, Mrs. Catherine Kinsley died, and Mr. Kinsley married Mrs. Lucy Blair. Mr. Kinsley died in Lowell, Vt., in December, 1864, and Mrs. Kinsley in York State, in 1881. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm, and received a limited education. His parents being poor, he was forced into the world to struggle for himself at the age of thirteen, and he began working on a farm for \$5 per month; he remembers of receiving \$10 per month for his last nine months, which was considered large wages at that time in Vermont. When twenty-one years of age he went to North Brookfield, Mass., where he was employed on a farm for the Hon. Amasa Walker, remaining there until 1853, when he returned to Vermont; was married there to Lucinda Elsworth, who was one of a family of twenty-one children, eighteen of whom lived to raise families of their own. She was born in Fletcher, Vt., in August, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley are the parents of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters—Lucy, Frank, Amanda, Fannie, Ben A., Cora, Alice, Prudie, Maggie, Rufus and Jason. Mr. Kinsley came to the county in 1853, locating in Giard Township. Though beginning at the lower round of the ladder, he has by judicious management accumulated a comfortable home and property, owning 140 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. He has held several local offices of trust in the gift of the people. He had five brothers in the last war, who served in an aggregate seventeen years.

M. L. Marsh, farmer and stock-grower, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1828, and was a son of Jonathan and Clarisa (Shumway) Marsh, who had a family of eight children. M. L. by occupation is a mechanic, and when twenty-one years of age was employed in a shop, manufacturing separators for thrashing machines, where he remained until 1853, when he came to Clayton County and engaged in the milling business in company with his brother, on Bloody Run. In 1855 he spent one year in the machine shops at Dubuque, and in 1866 moved on to his present farm. In 1867 he married Adelaide R. Burnham, of Vermont, widow of Jason M. Marsh, by whom she had three children—Julia Eugenia, Jason Everett and Addie. By this union there were seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: Clara, Dexter, Bennie, Blanche and Marian. Mr. Marsh has always taken an

active interest in the Republican party, and was one of the original signers of a petition for the organization of the same.

Charles E. Nichols, M. D., was born in De Kalb County, Ill., on the 10th day of December, 1846, a son of Merritt and Maranda A. (Siloway) Nichols, who were the parents of nine children, six living—Adelbert W., John J., Charles E., Arthur M., William H. and Josephine B. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received an academic education. In 1868 to 1869 he began reading medicine with Dr. H.T. Schneider, at Giard, a homeopathic physician, but not being satisfied with it commenced to study as a regular. Previous to taking the regular course, he studied the eclectic for two years. In the winter of 1870-'71 attended lectures at the Iowa State University, graduating in March, 1880, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Giard. In July, 1870, he married Martha J. Schneider, who was born in Giard Township, Apr. 16, 1851. By this union there are four children, two sons and two daughters, viz.: Zella A., Charles J., Clarence F. and Cora May. In February, 1864, Dr. Nichols enlisted in the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, Company K, serving eight months and twenty-two days, when he was discharged on account of physical disability.

Louis Schiff, farmer, was born in Baden, Germany, June 27, 1826. In 1854 he came to the United States, and for the first six years worked as a laborer. In 1860 he purchased his first forty acres of land; in 1861 he married Mary Meyer, who was born in Baden, Germany. By this union there are nine children, viz.: Christiana, Mary, Lizzie, Willie, Edward, Martha, Clara, Tilla, and Ellen. Mr. Schiff has 158 acres of land, 20 acres of timber, valued at \$40 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Schiff are members of the Evangelical church of Giard.

Henry Schneider, retired farmer, and one of the wealthy citizens of Giard Township, was born in Hesse-Castel, Germany, Jan. 5, 1810. In 1847 he left Germany for the State of Iowa, and located in Giard Township, where he has resided thirty-five years. In 1836 he married Catherine Eifert, who bore him six sons and one daughter. Mrs. Schneider died in 1854, and he again married, Martha Bernhardt, who was born in Hesse-Castel, Germany, Nov. 15, 1835. By this union there are four children. Mr. Schneider has been identified with the county for thirty-five years, and has seen the prairies transformed from their wild state into beautiful

farms. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider are members of the Evangelical association.

Adam Schneider, stock and grain dealer, of Giard Township, was born in Churhesian, Germany, July 20, 1838, and emigrated with his parents to this county in 1847. He received his education in the common schools and attending one term at the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette. In 1862 he married Mary Etta Sutter, who was born in Indiana in 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider have been blessed with seven children—John H., Charles J., Alonzo A., Lizzie, Lydia, Cathrine and Herman. Mrs. Schneider died May 19, 1878, leaving a large family to mourn her loss. Mr. Schneider owns 155 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. His brother William was born in Giard Township, March 4, 1852, and married Martha Bomke, who was born in Germany, Dec. 29, 1850. Four children have blessed this union, viz.: Esther, Benjamin, Samuel and Daniel. Mr. Schneider is engaged in the mercantile business at Bismarck, and the only merchant in the place. He is the recipient of a lucrative and steadily increasing trade, and is a man well respected in the community in which he lives.

Herman Snyder, one of the pioneers of the Northwest, was born in Hesse-Castel, Germany, in 1812. When seventeen years of age he left his home in Germany, and emigrated to the United States, first locating in Baltimore, Md. He then went to Washington where he followed his trade of blacksmithing for two years, thence to Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he enlisted in the First United States Infantry under Captain Quinn, and was sent with his company to Ft. Snell, where he was discharged in about four months. He then was employed by the Government to do the blacksmithing for the Winnebagoes, remaining in that position for twelve years. In 1842 he came to Clayton County, where he entered land and has resided since. In 1834 he married Margaret Foster, who was born in Ohio in 1812. By this union there are four children, viz.: John, Margaret, Martha and Lucy. Mr. Snyder has 362 acres of land, 150 under cultivation, and valued at \$35 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James Tapper, Esq., one of the enterprising farmers of Giard Township, was born in Dorsetshire, England, on the 15th day of December, 1810, and was a son of William and Hester (Bolwell) Tapper. In the spring of 1828 James emigrated to New Foundland, where he remained until 1832; thence to Halifax, N. S., where he spent

two and one-half years, and from there went to New York City. In 1835-'36 James took a trip to Cuba, where he was employed in the copper mines. This being the time of the yellow fever epidemic he became a victim to the disease and returned to England. In the following spring he became acquainted with and married Ellen Irwin, who was born in 1814, and in the fall of that year he went to New Orleans; thence to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade one year. About that time the Government was erecting Fort Atkinson, and he went there, stopping in McGregor on his way, this being in 1840. He remained at Fort Atkinson about two years, and in the fall of 1841 he came to his present place. He has held several local offices of trust in the gift of the people.



CHAPTER XXIX.

GRAND MEADOW TOWNSHIP.

Grand Meadow Township, so named by Judge E. H. Williams because of the great beauty of the wild prairie. It is township 95 north, range 6 west, and is the northwest corner township of the county. It is principally high, rich rolling prairie, with here and there fine groves of timber, principally hard wood—oak, elm, hickory, ash and considerable black-walnut, with some basswood and poplar; there is plenty of timber for the use of the farms. The township is finely watered by springs, of which there are many of excellent water; besides these there are numerous creeks. Roberts Creek is the largest, and runs from the northwest corner to the southeastern portion of the township, commencing on section 18, and leaving the town on section 36. Deer Creek runs from west to east, beginning on section 22, and emptying into Roberts Creek on section 35. Besides these are many small streams not named. Grand Meadow Township is perhaps the most desirable for all purposes of residence of any in the county. Mr. Caton was the first settler of this township; he died a few years since. Mr. Wheeler, Hardy Barnes, Mr. Henry Fewel, Mr. Rowe, and Mr. and Mrs. Post are among the early settlers, most of whom are dead.

The first religious services were held at Mrs. Post's, just over the line, where many of the Grand Meadowites came and worshiped.

Mr. Michael Croter was the first person who died in this township. His death occurred in 1852.

The present township officers are: Carl Knodt, John F. McKinley, W. I. Chase, Trustees; John Welzel, Clerk; R. G. McLelland and David Riley, Justices of the Peace; A. F. Marston, Joseph Sybert, Constables; Thomas Fleming, Assessor.

There are seven school-houses in the township, the value of which is about \$5,000. There are about 225 children of school age in the township. There is only one church in the township, Norwegian Lutheran.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Erek Anderson was born in Norway, Oct. 15, 1828. He was married there to Margaret Johnson, who was born in 1838. They came to America in 1861, and located immediately on section 6, Marion Township. Since his residence in this county Mr. Anderson has engaged extensively in buying and selling land. He now owns 254 acres of as fertile land as there is in the great grain-producing State of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have had four children, viz.: John Andrew, born June 18, 1864; Emil, March 8, 1866; Nels, Nov. 26, 1868; and Martin, Oct. 9, 1870. The subject of this memoir is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church, and in politics is a Republican.

Mrs. Harriet C. Bailey was born in St. Louis, Mo., in December, 1827. Her father moved to St. Charles, Mo., in the early part of 1828, and died in 1841 in that place. She came to Clayton County in January, 1845. She was married to P. G. Bailey in 1848. Mr. Bailey, whose sketch is given in detail in another chapter, had come to Clayton County in 1846. He and his brother, Jesse Bailey, built a mill in Mallory Township. He sold out his interest in the spring of 1852. He lived the latter part of his life in Grand Meadow Township, where his family now reside. The family home is on section 14, and is one of the oldest houses in the township. It was here that the first township election was held. Mr. Bailey died Oct. 21, 1878. They had six children—Willie (now in Dickinson County) Samuel, Emily, Eliza, Louisa and Fannie, all at home except the first. Mrs. Bailey is not a member of any church. Her sons vote the Republican ticket. Mrs. Bailey is the daughter of Samuel Clark, who was born in Princeton, Mass., March 4, 1800.

James Corcoran was born in Pittston, Luzerne County, Pa., July 22, 1859. His father was born in Ireland in 1822. He came to America in 1847, landed at New York, thence to Carbondale, Pa., and from there to Pittston. He was married to Mary Lunny in 1851, in Pennsylvania, where she was born in 1832. Eleven children have been born unto them—Mary, Catherine, Bridget, John, James, Anna, Theresa, Frank, Nellie, Edward and Grace. The family came to Clayton County in 1867. They resided in McGregor six months, then removed to Waucon, and from there to Postville. Mr. Corcoran, Sr., followed the mercantile business some twenty years, but has now retired, and is living on his farm. He

is a member of the Catholic church, and in politics a Greenbacker. The subject of this sketch owns a finely cultivated farm of 457 acres on section 10, Grand Meadow Township, and is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising.

S. W. Courson was born in Venango County, Pa., April 8, 1818. He resided there until 1825, when he removed with his father to Warren County, Pa., and remained there until 1854. He then removed to Clayton County, and settled upon the farm he now own in Grand Meadow Township. He has 340 acres of fine land, in a good state of cultivation, on section 11. He raises stock of all kinds, and makes a specialty of blooded cattle and sheep, owning a number of short-horn cattle and Leicester sheep. He was married in 1839 to Esther Thompson, who was born in Warren County, Pa., Oct. 30, 1820. They have five children—Margaret L., born July 18, 1841, married H. S. Alward; Anthony W., born Aug. 3, 1847; Mary M. (now Mrs. H. A. Stowe), born Sept. 29, 1851; W. W., Dec. 10, 1854; and Elmer T., born Nov. 20, 1857. Mr. Courson votes the Republican ticket. He now holds the office of School Director. He is one of Clayton County's most prominent and wealthy farmers.

James M. Fay was born in Pennsylvania, June 18, 1845. His father, Alexander Fay, was born in Pennsylvania in 1806, and came to Iowa in 1850, bringing his son, James M., with him, and settling in Grand Meadow Township. He died in 1867. James M. Fay has resided in Grand Meadow Township continuously since he came, in 1850. He received a limited education in the ordinary district schools, and has always pursued the occupation of a farmer. He has a fine farm of 200 acres, in section 35, which is in a good state of cultivation. He raises stock and grain of all kinds. He was married to Elizabeth Shriner, July 4, 1868. She was born in Ohio, May 15, 1842. Their union has been blessed with five children—Franklin A., born March 29, 1869; Charles H., born Sept. 25, 1870; Oliver J., July 2, 1874; George W., Aug. 25, 1877, and Mary E., Oct. 19, 1879.

Thomas Fleming, a native of New York, was born Nov. 2, 1840. When he was eight years old he moved to Chicago, Ill., with his father, remaining there until 1856, when they came to Clayton County, and settled on a farm in Grand Meadow Township. In 1861 Thomas went to California, returning two years later. He bought a farm of 120 acres, on section 27, this township, where he still resides. He was married to Hannah Herley

on Jan. 19, 1870. She was born in Canada in 1842. They have eight children—Michael J., born Dec. 19, 1871, James, Jan. 11, 1872; Willie, April 29, 1873; E. E., Aug. 5, 1875; Thomas F., in 1877; Mary, Dec. 24, 1878; Joseph, April 1, 1879, and Margaret, Jan. 8, 1881. Mr. Fleming has held the office of School Secretary for the past six years, and that of Assessor four years. Has also been Township Trustee and School Director. He is a member of the Catholic church, and one of the well-to-do farmers of this township.

James Gordon is a native of Canada, born Feb. 10, 1828. In 1849 he went to Rock County, Wis., and remained there until 1854, when he came to Clayton County and settled on his present farm on section 7, Grand Meadow Township. He owns 154 acres of highly cultivated land and forty of timber. He was married to Nancy Stiles on June 28, 1860. She was born in New York, Dec. 30, 1840. Their union has been blessed with three children—Arthur, born April 6, 1861; Orren M., March 19, 1863, and Edwin C., Sept. 3, 1864. Mr. Gordon votes the Republican ticket. He is one of Clayton County's substantial farmers and representative men.

Nels T. Helgesen was born in Rock County, Wis., June 22, 1851. He came to Iowa with his father in 1853, and settled on section 6, Marion Township. His father resided there over twenty years, then went to Lyon County, Ia., and died there in 1876. The subject of this memoir settled on his present farm in 1873. He owns 193 acres of well improved land on section 31, Grand Meadow Township. His marriage occurred on June 5, 1874, to Ingerborg O. Geglou. She was born in Allamakee County, Ia., Feb. 28, 1855. They have had two children—Tollof, born July 3, 1875, and Ole, Aug. 17, 1879. Mr. Helgesen is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church. In his political views he is a Republican.

Carl Knodt is a native of Prussia, born April 27, 1829. He embarked for America April 28, 1849, and landed at New York, and from there went to Connecticut, thence to Milwaukee, Wis. In the fall of 1851 he moved with an ox-team to Guttenberg, Clayton County. He removed to Clayton Centre in 1859, and Feb. 24, 1866, he settled on section 32, Grand Meadow Township, where he owns a finely cultivated farm of 170 acres. In connection with farming he works at the carpenter's trade. He enlisted in Company I, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and was discharged Aug. 8, 1865, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. He participated in the battles

of Pleasant Hill, Nashville, in the Red River expedition, and was present at the taking of Spanish Fort. His marriage to Margaret Sinne occurred in July, 1855. She was born in Bavaria. Their union was blessed with the following named children: C. K., born Jan. 6, 1856; H. N., May 15, 1858; August, June 28, 1860; John Herman, born Aug. 5, 1862, died May 15, 1866; M. M., born June 22, 1864; Margaret, born Oct. 4, 1866, and died Oct. 25, 1866, and Anna K., born Nov. 7, 1867. Mrs. Margaret Knodt died May 4, 1869, and he was again married Jan. 12, 1870, to Dora Ricke, who was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, June 22, 1829. Mr. Knodt holds the offices of School Director and Township Trustee. He is a member of the Lutheran church and in politics is a Democrat.

Joseph Koevenig was born in the province of Rhine, Prussia, Mar. 17, 1834. He came to America in the fall of 1856. Prior to settling in Clayton County he worked in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Dubuque, Chicago, St. Louis and Allamakee County, Ia., where he located in August, 1858, erected a brewery of logs and engaged in the manufacture of beer there until 1859, when he went to Springfield, Grand Meadow Township, and established a brewery. In 1873 and 1874 he built a large stone and brick brewery, near Postville, forty by eighty-six feet, and three stories in height. It is the finest in the county. He manufactures lager and bottle beer, and does an enormous business. On Sept. 25, 1866, Mr. Koevenig, married Catherine Welsch, who was born in Loraine, France, Aug. 6, 1847, and located in Grand Meadow Township in 1852 with her parents. Eight children have been born of this union, seven are living—Louisa, born July 22, 1867; Mary V., Feb. 25, 1869; Catherine A., June 18, 1871; Anna J., Dec. 8, 1872; Henry M., July 1, 1876; Josephine L., May 1, 1878, and John J., Apr. 14, 1880. Mr. Koevenig owns 130 acres of land on section 4, 150 acres on section 3, eighty acres on section 22 and fifty acres on which his residence and brewery are situated. He has always been active in any work that tends to the improvement of Clayton County, and is one of her most prosperous and influential business men.

Jacob Loui is a native of Switzerland, born May 1, 1820. He came to America in 1849, landed at New York, thence to Cleveland, O. In 1854 he came to Clayton County, and settled on section 14, Grand Meadow Township, where he now resides. He owns 365 acres of fine land, mostly under good cultivation. He is quite an extensive farmer and stock-raiser. He has been married

three times, first on Mar. 20, 1853, to Persis Lathrop. His second marriage occurred Nov. 17, 1855, to Susanna Shield, who was born in France in October, 1820. Three children were born of this union—William, Mary and Caroline. He married his present wife, Anna Heirigs, Apr. 21, 1863. She was born in the province of Hungary, Austria, May 12, 1842. They have had five children—John H., born Feb. 3, 1864; August L., Sept. 28, 1865; Elizabeth C. and Anna H. (twins), born Mar. 14, 1869, and Catherine Josephine, born Apr. 7, 1880. Mr. Loui is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics votes for the best man.

James McKinley was born in Ireland on March 25, 1834. He emigrated to America in May, 1852, and located in Connecticut. In 1857 he went to California, returning to Connecticut in 1862. His marriage with Mary McNamara occurred on Sept. 15, 1862. She was born in Ireland in 1836. Their union has been blessed with six children—James, born June 21, 1864; John A., May 26, 1868; Michael A., Aug. 3, 1870; Mary H., March 31, 1872; Archibald, Aug. 18, 1874, and May C., May 17, 1881. Mr. McKinley settled in Grand Meadow Township, this county, in 1862. He owns 187 acres of finely cultivated land on section 28, and is one of the well-to-do-farmers of the township. He made a second trip to California in 1863, remaining there four years.

John F. McKinley was born in Ireland in 1839, and came to America in 1857. He was living at Meriden, Conn., when the war broke out and he enlisted in Company E, Third Connecticut Infantry, and served three months, participating in the battles of Bull Run and Fairfax Court-House. He went to California in the fall of 1861 and remained on the Pacific coast seven years. He came to Clayton County in 1868. He owns a finely cultivated farm of 200 acres in section 21, Grand Meadow Township. He was married Oct. 11, 1869, to Ellen Fleming, who was born in New York, March 14, 1845. They have had nine children—Mary Ann, born Oct. 19, 1870; Lizzie, Nov. 9, 1871; Rosa, June 29, 1872; Nellie, Aug. 16, 1873; Katie, June 16, 1874; John, Nov. 26, 1875, and died the same day; John A., Nov. 17, 1877; James, Jan. 18, 1879, and Emily, May 13, 1881. Mr. McKinley is a member of the Catholic church. He votes the Democratic ticket.

R. J. McLelland was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., June 3, 1802. In 1804 his parents moved to Herkimer County, N. Y., and from there to Niagara County, in 1822. Our subject was married in 1822 to Anna Newland, who was born in Oneida County,

N. Y., in 1803. Of six children born of this union three are living—Stephen, now of Kansas City; Charles, of Chicago, and Webster, engaged in farming with his father. One son, Seward, died in 1879. Mr. McLelland has been a resident of Clayton County since 1856. The first year of his residence here was spent on the farm now owned by Judge Williams. His father, who had come here with him from New York, died on that farm, Nov. 2, 1856, being over eighty years old. In 1857 Mr. McLelland purchased his present farm, consisting of the northeast quarter of section 16. He has been County Surveyor for the past twenty years. He served as Justice of the Peace in New York, fourteen years, and in this county twenty-four years. In politics he adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He has been active in every movement tending to the improvement of Clayton County, and is one of her most prominent and popular citizens.

Hannah A. McMasters, nee Russell, was born in the State of Vermont on June 8, 1806. She was married to Melvin McMasters March 13, 1825. He was born in Fairfax, Vt., Oct. 26, 1799. Their married life was blessed with six children—Moses Y., born Oct. 5, 1827, married, lives in Postville; Amanda, Aug. 22, 1829, married Julius C. Oliver, living in West Charleston, Vt.; Ellen, born July 15, 1831, lives in Grand Meadow Township; Charlotte, July 14, 1834 (now deceased); Harry J., Dec. 14, 1836, married, living in Northwood, Worth County, Iowa, and Josephine (deceased), born Sept. 9, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. McMasters came to Iowa in March, 1867, and settled on the farm where she now resides, on section 12, Grand Meadow Township. Mr. McMasters died Aug. 29, 1874. He was a kind and indulgent father and a generous, free-hearted man. In his death Clayton County lost one of her most respected citizens. The subject of this memoir owns 111 acres of good land and highly cultivated.

Halvon Nelson was born in Norway, Sept. 12, 1825. He came to America in 1846, landed in New York, and from there went to Rock County, Wis. On June 11, 1849, he came to Clayton County, and located on the farm where he now lives. The Indians were still here, and wild game abounded; he built a cabin and made some improvements on his farm, then went to California, returning two years later. He was married to Caroline Peterson, on Feb. 5, 1855; she was born in Norway, Sept. 13, 1828. Seven children have been born of this union—Nels, born Jan. 15, 1856; Peter, March 28, 1858; Henry, May 7, 1860; Anna, Oct 17, 1862,

married Gilbert Ostle; Burbro, born June 11, 1865; Peder, Nov. 13, 1868, and Isabella, March 2, 1876. Mr. Nelson is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church. He owns over 700 acres of as fine land as there is in the State, all under cultivation. He has held the offices of School Director and Road Supervisor. His father resides with him, he being over ninety years of age and in possession of all his faculties. His mother died about 1852. Mr. Nelson merits and receives the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

James M. Pixler was born in Fayette County, Pa., Jan. 25, 1822. He came to Iowa in 1850, landing at McGregor on April 23. He moved from there to Farmersburg, where he remained three years, then came to Grand Meadow Township. He settled on section 23, on a farm of 160 acres, which he had previously purchased. He now owns 200 acres of finely cultivated land. He was married to Eliza Fry on March 26, 1846. She was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., March 11, 1824. They are the parents of the following named children—Sarah A. (now Mrs. Richard Larkin), Melissa M., Mary M. (now Mrs. Brown Miller), Elizabeth E., Clara (now Mrs. Charles Horrocks), George W., and Emma L. Mr. Pixler has held various local offices of trust, among them those of Township Assessor and Trustee. He is a consistent member of the Baptist church. In politics he is a Republican.

Mrs. Zeruah Post was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., June 9, 1807. She was married on March 6, 1831, to Joel Post, who was born in Vermont in 1805. They were the parents of the following named children—Joel M., born Jan. 11, 1832; Mary E., Sept. 13, 1833; Lydia Ann, March 17, 1835; Margaret, June 22, 1837; Lucy C., April 18, 1840; John S., Nov. 17, 1841; Harriet E., July 20, 1844, and Melissa, March 17, 1847. Joel Post died, and Mrs. Post was married the second time, to G. S. Hayward, in 1852. He was killed by an accident in California. One child was born of this union—Frank, born Jan. 8, 1852. Mrs. Post came to Boardman Township, this county, in 1839, and resided here two years. In 1841 she moved to the neutral grounds. This was a strip of land about forty miles long and twenty miles wide, to separate the Sac and Fox Indians, who were then at variance; it is now a part of Allamakee County. She kept the Half-Way House between Forts Crawford and Atkinson. The Indians were around her on every side and she says that nearly all the farms entered at that time was with money paid out by the Government

to the Indians, and obtained by the whites by fraud and cheating. She relates several incidents of that kind which came under her own personal observation. She built the first hotel in the township, hauling most of the lumber and material herself, from Elkauder, a distance of twenty miles. She is an energetic, business woman, and deserves a great deal of credit for the brave manner in which she has tided over difficulties, and gained for herself a comfortable home and competence.

George Redhead was born in Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire, England, July 16, 1832. He emigrated to America in 1852, and went to Cleveland, O., where he remained four years, then came to Clayton County, this being in 1856. He resided in Garnavillo until 1864, when he located on his present farm of 160 acres in Grand Meadow Township. He was drafted into service for the defence of his country in 1864, and was discharged in July, 1865. Mr. Redhead has been twice married, first in March, 1852, to Anna Rowe, by whom he had two children—Alice, born in 1855, married William Gorden; and John W., born in 1858. His second marriage occurred in 1863, to Mrs. Sarah Robinson. She was born in Erie County, Pa., in 1835, and was married to D. H. Robinson. By this union two children were born—Viola and Carrie M. Robinson. Mr. and Mrs. Redhead have been blessed with four children—George L., born Sept. 30, 1864; Lilly B., July 11, 1868; Anna K., Aug. 8, 1877, and Sarah G., Dec. 10, 1878. Mr. Redhead has held the office of Road Supervisor. He is a member of the Congregational church, and in politics is a Republican.

John Reif is a native of Saxony, Germany, born March 19, 1826. He came to America in 1852, landing in New York after a journey of forty-two days. On the night of Aug. 15 a fearful storm arose, which came near being the destruction of the ship and all on board. Men prayed as they had never prayed before, and in answer to their prayers they were saved. Mr. Reif on arriving in the United States went to Lehigh County, Pa., where he remained ten months, then went to Butler County. Three years later he went to Pittsburg, Pa., and there took a steamer for Minnesota. The cholera broke out on the steamer, and he fell a victim to that dreadful disease. He stopped at McGregor, and has since resided in Clayton County. When he recovered from his illness he obtained employment as a farm laborer, and worked at that until he purchased land in Boardman Township. He remained there four years, then bought sixty acres on section 16,

Grand Meadow Township, where he still resides. He has his farm under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Reif was married to Catharine Fisher, Feb. 22, 1858; she was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 22, 1825. They have six children—Anna and Louisa (twins), born Feb. 28, 1860; Margaret, April 6, 1862; John W., Aug. 6, 1865; Henry, Dec. 23, 1870, and George, July 28, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Reif belong to the Lutheran church. He is a Democrat.

A. J. Rounds was born in Michigan, Dec. 18, 1843. He removed with his parents to Illinois, thence to Wisconsin, and from there to Iowa in 1855. They located on section 2, Marion Township, where our subject has resided since. He was educated at the Fayette Institute, Fayette County, Ia. On Jan. 16, 1868, he was united in marriage with Dora Bell Stanley, who was born in Canada, April 8, 1848. Their union has been blessed with four children—Gem Eldora, born March 6, 1872; Ona Mahitta, Oct. 13, 1875; Omer Jerome, June 16, 1878, and died Aug. 1, 1880, and Jennie May, Dec. 19, 1880. Mr. Rounds has held the offices of School Director and Road Supervisor. In his political views he is a Democrat. He owns ninety-two acres of fine land situated partly in Grand Meadow and partly in Marion Townships. He resides in Grand Meadow Township, and is one of the substantial farmers of the county.

John H. Sanders.—Among the men who have helped to bring Clayton County to its present prosperous condition may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He was born in Essex County, N. Y., March 10, 1823, and in May, 1857, left there and came to Iowa and settled in Grand Meadow Township. He had been engaged in the iron-ore business in the East and he traded that for 200 acres in this township. He also bought other lands amounting to about 400 acres. He experienced many of those trials incident to pioneer life; one was, he had just purchased two cows, paying \$40 for them, and they disappeared very mysteriously, and were never found. He was married to Julia J. Clark, on April 12, 1848. She was born in Ferrisburg, Vt., June 2, 1827. Seven children have been born unto them, viz.: Herbert, Ellen A., Elvira C., Addie M., John, Sarah P., and May R., who died Jan. 15, 1878. In 1868 Mr. Sanders moved to Postville, where he resided until 1878, then located on his present farm in Grand Meadow Township. He has been engaged in various branches of business in connection with farming, and is now superintend-

ing the erection of a fine stone house in Postville for his boys. He helped to organize all the school districts, and the first school held in his district was at his house, Miss Julia A. Sheldon, teacher. He was one of ten Democrats who voted in the township in 1858. Mr. Sanders is at present engaged in money loaning.

Peter Sebastian is a native of Germany, born Feb. 9, 1817. He came to America in 1855, and remained in the State of New York working on a farm ten years, and in 1864 came to Iowa. He worked for his brother in Farmersburg one year then came to Grand Meadow Township, where he rented land three years, then bought his present farm. It consists of 150 acres of well-improved land in section 3. He was married to Catherine Speer in 1848. She was born in Germany in 1827. Three children have been born unto them, viz.: Sebastian, born in 1849; Fred, in 1851, and Frank, in 1853. Mr. Sebastian is a member of the Catholic church. He votes the Democratic ticket, and is one of Clayton County's substantial men.

Conrad Thoma was born in Bavaria, Weissenstadt, Germany, March 5, 1826. He was married to Susanna Ungloub, June 24, 1849, in Germany. She died June 1, 1851, having been the mother of two children—William and John. Mr. Thoma married the second time in May, 1852, to Catherine Mosh. On April 14, 1855, he left Germany for America, arriving in New York on June 7 of that year. He came at once with his family to Clayton County. He worked on a brick yard and at splitting rails, until March 15, 1857, when he moved to Grand Meadow Township, coming in a wagon, with a yoke of oxen, the snow being so high that the fences were hidden from view entirely. He worked for Judge Williams seven years, then bought a farm of 80 acres in this township, to which he has added until he now owns 120 acres. In 1877 he erected a fine residence and store in Postville where he resides. He is city weigh-master.⁴ He has retired from active business life, having secured a comfortable competence, and content to give room for others. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics is a Republican.

Frederick Thoma a native of Bavaria, Germany, was born June 24, 1832. In 1847 he embarked at Havre de Grace, France, for America, and landed at New York. He worked at the boot and shoe trade with his uncle in Ohio eleven months, then came to Clayton County and located in Garnavillo. In 1866 he left Garnavillo and settled on section 9, Grand Meadow Township, where

he owns 440 acres of fine farming land. He was married on the 13th of October, 1855, to Catharine Poech. She is of German nativity, born Sept. 27, 1835. Their union has been blessed with seven children—George, born Feb. 27, 1859; Anna, Jan. 26, 1861; Maggie, June 17, 1864; Conrad, Jan. 5, 1869; Savina, April 10, 1872; Frederick, Sept. 20, 1874; and John, Jan. 24, 1877. Anna married Charles Schultz, and resides in Grand Meadow Township. The family are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Thoma votes the Democratic ticket.

Carl Wegner, a native of Germany, was born Nov. 12, 1847. In 1867 he emigrated to America in company with his father and family. They came at once to Clayton County, and located in Grand Meadow Township. His father is now living in the West. Mr. Wegner owns 160 acres of rich land and well improved on section 5, this township. He was married to Christina Naser on March 18, 1878. She is likewise a native of Germany, born in 1854. Two children have been born unto them—Carl, born in December, 1878, and Anna, born May 8, 1881. Mr. Wegner is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics is a Democrat.

M. R. Welsch, one of the pioneer children of Clayton County, Ia., was born here on Dec. 11, 1853. His father, Michael Welsch, was a native of France, born in 1812. He came to the United States in 1853, and settled in Clayton County in that year. In 1854 he located on the place where the family now reside. Michael Welsch died Apr. 5, 1880. The subject of this sketch was married June 24, 1880, to Emma Werner, who was born in Iowa, Apr. 10, 1858. Mr. Welsch is a member of the Catholic church, and in politics is a Democrat.

John Welzel was born in Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 10, 1834. He emigrated to this country in 1853, and landed in New York. From there he went to Chicago, Ill., where he remained until December of that year. The next summer he went to Burlington, Ia., thence to St. Louis, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, the Gulf of Mexico, then came north again reaching Burlington in 1855. During this time he worked at various branches of business, until he located permanently in Clayton County in 1855, and since that time he has engaged principally in farming. In company with seven other men he rented Judge Williams' farm in this township and worked it seven years. In 1864 he bought 120 acres on section 15, where he now resides. He has his farm in a splendid state of cultivation and well stocked. He was married to Anna S. Thoma.

She was born in Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 1, 1834. Seven children have been born of this union, viz.: John P., born Apr. 14, 1855; Fred H., Oct. 9, 1858; Conrad, June 11, 1863; Louie, Nov. 19, 1866; Anna, Sept. 13, 1872; William, Oct. 24, 1874. and George, May 14, 1878. Mr. Welzel is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics is a Democrat.

John P. Welzel was born in Clayton County, near Garnavillo, on Apr. 14, 1855. When he was about six years old his father removed with his family to Grand Meadow Township. John P. was here reared and educated. He was married on Mar. 19, 1878, to Emma Shultz, who was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 5, 1855. They have one child—Charles G., born Dec. 3, 1878. Mr. Welzel is known as one of the substantial farmers of Clayton County. He owns a finely cultivated farm of eighty acres on section 34, this township. He is a member of the Lutheran church.



CHAPTER XXX.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.

This township, 93 north, range 6 west, is the middle one of the western tier of townships of Clayton County. It is a full-sized township, well-watered, and contains good soil, but the surface of the country is hilly. The Volga flows through the southwestern corner of the township, and the Turkey touches the northeastern corner, while Pine Creek, Wolf Creek and other small streams drain the country. The township was one of the last in the county to be settled up. Its population is about 850.

Of the early settlers, Messrs. Mullenix, Holbrook, Robbins, Moats, Pool, Dart and Harlow Barnum came in 1852; Levi Doty, Frederick Orr, Hugh McKeller and Mike Callaghan came in 1853.

The first birth in the township was John Robbins, a son of Francis Robbins. The first marriage was that of Frederic Orr to Ellen Callaghan, in 1855. The first death was that of a child of John Pool, in 1854.

The first election was held at Francis Robbins' house, in the spring of 1854, soon after the organization of the township. John Pool and David Moats were chosen Justices of the Peace; Francis Robbins and Abraham Pool were elected Township Trustees, and Levi Doty was elected Assessor.

The present officers are: Township Clerk, Thomas Donoland; Trustees, William West, Martin Klingman and Jerry Feany; Justices of the Peace, William West and Mathew Ewing; Assessor, James Foran; Constables, Thomas Boland and James McLaughlin.

The first school-house in the township was built on the Nolan farm, on section 15, now owned by Mrs. Doty; and one was built about the same time on section 8. These were both built in 1854. There are at present nine school-houses in the township, valued at \$3,150. There are no independent districts.

The first sermon was preached in the house of Francis Robbins, in the fall of 1853, by John Brown, of the United Brethren denomination, who came from Delaware County at the invitation of Mr.

Doty. He held meetings every two weeks for two years. After him came William Allbright, a Methodist Episcopal minister. Then came Rev. Mr. Gifford, of the Free-Will Baptist persuasion. He died in Pony Hollow, in the summer of 1880. There is no church in the township, but services are held in the school-house, district No. 3, section 8, alternately, by ministers of the United Brethren and Evangelic Congregation.

The Congregationalists hold meetings once every four weeks at the school-house, in district 9, section 29.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Edward Copeland, son of Joseph and Ann (Kinsley) Copeland, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, June 21, 1826. He was married to Margaret Hayes on April 25, 1850. She is a native of County Wexford, Ireland, and was a daughter of Edward and Katherine (Whitmore) Hayes. A few days after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Copeland embarked for America, and landed at Quebec, Canada. From there they went to Rutland County, Vt., where he followed the mason's trade and farming five years, then removed to McKeithsport, Pa. Four years later they came to Clayton, and settled on a farm on section 29, this township, where they yet reside. Mr. Copeland owns 147 acres in Clayton County, fifteen acres of timber in Fayette County, and ten acres in Volga City, on which there are two houses. He is one of the enterprising, energetic men of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Copeland have had five children—Joseph, who married Marion Probert; Edward, married Arvilla Robbins; John and Minerva are at home; Eliza A., died, aged four years. In politics Mr. Copeland is a Republican, and has held various offices of trust in his township, including that of School Director and Justice of the Peace.

Patrick Donlon was born in County Westmeath, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1830. He was a son of Thomas and Ellen (Keeffe) Donlon. He followed farming in his native country until October, 1847, when he came to America with his parents. They resided in New Jersey one year, then Patrick went to Worcester, Mass., and worked in the sewing machine shops, and in the iron and steel manufactory, where he made guns, etc., for the Government. He was married to Mary Cullmane, on June 16, 1852. She was born in County Waterford, Ireland, and was a daughter of Jeremiah and Ellen (Powers) Cullmane. Of eleven children born of their union, ten are living—Thomas, Malachia, Ellen, John, Will-

iam, Steven, Mary, Luke, Annastacia and Josie. Mary died in infancy. Mr. Donlon worked at the sewing machine business after his marriage, until April 16, 1864, when he came to Clayton County, and settled in Cox Creek Township. Two years later he settled on his present farm in Highland Township. He owns 465 acres on sections 12 and 13, all under cultivation, except thirty acres of timber. He is one of Clayton County's most prominent and wealthy farmers.

William Frost, a native of Northamptonshire, England, was born on Jan. 1, 1816. His parents, Thomas and Hannah (Hitchcock) Frost, reared a family of six children, of whom William was the second son. He attended school until his eleventh year, when he came with his parents to America. They located in Lambertsville, N. J., where our subject attended school and learned the boot and shoe trade. In 1839 he came West and located in Fulton County, Ill. He was married on April 12, 1839, to Prudence B. Seward. She was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., and was a daughter of Anson and Finetta Seward, *nee* Cousins. Mr. Frost followed his trade after marriage until 1846, then engaged in farming. During this time he made boots and shoes for the first party who went to California from that county. In May, 1850, he came to Iowa, and settled on a farm in Fayette County; remained there until 1856, when he bought his present farm on section 30, Highland Township. It contains 126 acres of rich and fertile land, highly cultivated. Mr. and Mrs. Frost have had a family of ten children, five living--John, who married Marie McMullen; Sarah J., now Mrs. David Wenrick; Polly A., wife of Chas. Wattles; Dulcina, now Mrs. Henry Corbin, and Marion, who married Henrietta L. Hotchkiss. Mrs. Wm. Frost is a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. Frost is a Democrat in politics, and one of the popular men of the county.

Joseph Horiskey was born in New London, Conn., on Dec. 5, 1843. His parents were Neil and Catharine (Salmon) Horiskey, natives of Ireland, he of County Donegal and she of Queen's County. Joseph attended school in Connecticut until he was thirteen years old, when he removed to Iowa with his parents and settled on a farm in Highland Township. He was married to Elizabeth M. Watts in October, 1867. She was born in Yorkshire, England, and was a daughter of W. M. and Jemima (Trott) Watts. Six children have been born to them, viz.: John, Katy A., Maggie

E., Cornelius, Mary E. and Joseph Dennis. After his marriage Mr. Horiskey settled on the farm he now owns on sections 32 and 33, this township. He owns 270 acres, 160 under cultivation and abundantly stocked. He is one of Clayton County's early settlers and representative men. He was formerly a Democrat but now affiliates with the Greenback party. He has held the office of Road Supervisor.

James Kerr was born in the town of Drumnastade, County of Tyrone, May 12, 1820. His parents were Thomas and Maria (McCanna) Kerr. James worked on his father's farm and attended school until nineteen when he came alone to the United States, landed in New York City, and soon after became cook on board a sloop running between New York and Kingston, on the Hudson River. Two years after he shipped before the mast on a regular line of brigs running between New York City and Savannah, Ga., remained two years, then sailed from Toronto, Canada, to all points on Lakes; Ontario, Erie and Michigan. In 1848 he engaged in farming near Elgin, Ill., when he sailed from Chicago on Lake Michigan until fall of 1849, one season, when he returned to Elgin, Ill., and soon after married Elizabeth Binnie, March 5, 1850, at Big Foot Prairie, Wis. She was born in Airdrie, Landrichshire, Scotland, May 5, 1833; she was a daughter of Robert and Agnes (McClarín) Binnie; she came with her parents to America when sixteen. After Mr. and Mrs. Kerr were married he farmed in Kane County, Ill., until July, 1855, when they settled in Clayton County, Ia., and bought their present farm on section 17, Highland Township, where they have since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr have had fifteen children, fourteen living, viz.: Thomas, who married Ella Moats; Agnes, wife of William Young; Marie, wife of Geo. Fairweather; Robert, married Jennie Paddleford; James, clerking in Chicago; Hannah, residing in Chicago; John, Lydia, Anna, Urias, Eddie, Elizabeth, Henry and Jessie residing with their parents on the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr are members of the Presbyterian church at Dundee, Ill. In politics he is a Republican, and has been a supporter of this party since its organization. He owns a fine farm of 580 acres on sections 15, 17 and 18, Highland Township, all under cultivation except seventy acres timber; he grows grain and is an extensive stock-raiser. He is one of the old settlers and enterprising representative men of Clayton County, where he has been identified since July 12, 1855.

Thomas Kerr was born in Kane County, Ill., May 18, 1851. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Binney) Kerr. They came to Clayton County when he was but four years old, and located in Highland Township. Thomas was married on Dec. 10, 1879, to Ella Moats, who was born in Clayton County, Iowa, and was a daughter of David and Lydia A. (Clapper) Moats. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Kerr spent two weeks in Chicago, then settled upon their present farm. They have one child—Lulu, born Jan. 5, 1881. Mr. Kerr owns 100 acres of land, 85 under cultivation, and the remainder in timber. He is one of the enterprising and energetic men of Clayton County, and has been identified with it since his childhood. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant.

Martin Klingman is a native of Baden, Germany, born Feb. 24, 1835, and was a son of Martin and Roseana (Schumaker) Klingman. He attended school until his fourteenth year, then worked on a farm three years, when he came to the United States with his father, one brother and sister. They landed in New York, and from there went to Lake County, Ohio. Martin, Jr., learned the cabinet-maker's trade at Madison, Ohio, and in the spring of 1855 he came to Clayton County, where he followed his trade until 1867; since that time has engaged in farming. He enlisted in September, 1861, in the Engineer Regiment, Company I, Missouri Volunteers, and was discharged in January, 1863, on account of disability. He re-enlisted in 1864, in Company G, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was married on Dec. 25, 1873, to Laura Johnson, who was born near Christiana, Norway, and was a daughter of Charles and Maria Johnson, *nee* Benson. Four children have been born to them, viz.: Alice, Charley, Albert and Nora. Mr. Klingman owns a finely cultivated farm of 210 acres, on section 7, Highland Township, where he resides, and is engaged in raising grain and stock. He is one of Clayton County's early settlers and enterprising men. He is a Republican in politics.

William Lewis was born in the village of Drumalbin, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Feb. 17, 1822. His parents were Thomas and Margaret (Cleland) Lewis. He attended school until he was fifteen years old, when he engaged as clerk in a hardware store in Lenark. He followed that occupation two years, then learned the carpenter's trade. He was married to Agnes Sloan on Jan. 14, 1848. She was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and was a daughter of



S. H. Schoutte

David and Ellen (Johnston) Sloan. In May, 1849 Mr. and Mrs. Lewis came to America. They landed in New York, and from there went to Elgin, Kane County, Ill., where he followed the carpenter's trade until the spring of 1857, when he came to Iowa, and settled on a farm on section 19, Highland Township. He owns 160 acres in this township and ninety in Fayette County, all under fine cultivation except ten acres of timber. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have had twelve children, nine living—Thomas, who married Emma Doan; William C., an attorney at Elkader, married Effie J. Bachtell; James, engaged in the drug business in Canton, Dak. Ter.; John M., married Emma Luers, and is engaged in practicing medicine in Elkport; David, teaching school in this township; Hellen, Alfred, Margaret and Arthur. Mr. Lewis is one of the enterprising and energetic citizens of Clayton County, and has always been ready to assist in any movement to advance her interests. In politics he is independent:

Patrick Malary, one of Clayton County's prominent farmers, was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, in August, 1820, and was a son of John and Anna Malary, *nee* Rowley. He was reared and educated in the town of Ballakincline, and in 1847 came to the United States. He worked on a railroad in Orange, N. Y., eighteen months, then went to Kentucky. Five years later he went to Utica, N. Y., and in 1857 came to Clayton County, and entered his present farm. He then spent four years in Kentucky and Illinois and at the expiration of that time returned to his farm here, where he has resided since. He was married to Mary Welch in the spring of 1859. She is of Irish birth and was a daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Gleason) Welch. Two children have blessed this union, one living—John, who resides on the old homestead with his parents. Mr. Malary owns a fine farm of 265 acres in Highland, and eighty in Boardman Townships, making 345 acres in all, mostly under cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat, and is one of the popular men of the county.

David Moats, a native of Franklin County, Pa., was born Nov. 29, 1818. His parents, Simon and Tena (Fry) Moats, were also Pennsylvanians. He removed with his parents to Wayne County, O., when he was about nine years old, and was there educated and learned the carpenter and joiner's trade. On the 25th of September, 1843, he was married to Lydia A. Clapper, who was born in Stark County, O., July 21, 1825, and was a daughter of John and Katherine Clapper, *nee* Hesser. Their married life has been blessed

with fourteen children, twelve surviving—Ambrose P., who married Ada Helms; Mary J., wife of Oliver Turnbull; John S., married Sarah Goodwin; Austin R., married Minnie Moore; James C., an attorney, married Alta Dean; Margaret E., now Mrs. Clark Moore; Lyman, attending the Iowa Law School; Eliza E., wife of Thomas Kerr; Mary C., now Mrs. J. C. Miller; Hattie, Abraham and Charles. Mr. Moats followed his trade until May, 1851, when he bought his present farm in Highland Township. He owns 250 acres on sections 8 and 17, 185 under fine cultivation. He is a Republican in politics, and has done much for the advancement of the interests of Clayton County. He has been especially active in Sunday-school work, and helped to organize the first Sunday-school in the township. He is one of the oldest settlers now living in Highland Township.

Daniel Peterman, farmer, section 17, Highland Township, was born in Washington County, Pa., June 8, 1826. His parents were John and Rebecca (Eller) Peterman; they were members of the Free-Will Baptist church. Their family consisted of ten children, nine living. Daniel was the second son, and when some four years of age he moved with his parents to Ripley County, Ind. When fifteen he began to run on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and afterward worked in the lead mines, at Galena, Ill., and Pedler's Creek, Ill., and following the carpenter's trade, until his marriage to Miss Mary Sutton, Jan. 1, 1851. She was born in Ripley County, Ind. Her parents were Joseph and Rebecca (Oliver) Sutton. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1853 Mr. Peterman came to Clayton County, Ia., and entered a piece of land near Elkport, and in 1856 settled on his present farm in Highland Township. He and wife have had five sons and three daughters, viz.: Josephine, John W., Rebecca, Andrew M., Martha, Solomon, Mary J. and Henry. Their grandchild, Harmon B. Peterman, also resides with them. Mr. Peterman owns a fine farm of 280 acres, 200 under good cultivation. In politics he was formerly a Republican, but for the past two years has been a Greenback man. Mr. Peterman is one of the enterprising representative farmers and stock-raisers of Clayton County, where he has lived since the spring of 1856.

Thomas Pollock, farmer, section 8, Highland Township, was born in Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland, July 26, 1832. His parents were John and Mary (Howie) Pollock, who had a family of three children. Thomas lost his parents when very small, and

he went to live with his aunt at Eggleston, Scotland, where he attended school and followed gardening until eighteen years old. He then worked in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, until twenty-three, when he came alone to the United States, landing in New York. He farmed in Dundee Township, Kane County, Ill., one year, and in May, 1856, came to Clayton County, Iowa, where he has since remained. He was married to Miss Hellen Hood, in March, 1859. She was born in the parish Kingoldrum, Forfarshire, Scotland. Her parents were Thomas and Martha (McKee) Hood. Mrs. Pollock came to America in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock have had four children, two living, viz.: Miss Mary I. and William H. Pollock. Mr. Pollock owns 120 acres of land in section 8, Highland Township, where he and family reside. He grows grain and raises stock for the market. In politics he is a Republican. He is one of the enterprising and representative men and farmers of Clayton County, with which he has been identified since May, 1856.

Richard Probert (deceased) was born in Muerikirk, Scotland, May 12, 1824, and was a son of William and Jeannette (Jamison) Probert. He obtained a good education and learned the iron-working trade in his native country, and was there married, on June 16, 1848, to Mary Longmuir, a native of Scotland, and a daughter of Robert and Marion (Patterson) Longmuir. In 1850 he came to America, and in 1851 his wife came, she having been detained on account of the illness of one of her children. They went to Pittsburg, Penn., where Mr. Probert followed his trade of puddling steel and iron, and was the first to work the steam hammers. They came to Iowa and settled on a farm in what is now Fayette and Clayton Counties, where they remained four years, then returned to Pittsburg. He took charge of the iron works there, and made plates for iron-clad boats, under Government contract. He manufactured half of the plates for the first iron-clad gunboat used in the United States. In 1860 he returned to Clayton County, and engaged in farming and attending to his work in Pittsburg until his death, which occurred Jan. 10, 1864. He was an honored and esteemed citizen of Clayton County, and received and merited the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Probert had eight children, seven living—Marion, now Mrs. Joseph Copeland; William, married Sarah E. Hawthorn; Jeannette, married John Peterman; Mary J., Richard, James and Cecilia. Mrs. Probert owns a farm of 460 acres of finely cultivated land in Highland Township, and eighty in Fayette County.

Francis K. Robbins, son of Willard and Mary Robbins, *nee* Johnston, was born in Addison County, Vt., June 26, 1819. He was the first son and fourth child of ten children; all lived to be adults. He was educated in Vermont and Ohio. When he was fifteen years old came with his parents to Ohio. He was married on Nov. 8, 1842, to Christina Peters, who was born in Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of Christian and Susan (Moats) Peters. Of eleven children born of this union nine are living—Jerome, married Maria McKeller; Maloa, now Mrs. Gordon McCrae; John, married Hattie Klingman; Arvilla, now Mrs. Edward Copeland; Susan, wife of John Shaffer; Ida, wife of Edward Patterson; Amy, James and Nora. After his marriage Mr. Robbins moved to Wayne County, O., and engaged in farming there eight years, locating in Highland Township, Clayton County, in the spring of 1849. He owns 360 acres here, and eighty in Fayette County, 300 under good cultivation. Mr. Robbins was formerly a Whig, and now affiliates with the Republican party. He is one of the prominent and wealthy agriculturists of Clayton County.

William Sloan (deceased) was born in Lesmahago Parish, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Aug. 21, 1827. His parents were David and Hellen (Johnston) Sloan, who had a family of three children. He worked in the coal mines, and learned the machinist's trade in his native country, and when twenty years of age came to the United States. He went to Dundee, Ill., and engaged in farming there some five years, then returned to Scotland, and was there married on June 16, 1853, to Margaret F. Sloan, who was born in Carluke, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and was a daughter of Samuel and Christina Sloan, *nee* Adamson. Seven children were born of this union, viz.: Catherine, David, Hellen, Samuel, William, Robert and Christine. In April, 1855, Mr. and Mrs. Sloan came to New York, thence to Dundee, Ill., where he followed farming one year, then came to Clayton County, Ia., and settled on the farm in Highland Township, where he died May 1, 1880, and where his family still reside. Mr. Sloan was one of the early settlers of this county, and had always been prominent in any enterprise tending to the improvement of her interests. Mrs. Sloan owns eighty-eight acres on section 19, Highland Township, and 120 in Fayette County, 160 finely cultivated.

William West is a native of Northampton, England, born Nov. 13, 1831. He was a son of William and Charlotte (Smith) West, who had a family of nine children, of whom William was the fifth

child. He worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old, when he came alone to the United States, and came direct to Clayton County, Iowa, where he had a brother living. He engaged in farming and other occupations until May, 1855, when he went to Minnesota; remained there two years, then returned to Iowa. In the spring of 1857 he went to Kansas, and worked at the blacksmith's trade there five months, then came back to Clayton County. In 1860 he spent ten months in Kansas, New Mexico and Pike's Peak, Col. When he returned to this county, he was married to Betsey Underwood, on Oct. 28, 1862. She is a native of England, and was a daughter of Absalom and Mary Underwood, *nee* Wells. Their matrimonial life has been blessed with ten children—William E., John G., Thomas U., Mary A., Nellie M., Lotta E., Richard, Francis A., Anna M. and Richard, who died in infancy. Mr. West owns 160 acres of land, 120 under fine cultivation and abundantly stocked. In politics he is a Greenbacker.

William Wingate, son of William and Jane (Ralph) Wingate, was born in County Kent, England, Oct. 2, 1826. William, Jr., worked with his father on a farm until his marriage to Louisa A. Packman, which occurred in May, 1853. She was born in County Kent, England, and was a daughter of Robert and Jane (Wallace) Packman. After his marriage Mr. Wingate worked in the steam-engine manufactory in Woolwich, England, until the fall of 1858, when he came to the United States, landed in New York City, and thence to La Salle, Ill. He followed farming in that vicinity one year, when he came to Clayton County, and settled in Highland Township, where he has since resided. He owns a farm of 190 acres, 120 under a fine state of cultivation and abundantly stocked. In politics he is a Republican. He is one of the enterprising farmers of the county.

Charles Yearous was born in Baden, Germany, on Jan. 28, 1832. His parents were Frederick and Julia A. (Deischer) Yearous. His mother died April 1, 1832, leaving five children, and his father was again married, to Mary E. CIPHERD, by whom he had eight children. When Charles was three years old his parents emigrated to the United States. They resided on a farm in Holmes County, Ohio, one year, then went to Cleveland, thence to Knox County. On April 11, 1851, our subject was married to Catherine Peters, who was born in Ashland County, Ohio, and was a daughter of Christian and Susan (Moats) Peters. Mr. Yearous farmed in Ohio until

1854, when he came to Clayton County, and settled on a farm in Highland Township. He now owns 355 acres of land, 260 under good cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Yearous have had ten children, nine living—Aaron, who married Lizzie Shipherd; Jacob, married Rebecca Doty; Jerome, married Laura Schrick; Martha J., now Mrs. Frank Kimpson; Christian A., Charles M., Frederick, John W. and Andrew. Mr. Yearous has ever made Clayton County's interests his own, and has been active in every enterprise that tended to her advancement and improvement.



CHAPTER XXXI.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson Township is nearly identical with congressional township 92 north, range 3 west, but it also includes parts of township 93 north, ranges 2 and 3 west. It includes in all forty-two whole sections and nine fractional ones. It is bounded on the north by Garnavillo and Clayton Townships, on the east by the Mississippi, on the south by Millville and Mallory Townships, on the west by Garnavillo and Volga Townships. It contains a much rough country, and at the same its soil is much of it under high cultivation. The population of the township is 1,977, mostly German, 1,076 of whom are in the town of Guttenberg.

The township of Jefferson was laid out by order of the county commissioners in 1847, and was then township number 6. It was not until 1847 that the county was divided into townships, and it was only done then in order that the county might become entitled to its share of the school fund. Jefferson is therefore one of the oldest townships of Clayton County.

EARLY RECORD.

The first record in the township minute book is dated April 21, 1848, the records previous to that date being lost. The Trustees in that year were Christian Weiss, F. William Helmich and Diedrich Stahl; Clerk, E. B. Cornish. The first order in the record is one dividing the township into five road districts. The following year E. H. Hiatt was elected Clerk, and we find from the record of April 12, 1850, that he was allowed the sum of \$10.00 for stationery and a year's services as Clerk. The board was evidently disposed to economize this year, for Mr. Cornish had been allowed \$12.00 the previous year. Henry Huntzman, Road Supervisor, was allowed \$3.00 over and above his road tax.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

Hiatt was succeeded as Clerk by E. B. Cornish again. He served one year and in the spring of 1852 Ebenezer Wood was elected to

the office. He served three years and was followed by A. Delger. In 1856 J. B. Lahr was elected, but he moved away, and the board appointed in his place Charles Blumenstengel. He served until April 13, 1859, when he resigned and was followed by Hermann Ihm. In 1860 Stephen Holstein was elected to the office, and served four years. Then the office was held by Henry Kellner two years. In 1866 he was succeeded by Adolph Papin afterward editor of the *Herald*, at Elkader. He resigned the following spring, and was succeeded by Louis Reiss. In February, 1868, he was followed by Hermann Ihm, who assumed his duties on the 15th, and kept the office till 1874. In that year James Schroeder, the present incumbent, was elected. He has held the office continuously ever since. The present Trustees are J. Henry Kann, Gustav Dittner and B. Merz.

SCHOOLS.

There are eight school sub-districts in Jefferson Township, and the independent district of Guttenberg. There is one school-house in each of these sub-districts, and two in No. 8. The total valuation of the school-houses is about \$4,000. There are now employed two male teachers, at salaries of \$30 and \$35, and seven female teachers, at an average salary of \$33. The number of children of school age is 500, of whom 201 attend the public schools. This small percentage of attendance is due to the existence of the Catholic and Lutheran schools.

The officers of the first Board of Directors of the school district, elected in May, 1858, were: Eliphalet Price, President; Jonathan Kauffman, Vice-President; James Schroeder, Secretary; Ebenezer Wood, Treasurer. The Directors were: No. 1, John Andregg; No. 2, M. Esser; No. 3, F. Hineck; No. 4, Joseph Wehrcamp; No. 5, C. P. Goodrich; No. 6, H. H. Smith; No. 7, William Overbeck; No. 8, Conrad Mueller. The present board consists of the following Directors: No. 1, August Thoman; No. 2, Frank Kipper; No. 3, Hermann Walke; No. 4, C. Lindekuegel; No. 5, Henry Schorg; No. 6, Fred Kann; No. 7, Fred Krieger; No. 8, Henry Gruenwaldt (President.)

The German language is taught in all the schools of the township.

MILLS.

There are three mills in the township, including Guttenberg. The oldest of these is "Pelzer's Mill," located on Miner's Creek,

a short distance below Guttenberg. It was built in 1849, by Pelzer Bros., who operated the mill for about twelve years. B. H. Pelzer then sold his interest to his brother, G. H. Pelzer. The following year the mill again changed hands, and B. H. Pelzer became sole proprietor. The present proprietors are: Pelzer & Floder. The building is twenty-six by forty-six feet, three stories high, and has two run of stone. It is located on Miner's Creek, within the village limits. This mill is one of the oldest in Clayton County. The Pelzer Brothers came to this country from Germany in 1840, and came from Cincinnati, O., to Clayton County in the spring of 1849.

The Guttenberg Flouring Mill of Fleck, Bliedung & Company was built in 1854, by Fleck Brothers. It was originally forty by sixty feet, in size, and contained four run of stone. It had a capacity of 200 barrels per day of twenty-four hours. In 1863 an addition was built, to be used as a store-house. This addition is sixty by sixty, and, like the original building, is built of limestone. The capacity of this store-room is 35,000 bushels. The firm do entirely merchant work, exchanging flour for grain. They make about 4,000 barrels per annum. The mill is run by steam-power, the capacity of the engine being eighty horse-power.

The Model Mill was built in 1867, by G. F. Wiest, the present owner. It is on section 36, on Buck Creek, which affords the power by which the mill is operated. The building is frame with a stone basement. The capacity is eighty bushels per twenty-four hours.

GUTTENBERG.

This village was so named in honor of Gutenberg, the inventor of the art of printing. The originally proper spelling of the name of the village was, like that of the printer, with one "t," but custom gives it two, and it is now legally spelled with two "t's."

The first settlement made on the site of Guttenberg was very early in the history of the county, and the place was called Prairie la Porte. Prairie la Porte was laid off on the northeast fractional quarter of section 17, township 92 north, range 2 west, by C. L. Edson, surveyor, on land purchased by the County of Clayton, and the survey was entered for record Dec. 4, 1839. Prairie la Porte was the first county seat of Clayton, and Guttenberg afterward was for a short time the capital of the county. A full account of the county seat contest is given in a special chapter of this work.

Guttenberg proper did not at first include the village of Prairie la Porte. The Western Settlement Society, of Cincinnati, purchased about 300 acres north of Prairie la Porte, and 160 acres south of it. This land was purchased from the Government, the northern portion through Owen and McClellan, and the southern tract through Christian Weis and John Carr. After the county seat was removed to Jacksonville (now Garnavillo), the county sold the 40 acres of land embraced in Prairie la Porte to the society. Guttenberg was thus situated on a tract of land three miles long, on parts of sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18 and 20. It was surveyed in June, 1847, by John M. Gay, County Surveyor. The whole village is on a very level tract, on the Mississippi "bottoms," and the high bluffs rise abruptly just west of the village. Five roads lead from the village to the country back of it.

It was originally the intention of the Western Settlement Society to make Guttenberg purely a German town, and while this was at first the case, several Americans and settlers of other nationalities have since come in. It used to be related in jest that there was "but one American in Guttenberg, *and he was an Irishman!*" This exception was no other than William Sullivan, who is still an honored citizen and merchant of the village.

FIRST THINGS.

The first settlers of Guttenberg proper were five families, sent out by the society, who arrived March 8, 1845. The heads of these five families were: B. H. Overbeck, John Ehrhard, Henry Telgemeier, Charles Nieman, and Chas. Krepahne. Of these Mr. Overbeck and wife, Mr. Ehrhard and wife, and the wife of Mr. Telgemeier now living, all in Guttenberg, and the others are now dead.

The first buildings were the two in Prairie la Porte, small frame buildings, of which one was used as a court-house and the other as a jury room. This last rested on long sills, which extended at each side of the building for some distance, and, when convenience required that the house be moved, as it did occasionally, all that was necessary was to attach ox teams and draw it wherever desired. At the time the first settlers came to Guttenberg there was one other building in Prairie la Porte, used as a dwelling and store, and this relic of early times is still standing. Messrs. Overbeck and Telgemeier built the first house in Guttenberg proper,

and the families of both these men occupied this house for several years.

The first store in the village was opened by a Mr. Mueller, of Cincinnati. The first blacksmith was Mr. Campbell. The first wagon-maker was Henry Schutte. The first shoemaker was H. Hundeman.

The first hotel was built by one Gilmore, and was called the City Hotel. There are now two hotels—the Central and the Jefferson—and several boarding houses, where the traveling public are accommodated.

GROWTH.

Considerable improvement was made in Guttenberg during the first few years after it was surveyed, but after that, for a while, the growth was very slow, partly on account of the financial troubles, in which our nation was then involved. At the time Guttenberg was incorporated, in 1851, the population did not exceed 250 or 300. The principal object in having the village incorporated was to enable the authorities to impose a tax on real estate, and thus make the large number of non-resident property holders bear their proportion of the expenses in the necessary improvement of the place.

Since the incorporation, the progress of Guttenberg has been steady. To show its growth previous to 1865, the following statement is given of the number of business houses in that place in that year: Groceries, two; clothing, two; hardware, two; drugs, two; millinery and fancy goods, three; blacksmith shops, four; harness shops, three; wagon and carriage shops, two; gun shop, one; furniture, three; hotels, four; breweries, five; warehouses, several; flouring-mills, two; saw-mill, one, and the usual number of mechanical shops.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The charter incorporating Guttenberg was given Feb. 5, 1851. The officers provided for were: mayor, recorder, marshal, assessor, treasurer and five councilmen. The first Mayor was Christian Weis; the Recorder was Willis Drummond; Marshal, B. Cornish; Assessor, Nelson Goodenough; Trustees—B. H. Overbeck, Henry Huntman, B. Border, John Dubbels and William Sullivan. The first regular election of officers was held April 12, 1851. The officers elected each year from that time till now are as follows:

1851.—Mayor, C. Wise; Recorder, Willis Drummond; Trustees, H. Overbeck, H. Huntman, J. Dubbels, Wm. Sullivan and B. Border.

1852.—Mayor, Loftus Gray; Recorder, E. H. Hiett; Council, same.

1853.—Mayor, John P. Kriebs; Recorder, E. H. Hiett; Council, same.

1854.—Mayor, B. H. Overbeck; Recorder, Maurice Fleck and J. Nicklaus; Trustees, Jacob Horsch, H. Huntman, Fred Bosecker, John Schmees, Moses Crawford; Marshal, John Walter.

1855.—Mayor, Jacob Horsch; Recorder, D. P. Grinter; Trustees, Fred Schneider, Charles Nieman, G. H. Pelzer, Wm. Sullivan, Henry Schutte; Marshal, J. Walter.

1856.—Mayor, Moses Crawford; Recorder, D. P. Grinter, Trustees, B. H. Floder, Charles Nieman, H. Thaman, J. B. Lahr, Wm. Sullivan; Marshal, J. Walter.

1857.—Mayor, G. F. Wiest; Recorder, D. P. Grinter; Trustees, J. B. Lahr, Jacob Nicklaus, Conrad Scherling, Louis Wehrner, Charles Nieman; Assessor, J. B. Kriebs; Marshal, John McBride; Treasurer, George Falkenhainer.

1858.—Mayor, G. F. Wiest; Recorder, D. P. Grinter; Trustees, Louis Wehrner, C. Nieman, H. Eckert, B. H. Floder, B. H. Pelzer; Marshal, Stephen Holstein; Treasurer, George Falkenhainer; Assessor, Jacob Nicklaus.

1859.—Mayor, A. Hotinger; Recorder, D. P. Grinter; Trustees, Charles Nieman, H. Eveslage, B. H. Floder, H. Eckert, Wm. Sullivan; Marshal, Stephen Holstein; Treasurer, George Falkenhainer; Assessor, C. Falkenhainer.

1860.—Mayor, D. H. Eveslage; Recorder, C. F. Lanprecht; Trustees, B. H. Floder, C. Nieman, A. Kratzer, A. Goetz, C. H. Eckert; Marshal, Stephen Holstein; Treasurer, George Falkenhainer; Assessor, Clemens Schwaller.

1861.—Mayor, A. Hotinger; Recorder, C. F. Lanprecht; Trustees, A. Goetz, B. H. Floeder, H. Gratzner, Henry Hunterman, Conrad Schesling; Marshal, Stephen Holstein; Treasurer, George Falkenhainer; Assessor, Charles Alers.

1862.—Mayor, B. H. Pelzer; Recorder, C. F. Class; Trustees, H. Eckert, Hermann Brusshoff, L. Heine, F. Luneman, A. Goetz; Marshal, Stephen Holstein; Treasurer, George Falkenhainer; Assessor, George A. Poetz.

1863.—Mayor, B. H. Pelzer; Recorder, A. Papin; Trustees, George Daum, John Reinhart, Conrad Scherling, Henry Eckert, A. Wimmer; Marshal, Stephen Holstein; Treasurer, George Falkenhainer; Assessor, Clemens Schwaller.

1864.—Mayor, B. H. Pelzer; Recorder, Adolph Papin; Trustees, J. P. Tiecke, John Reinhart, Conrad Sherling, L. Heine, A. Gratzner; Marshal, Stephen Holstein; Treasurer, John Friedlein; Assessor, Clemens Schwaller.

1865.—Mayor, L. Heine; Recorder, A. Papin; Trustees, A. Gratzner, J. P. Tiecke, H. Huntzman, John Rinehart, Wm. Redwich; Marshal, Gustav Bentel; Treasurer, John Friedlein; Assessor, Clemens Schwaller.

1866.—Mayor, B. H. Pelzer; Recorder, H. Kellner; Trustees, John Rinehart, Fred Luneman, Charles Troester, Louis Reiss, H. Ihm, Philip Schneider; Marshal, J. Bentle; Treasurer, L. Heine; Assessor, Clemens Schwaller.

1867.—Mayor, B. H. Pelzer; Recorder, Louis Reiss; Trustees, L. Heine, John Luther, Henry Hunterman, F. Luneman, C. H. Eckert; Marshal, Gustav Bentel; Treasurer, Charles Falkenhainer; Assessor, Charles Floete.

1868.—Mayor, B. H. Pelzer; Recorder, Philip Redeman; Trustees, John Luther, August Saffelder, Clemens Kappen, H. Prior, John Pohlman; Marshal, Herman Fraser; Treasurer, Charles Falkenhainer; Assessor, H. Hunterman.

1869.—Mayor, Herman Ihm; Recorder, P. Redeman; Trustees, Henry Eckert, William Sullivan, Frank Luneman, B. H. Pelzer, J. B. Tiecke; Marshal, H. H. Fraser; Treasurer, Charles Falkenhainer; Assessor, Charles Floete.

1870.—Mayor, Charles Floete; Recorder, Jacob Luther; Trustees, A. Saffelder, G. F. Wiest, John Luther, Wm. Goetz, Emil Block; Marshal, H. H. Fraser; Treasurer, A. Goetz; Assessor, Clemens Schwaller.

1871.—Mayor, Charles Floete; Recorder, Jacob Luther; Trustees, John Luther, Wm. Goetz, Joseph Hune, G. F. Wiest, August Saffelder; Marshal, H. H. Fraser; Treasurer, C. Kappan; Assessor, G. H. Jacobs.

1872.—Mayor, Charles Floete; Recorder, Jacob Luther; Trustees, G. F. Wiest, August Saffelder, Joseph Hune, Wm. Goetz, J. B. Tiecke; Marshal, H. H. Fraser; Treasurer, Henry Niemeyer; Assessor, G. H. Jacobs.

1873.—Mayor, Charles Floete; Recorder, G. F. Wiest; Trus-

tees, J. B. Tiecke, John Luther, G. H. Rosen, August Saffelder, Clemens Kappen; Marshal, John Troester; Treasurer, Philip Schneider; Assessor, George Poetz.

1874.—Mayor, Charles Floete; Recorder, G. F. Wiest; Trustees, John Luther, August Saffelder, G. H. Rosen; J. B. Tiecke, Clemens Kappen; Marshal, John Troester; Treasurer, Philip Schneider; Assessor, George Poetz.

1875.—Mayor, Charles Floete; Recorder, G. F. Wiest; Trustees, J. B. Tiecke, August Saffelder, G. H. Rosen, John Luther, Clemens Kappan; Marshal, John Troester; Treasurer, Philip Schneider; Assessor, George Poetz.

1876.—Mayor, Conrad Scherling; Recorder, Joseph Hune; Trustees, B. Merz, Lucas Schutte, Henry Lake, Andrew Eberhardt, F. Bosecker; Marshal, John Troester; Treasurer, Charles Falkenhainer; Assessor, Henry Jacobs.

1877.—Mayor, Conrad Scherling; Recorder, Joseph Hune; Trustees, B. Merz, Andrew Eberhardt, Lucas Schutte, Fred Bosecker, Jacob Falkenhainer; Marshal, Emil Block; Treasurer, C. Falkenhainer; Assessor, G. H. Jacobs.

1878.—Mayor, Conrad Scherling; Recorder, Frank Heidman; Trustees, B. Merz, John Luther, Edward Goetz, Joseph Zimmerman, William Sullivan; Marshal, Emil Block; Treasurer, Herman Ihm; Assessor, John Troester.

1879.—Mayor, Henry Eckert; Recorder, John Ran; Trustees, August Saffelder, G. F. Wiest, J. P. Tiecke, Clemens Kappen, Charles Falkenhainer; Marshal, John Dubbels; Treasurer, Herman Ihm; Assessor, John Troester.

1880.—Mayor, Henry Eckert; Recorder, Adolph Class; Trustees, G. F. Wiest; Clemens Kappen, August Saffelder, August Jungk, Henry Kampmeyer; Marshal, John Dubbels; Treasurer, Alexander Sullivan; Assessor, John Troester.

1881.—Mayor, John Wolter; Recorder, Adolph Class; Trustees, B. H. Kuhl, Charles Junker, B. H. Pelzer, Andreas Pink, John Gender; Marshal, Herman Schultz; Treasurer, Alexander Sullivan; Assessor, Emil Block.

1882.—Mayor, G. H. Niemeyer; Recorder, Adolph Class; Trustees, B. H. Pelzer, Andreas Pink, John Ruthop, Clemens Kappen, Fred Ruscaup; Marshal, Herman Schultz; Treasurer, Joseph Hune; Assessor, Emil Block.

SCHOOLS.

Guttenberg was made an independent school district early in 1858, and the board met for the first time May 27. The Secretary of the first board was D. H. Eveslage. The school-house had been built at that time a number of years, and the same building was used until 1880, when the present fine structure was erected, at a cost of \$8,110. There were other extra expenses which made the total bill about \$9,000. The bell, costing about \$200, was furnished by the town. It is a fine bell, of good tone, weighing 647 pounds. The town clock in the tower of the school-house was put up at a cost of \$350, which was paid for by private subscription. It is a very fine clock, and keeps very accurate time. The Board of Directors when this school-house was erected consisted of Herman Ihm (President), John Luther, William Goetz, Henry Eckert, Jacob Falkenhainer and James Schroeder. The Secretary was John Troester, and the Treasurer was August Saffelder. There was much opposition to the building of this school-house, but the vote of bonds for \$5,000 was made by seventy-four majority. There was also a difference of opinion as to the location of the building, but it was settled by a vote of five to one of the board to erect it on its present site near the river. The building contains two stories, and a tower. In the first story are four rooms, all in use as school-rooms. In the second story are three rooms, one of them a large double room, which will comfortably seat 150 persons. These rooms are unoccupied at present. The Principal of the school is G. H. Smart, who has been here nine years. He was preceded by his father, H. G. Smart. The other teachers at present are: J. H. Zimmerman (teacher of German), Anna Anderson and Matilda L. Krakow.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice of Guttenberg was established in a very early day, the exact date not being known. It was named as a money-order office July 1, 1869, and the first order was issued July 14. It was made an international money-order office April 1, 1880, and the first order was issued the same day. The first domestic order paid was presented Sept. 1, 1869. During the year ending March 31, 1882, 1,352 domestic money-orders were issued. The Postmaster is James Schroeder.

CHURCHES.

There are two churches in Guttenberg, belonging to the Catholic and the Lutheran denominations. The Lutheran church was organized in 1842. The pastors since then have been: Revs. Miller, Serling, Huschman, Beckman, Thuener and Besel. The present Deacons of the church are: Messrs. Gevder, Gruenwald and Bierbaum. The membership is 250. The Sunday-school was organized in 1876.

PROFESSIONS.

There are no regularly admitted lawyers residing in Guttenberg. The profession of medicine is represented by Dr. Wm. Hoffbaner, who came in 1854; Dr. W. L. Duffin, who came in 1874, and Dr. Charles Duffin, who came in the spring of 1882 from Garnavillo. The two last named are in partnership.

SOCIETIES.

The Guttenberg Turn-Verein was organized April 28, 1856. The charter members were G. F. Wiest, Jacob Nicklaus, L. Bruckman, Eloez Bartal, Henrich Krippahne, Gust. Ed. Class, Michael Klein, P. Lalep, W. Christinson, P. H. Frese, J. B. Lahr, Hermann Ihm, C. Pregnetz, A. Hothinger, B. Aulwes, Gust Bentel, Edward Bentel, Fried. Aulwes, Matt. Weiner, Franzis Rodmann, D. E. Meyer, Chas. H. Falkenhainer. The society first met in the house of Mr. Uhl, then in various private houses. Mr. Nicklaus gave two lots for the gymnasium, and the society immediately bought and put up apparatus. During the first year the membership averaged about thirty. The organization was maintained for several years with fair success, but during the war eight or ten members enlisted in the army, and the society disbanded for awhile. Soon after the war the Turn-Verein was reorganized, holding its first meeting Jan. 3. At this time twenty members were received. Officers were elected as follows: First Sprecher, J. H. Jacobs; Second Sprecher, Albert Werner; First Schriftwart, Adolph Class; Second Schriftwart, Hermann Fraser; Kassenwart, William Goetz; Vorsitzer, John Luther, First Turnwart, Peter Walter; Second Turnwart, Jacob Luther. The society has been very prosperous ever since, it being in the best condition about 1878. The present membership is about thirty-five. The present officers are as follows: First Sprecher,

John Keller; Second Sprecher, John Soldan; First Schriftwart, Adolph Class; Second Schriftwart, Richard Werner; First Turnwart, Emil Horsch; Second Turnwart, John Eckert; Kassenwart, Hermann Ihm; Bibliothekar, Robert Horsch. The Turn-Verein meets regularly the first Wednesday in each month. They have a singing school every Monday evening, under J. Zimmerman. Tuesdays and Fridays they have *Turnschule*, for gymnastic exercises. Nov. 27, 1872, they bought their hall of Hummel & Brandt, for \$3,000, refitting it at a cost of \$1,000. The hall is very commodious, being about 54 x 54 in the main hall. Besides the main hall there is a large stage, with dressing-room, wardrobe, and a quantity of scenery. They have also a bar-room.

Prairie La Porte Lodge, No. 147, A. F. & A. M., was organized in 1859. The charter was received June 8, 1860. The first officers were as follows: C. P. Goodrich, W. M.; John McBude, S. W.; Jonathan Kauffman, J. W.; Willard Knight, Treasurer; J. H. Bowman, Secretary; John Sixby, S. D.; Fred. Eisfelder, J. D.; Charles Falkenhainer, Tyler. The present membership is twenty-three, and the present officers are: G. H. Smart, W. M.; P. S. Stranahan, S. W.; Joseph Gerich, J. W.; B. Merz, Treasurer; W. Goetz, Secretary. The lodge meets once a month, the Thursday on or before the full moon.

Guttenberg Lodge, No. 126, I. O. O. F., was organized June 20, 1859. The charter members were Adam Goetz, Henry Lake, Henry Huntman, Leonhard Heine, D. E. Meyer, W. Woodward and Henry Bultmann. Henry Lake was the first N. G.; Henry Huntman the first V. G.; Adam Goetz the first Treasurer, and Leonhard Heine the first Secretary. The lodge was organized in the house of John Friedlein. The lodge met in several different places for some time, and Aug. 16, 1875, they bought the old High-School building, lots 3 and 4, block 15, Prairie La Porte for \$525. This building was entirely refitted, at an expense of about \$200, and now makes a neat, commodious and comfortable hall for meeting. On the front of the building, above the door, are the letters "I. O. O. F." in large raised gilt letters on a blue background. The Masons, United Workmen and the I. O. O. F. Encampment also meet in this hall, paying rent to the Odd Fellows. Besides the seven charter members, 112 have since been initiated, and a number have joined by cards. The present membership is fifty-six. The lodge is prosperous financially and otherwise. The office of Noble Grand has been held by about twenty brothers, of

whom the following are living: Adam Goetz, H. Lake, L. Heine, C. Scherling, James Schroeder, P. H. Overbeck, P. Böder, John Rheinhardt, John Pohlman, A. Frey, C. Eckert, A. Zachman, A. Eberhardt, P. Moetz, H. Schultz, Joseph Gerich, E. Frey, H. Mueder. The present officers are: A. Class, N. G.; G. F. Wiest, V. G.; Joseph Gerich S.; C. H. Eckert Treasurer. The lodge meets every Saturday evening.

Germania Encampment, No. 105, I. O. O. F., was organized July 2, 1881, at Odd Fellows hall. The instituting officer was Charles G. Kretschmer, P. C. G. P., of Iowa. The charter members were seven in number, as follows. James Schroeder, B. H. Overbeck, B. Merz, Conrad Scherling, Joseph Gerig, Henry Schroeder and Henry Aulwes. The election of officers at this meeting resulted for James Schroeder, C. P.; B. H. Overbeck, H. P.; B. Merz, S. W.; Joseph Gerig, J. W.; C. Scherling, Scribe; Henry Schroeder, Treasurer. Six companions have been initiated since, and the present membership is thirteen. The Encampment meets in Odd Fellows hall the first and third Wednesday of each month. It is in good condition financially. The proceedings are carried on in German.

Jefferson Lodge, No. 129, A. O. U. W., was organized and incorporated Aug. 11, 1877, with thirty charter members, and the following officers. Jas. Schroeder, P. M. W.; George H. Smart, M. W.; William Goetz, Foreman; P. S. Stranahan, Overseer; L. E. Rice, Recorder; Julius F. Kenkel, Financier; B. Merz, Receiver; John Luther, Guide; Em. Frey, I. W.; A. Jungk, O. W.; James Schroeder, August Saffelder and Fred Cook, Trustees. The lodge meets every Monday evening at Odd Fellows hall. It is in a flourishing condition in every way.

The Guttenberg Social Mutual Aid Society was organized Aug. 1, 1853, with thirty-seven members. The first President was August Wimmer; Secretary, William Tiede; Treasurer, F. W. Greve. The object of the society was to aid the members in time of sickness. The organization was most active from 1858 to 1862, and now has a membership of about eighteen. The establishment of lodges of the old fraternities took many of the members out of this society, which in its day has paid out a great deal of money in sick benefits. The society gives three dollars per week to each member who is kept from his employment by illness. The officers are now as follows: President, Henry C. Eckert; Secretary, Clemenz Kappen; Treasurer, C. Scherling. The society meets the first Thursday in each month.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following is a complete Business Directory of Guttenberg: L. Baurick, saloon; Charles Bentel, livery; Mrs. Gustav Bentel, boarding-house; Fred. Bosecker, blacksmith and wagon-maker; John Dubbels, harness-maker; Andrew Eberhardt, agricultural implements; Andrew Eberhardt, insurance agent; Henry Eckert, blacksmith and wagon-maker; Sebastian Eckert, blacksmith and wagon-maker; Henry Eppens, Central Hotel; Henry Fahling, shoemaker; C. Falkenhainer, hardware; J. Falkenhainer, hardware; Fleck, Bliedung & Company, general store; Fleck, Bliedung & Company, flouring mill; Goetz, Adam & Sons, lumber and planing mill; Fred. Harberg, tailor; L. Henner, drugs; John H. Heitman, insurance agent; William Hochsfeld, saloon; Joseph Hune, general store; Hermann Ihm, general store; J. W. Johanson, cabinet-maker; August Jungk, brewery; Charles Junker, saloon; C. Kappen, cabinet-maker; Joseph Kirch, barber and saloon; Ignatius Kohler, brick-maker; Mrs. L. Kriebs, saloon; Henry Lake, saloon; William Lembcke, cabinet-maker; B. H. Lueck, lumber; John Luther, blacksmith and wagon-maker; Rudolph Minger, saloon; Henry Mueters, agricultural implements; G. H. Niemeyer & Company, tailors; Pelzer & Floeder, flouring mill; Fred. Pohlmann, saloon; N. Reiter, saloon; John Roth, brewery; John Ruthop, shoemaker; August Saffelder, barber and saloon; C. Scherling, harness-maker; James Schroeder, insurance agent; Henry Schroeder, shoemaker; Herman Schroeder, livery; Adam Seippel, tailor; William Sullivan & Son general store; John Troester, saloon; J. R. Vogel, drugs; M. Weiner, Jefferson Hotel; G. F. Wiest, general store; John Wolter, shoes and leather; Rudolph Wolter, brewery; Joseph Zimmerman, lumber and saw-mill.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John Andregg resides on section 32, Jefferson Township, on a finely cultivated farm of 210 acres. He was born in Switzerland in 1823, and came to the United States when twenty-two years of age, locating in Cincinnati, O., where he resided many years. In 1853 he removed to Guttenberg, Ia., remained there two years, then settled on his present farm, which he purchased of John B. Sargent. His wife, formerly Magdaline Meyer, was born in Switzerland. Eight children have blessed their union, five sons and three daughters.

Frederick Aulwas was born in Germany, in 1813, and emigrated to the United States in 1838. He obtained employment at rail-roading in Louisiana until the following spring when he went to Cincinnati, O., and resided there until March, 1845. He then came to Guttenberg, being one of the earliest settlers of this town. He located in the township of Jefferson, and in January, 1879, removed into the village. His wife, formerly Charlotte Seawing, was born in Germany. To them have been born six children—Charlotte, born in 1840; Louisa, in 1842; Henry, in 1847; John, in 1850; Louis, in 1853, and George in 1855.

Adam Braun is the owner and proprietor of the Guttenberg pop factory. He was born in Ohio in 1839, where he lived till June, 1856, when with his brother-in-law, Peter Mauer, he came to Clayton County, and settled in the town of Garnavillo. Mr. Mauer was for many years a merchant in Garnavillo; he died several years since. Mr. Braun was at first engaged in farming, but afterward engaged in mercantile business, in Garnavillo. He came to Guttenberg in August, 1881, and purchased the pop factory of F. Reskaup. Mr. Braun manufactures a superior article of ginger ale, strawberry, lemon and sarsaparilla pop. He manufactures about 2,500 boxes per year. His wife was Mary Neuhing, daughter of Wm. Neuhing. They have seven children—six daughters and one son.

John Devlin.—One of the best known among the citizens of Jefferson Township, and one not unknown throughout the county, is John Devlin, who was born in Londonderry, Ireland, Dec. 20, 1821. His father was Patrick Devlin, by trade a shoemaker, but who generally worked a small farm under the tenant-laws of that country. His mother's maiden name was Bridget Henry. John remained at home and worked on the farm until twenty years of age, when he left the paternal roof and went to Scotland and spent one year, when he emigrated to the United States, landing at Baltimore, July 9, 1842. He was without means, and began at once looking about for something to do, and traveled ninety miles in the country on foot before he could obtain work. For a short time he worked on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, then being constructed. He then obtained employment for a time in Mt. Savage, and from there went to Pittsburg, Penn., where he engaged to work on a steamboat. He followed the river until 1852. On the 3d day of July, 1844, he united in marriage with Margaret Monaghan, a native of Scotland, by whom he had seven children, four of whom

are now living—John, Mary Ann (now Mrs. Henry), Louis Francis and Willam. Henry James died at sixteen years of age; Charles C., at three years, and Frank, at nine months. Leaving his family in St. Louis, where he had located some years previous, Mr. Devlin, in 1852, went to California, where he spent two years, and from thence to Oregon, where he spent one year. Success attended his efforts for a time, but having the misfortune to be severely injured in the caving in of a mine in which he was at work, he was laid up for months and had to spend all his savings for medical assistance. Returning to St. Louis in 1855 as poor as he went out, he determined to locate in Jefferson Township, Clayton County, on a farm, which he entered in 1849. Success has crowned his efforts here, and he now owns 440 acres of well-improved land, on section 33. Mr. Devlin has been an active man in his township, and although surrounded by those of other nationalities, especially Germans, he enjoys the confidence of all. For eight years he filled the office of Justice of the Peace, but it was his endeavor to effect settlements of controversies, if possible, before bringing the case into court. He is now Notary Public, and has a great deal of business to do in making out and certifying deeds and other duties pertaining to the office. Mr. and Mrs. Devlin are both members of the Catholic church. Politically Mr. Devlin is a Democrat.

John Dubbels, harness-maker, Guttenberg, is the son of Henry Dubbels, who was born in Germany, and came to the United States when a young man; he lived for a time in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was married to Rosa Ribbe, a native of Germany. Henry Dubbels removed from Cincinnati to Burlington, Iowa, and thence to Guttenberg, where he followed the business of carpentering. He died in 1855. His wife now lives in Nebraska. John was born in Guttenberg, in 1850. He learned his trade with his step-father, Fred Schroeder. He established his business here in 1877. He married Anna Schulte. They have four children—Alma, Ida, Rosa and Amelia.

Andrew Eberhard, dealer in agricultural implements and farm machinery, Guttenberg, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1838. He came to the United States in 1852, with his father, Michael Eberhard, who settled in Volga Township, Clayton County, and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1881, at the advanced age of 84 years. His wife died in 1869. Andrew Eberhard located in Guttenberg, in his present business, in 1869. He has built up an enormous trade, his annual sales averaging \$65,000,

and in 1875 it reached \$90,000. He carries a full and complete line of goods, and has one of the best paying establishments of this kind in the county. He married Katherine Blankenein, a daughter of Henry Blankenein. They have five children, two sons and three daughters.

Henry Eckart, wagon-maker and blacksmith, Guttenberg, bought the business of Henry Haugre in 1857, the latter with William Redwich established the business in 1858. Mr. Eckart formerly did a large manufacturing business, especially from the years 1860 to 1875. His brother, Sebastian Eckart, was associated with him from 1864 to 1873. Henry Eckart was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1830. He came to the United States in December, 1853, and to Guttenberg, from Ohio, in 1856. He and his brother Sebastian are the only members of their family who immigrated to the United States. Mr. Eckart was married to Dorathy Beneke, born in Prussia. They have had eleven children, three sons and eight daughters; the sons and three daughters are living, viz.: Henry C., Ida, John P., Augusta, Hermann J., Clara. Mr. Eckart served three years in the Prussian army; when a soldier was located at Cologne, Germany.

Sebastian Eckart, wagon-maker and blacksmith, Guttenberg, was born in Prussia in 1839. He came to the United States in 1857. He worked for his brother, Henry Eckart, and others, till the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in the Seventeenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry and served for three years, two and a half months, and participated in thirty-four battles, in fact, in all the campaigns and battles in which his regiment was engaged, including Pea Ridge, siege of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Chattanooga, etc. Since the war he has been at work at his trade. His wife was born at Hazel Green, Wis. They have one son—Henry C.

Henry Eppens, proprietor of the "Central House," Guttenberg, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1840. He came to the United States in 1859, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in work at his trade, that of a boot and shoe maker. He came to Guttenberg in 1868, worked at his trade six and a half years, and leased the Central House in 1874, of which he has since been proprietor. Mr. Eppens keeps a good hotel, and is a popular landlord. His wife was formerly Maggie Stevens, of Ohio, but reared in Iowa. She is the daughter of Henry Stevens. Mr. and Mrs. Eppens have seven children, one son and six daughters.

Morris Fleck, of the firm of Fleck, Bluding & Co., Guttenberg, was born at Nordhausen, Germany, in 1821. He came to the United States in 1842 with his father's family, who located on a farm in Lewis County, Mo. His brother August had emigrated to the United States two years previous. In 1844 he went to St. Louis, and with his brother August engaged in business. They came here in May, 1850, and established a general mercantile business, which partnership continued until the death of his brother in 1876. They were in business together a period of thirty-two years. His brother was the elder, having been born in 1817. Neither of them ever married. Since the death of August, the firm is known as Fleck, Bluding & Co.

Adam Goetz.—Prominent among the business men of Guttenberg may fairly be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He was born in Hesse, Darmstadt, Germany, on Jan. 1, 1810. In 1836 he left his native country for America, reaching New York on June 11 of that year. He remained in that city until the fall of 1837, when he went to Cincinnati, O. He worked then at his trade, that of a cabinet-maker, and was also engaged in the confectionery business, and from 1845 to 1854 he kept a lumber yard. In October of the latter year he came to Guttenberg, where he engaged in the lumber business. Mr. Goetz married Sophia Welman, who was born in Germany, and emigrated to this country with her parents when a mere child. They settled in Cincinnati, O., in 1832. Mrs. Goetz died Sept. 18, 1879, leaving four children—William and Edward engaged, in the lumber business with their father; Charles, railroad agent at Canton, D. T., and George, a resident of Hawkeye, Ia., where he has charge of a lumber yard.

Calvin P. Goodrich was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1817, and resided there until twenty-one years of age, when he came West, locating in Quincy, Ill. Five years later he removed to Hazel Green, Wis., thence to Clayton County, in 1849. He purchased a farm on section 7, Jefferson Township, which consists of 200 acres of finely cultivated land, upon which he resides. He was engaged in mining a number of years. In 1873 he was appointed Justice of the Peace to fill the vacancy left by John P. Kriebs; was re-elected the following spring, and has held the office since that time. He was Assessor of the town of Jefferson a number of terms, and has served on the Board of Supervisors. He married Delia Pine, a native of New York State. To them have

been born five children—Julia, wife of John Luther; Emma, widow of M. Horsch; Anna E., now Mrs. Herman Schroeder; Frank, who resides on the homestead, and Laura, wife of Louis Schroeder.

Leonard Heine, druggist, Guttenberg, was born in Baden, Germany, and came to the United States in 1848. He lived in Pennsylvania till 1856, when he came to Guttenberg, and embarked in the drug business in partnership with Anthon Hottinger, which continued six years. Mr. Richard Vogel was afterward associated with him for four years; since then he has been alone in business. His wife, Margaret, *nee* Ciemann, was born in Baden. They have had seven children, five sons and one daughter living—William, Edward, George B., Henry, Otto and Sophia. Their oldest son Charles, died in April, 1854.

William Hoffbaner, M. D., one of the early settlers of Guttenberg, was born in Germany, in May, 1812. He was educated in his native land, graduating in medicine at the University of Berlin, in 1842. Dr. Hoffbaner was a member of the German Parliament of 1848 and 1849, and on that account was compelled to flee from his native land. He first went to Switzerland, but came to America in 1850. He went to St. Louis, where he lived till the following year, when he came to Guttenberg, and has practiced medicine here since. His wife, Julia Fleck, is a sister of August (deceased) and Morris Fleck. He has four children—August, Ida, Hannah and William. Dr. Hoffbaner has been a resident of Guttenberg for more than thirty years, and has been engaged in practice here longer than any other physician. He has been very successful as a practitioner, and ranks with the prominent and influential citizens of the county.

Hermann Ihm, general merchant, and one of the prominent citizens of Guttenberg, was born in Baden, Germany in 1831. He came to the United States in 1852, being the only one of his father's family who came at that time; his brother William came in 1867, but returned to Germany in 1869. Mr. Ihm was engaged as clerk at Belleville, Ill., for a time; thence to Detroit, Mich., and also spent one year in New Orleans. He came to Guttenberg from Ohio in the fall of 1854. He was for two years engaged in keeping the Cincinnati House, in partnership with M. Weimer. In 1856, with Mr. Weimer, he built his present store, which is a solid stone building, twenty-five by seventy feet. Mr. Weimer was engaged with him in business till 1874. Mr. Ihm is one of the fore-

most business men of Guttenberg. He built the grain elevator here in 1875 and 1876, which he owns, and is engaged in grain and stock buying. He has been Mayor of the village, and was Town Clerk for several terms. He has been connected with the School Board as President and Director for several years. His wife was born in Baden. They have four children—Albert, Emile, Henrietta and Carl.

G. H. Jacobs, attorney and notary public, Guttenberg, was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, in 1838. He came to this country, and to Clayton County, with his father's family, in 1854. His father settled in Volga Township, where he died in 1870. Mr. Jacobs is a lawyer by profession; he was Justice of the Peace for many years, being first elected when but twenty-one years of age. He has been notary public for fifteen years. His wife is also a native of Germany.

August Jungk, brewer, Guttenberg, has had much experience in the manufacture of beer. His brewery is built of stone, and contains all the necessary machinery and improvements for making the best beer. He was born in Germany, in 1835, and came to the United States in 1858. He lived in Dubuque for a time, and then went to St. Paul, Minn. He came to Guttenberg in October, 1875. His wife came to this country from Germany in 1854. They have four children—William, Charles, Annie and Henry.

William Kann, of the township Jefferson, is the son of Godfrey Kann, who emigrated from the valley of Rhine, in Prussia to the United States with his family, in 1847. Godfrey Kann was born in August, 1796. He is still living in the town of Jefferson, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. His children, all of whom were born in Germany, are—William, John H., John, Mary, Fred, Anne and Hobart. Hobart, his youngest son, was killed by a threshing machine, in 1859; his age was twenty years. William, the oldest son, was born in 1822. He came to this country with his parents, and settled where he now lives, in 1850. His wife was born in Germany; they have five children—Fred W., Joseph, Katherine, Anna E. and Hobert. Mr. Kann resides on section 11; his farm contains 440 acres. He is one of the most prominent and successful farmers of the township of Jefferson. His brothers are also successful farmers.

John H. Kann, son of Godfrey Kann, was born in Germany, Dec. 26, 1823; he came to the United States with his father in 1847. He entered as Government land eighty acres of his present

farm. Mr. Kann is an extensive and successful farmer. He has over 600 acres of land, over 400 of it constituting the farm upon which he lives. His wife was Annie U. S. Meyer, born in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Kann have four children—Annie U, Katherine, Godfrey H. and Annie. Mr. Kann resides on section 12.

Maria G. Kratzmeir was born on Jan. 7, 1827, in Hanover, Germany. In 1843 her parents emigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans on Nov. 15, and at St. Louis on Nov. 25, of that year. On Nov. 10, 1846, the subject of this memoir was united in marriage with Barnard Brockmann, a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States in 1842. In 1847 they removed to Dubuque, Ia., remained one year, then located in Guttenberg. Mr. Brockmann followed brick-making there ten years, then purchased a farm of eighty acres in Jefferson Township, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred on Jan. 12, 1864. Seven children blessed this union, viz.: Joseph, born April 26, 1849; Mary, Mar. 30, 1851; Margaret, Sept. 9, 1853; Katie, July 20, 1856; Frank, July 24, 1858; Matilda, Aug. 1, 1860, and August, Jan. 10, 1863. After the death of her husband our subject continued the management of the farm, and on July 5, 1868, married Frederick Kratzmeir, of German birth. He died on Nov. 22, 1869. Since his death Mrs. Kratzmeir has cultivated the farm, which is situated near the village of Guttenberg, and is one of the finest in this section. She is a member of the German Catholic church.

W. H. Meyer, dealer in sewing machines, Guttenberg was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1852. He emigrated to the United States in 1868, and came directly to Clayton County. He attended school at Garnavillo for about two years, then went to Dubuque, where he remained for a short time, and thence to Southern Illinois, where he worked on railroad for ten months. He then returned to Guttenberg, where he has been engaged in the sewing-machine business since 1873. He sells the Victor, the Home and the Howe machines; he retails about 125 machines per year.

William Nolte (deceased) was born in Saxony, Germany, on June 22, 1819. He was married in his native country in June, 1842, to Mary Kahlmeyer, and in 1845 they emigrated to America, locating in St. Louis, Mo. They resided there until the spring of 1853, when they came to Guttenberg, Ia. Mr. Nolte engaged in the mercantile business here for some time and afterward conducted the "Chicago House" for four years. He died on March

14, 1860, and in his death Clayton County lost one of her most respected citizens. To Mr. and Mrs. Nolte were born eleven children, three living—Elizabeth, now the wife of G. H. Jacobs; Henry W. and William. Henry W. was born in Guttenberg in 1855, and was married here to Emma Greener. William was also born here in 1857; he married Julia Zapf. The brothers learned their trades, the former that of a blacksmith, in 1872, the latter a wagon-maker, in 1876, with John Luther, in whose employ they have been since. Mrs. William Nolte, Sr., after the death of her husband, married Otto Meyer, now deceased. She resides at Guttenberg.

John Roth, proprietor of the Guttenberg brewery. This brewery was built in 1852 by Andrew Krutzer. It is of stone, 50 x 60 feet, and was bought of Mr. Krutzer by Mr. Roth, in 1872. John Roth was born in Germany, in 1853, and has been engaged in the brewery business for over twenty years. His father was Frank Roth, who settled in Jefferson Township, where he lived till his death, which occurred in 1880.

James Schroeder, Postmaster, Guttenberg, is a native of Luxemburg, Germany, born in 1832. He emigrated to the United States in 1852, and after spending a few months in the States of New York, Illinois and Minnesota, came to Clayton County in 1854. He resided one year in Guttenberg, then engaged in farming on section 14, Jefferson Township, where he still resides. He was appointed Postmaster, Jan. 3, 1874, and has held the office since. He also served as Justice of the Peace three years, Township Assessor seven years, and in 1862 was appointed Assistant Revenue Assessor, of the Third District, and served in that capacity five years. He was reared in the Republican school of politics and has ever been a strong adherent to the principles of that party. He has been thrice married; his present wife is a native of Scotland. He has one daughter by his first wife, one son by second wife, and eight children, five sons and three daughters, by his present wife.

Joseph A. Schrunk, farmer, P. O. Osterdock, was a son of Frederick and Josephine (Harmon) Schrunk, natives of Germany, who came to Clayton County in 1847, where the mother died in 1863. Joseph was born in Fayette County, Penn., March 29, 1844, and was educated in Clayton County, Ia. He has always followed farming, and now owns 500 acres of fineland on the Turkey River bottom, section 35, in Jefferson Township, which he has under fine cultivation. In 1865 he married Cecelia, daughter of Joseph

Shrank, a native of Germany, who came to the United States in 1856. By this marriage there are nine children, of whom Floyd, born in 1866; Josephine, in 1870; Hubert, in 1874; William, in 1876; Stella, in 1879; the baby, born in December, 1881, are living; Peter, Joseph, Hattie and Nettie are dead. The two last were buried in one grave. They died by scarlet fever. Mrs. Schrunck is a member of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Schrunck, in 1861, enlisted in the Ninth Iowa Regiment, Company G, Captain Washburne. He served three years, and was with General Siegel at Pea Ridge, General Grant at the siege of Vicksburg, General Sherman at Chattanooga, and several other severe engagements. He was in the engineer's corps, and while building a masked battery was injured in the right hand at Twin Mountains; and was also slightly wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge. He was honorably discharged at Eastport, Georgia.

E. L. Seibel, Guttenberg, is the son of D. Seibel, a native of Hesse, Germany, who was for many years engaged as clerk for the firm of Fleck Brothers. He has five children, E. L. was born in Guttenberg, in 1858. He is now engaged as bookkeeper for Mr. A. Eberhard.

George H. Smart, Principal of the graded school at Guttenberg, was born at Bellows Falls, Vt., in 1837. He was educated at the High School of Walpole, N. H., and in April, 1856, he came to Clayton County, accompanied by his father, Harrison G. Smart, who settled in the village of Garnavillo, and now resides in New Albion, Allamakee County, Ia. He is a mason by trade, but for many years engaged in school-teaching. He was Principal of the Guttenberg school for three years, ending in 1874, his son being his successor. George H. Smart married Frances Barnes, whose father, John Barnes, was one of the pioneers of Garnavillo Township. To them have been born three children—Hattie E., Harrison (deceased) and Elmer. Mr. Smart has been very successful as a teacher, being endowed with superior mental abilities, and the power of imparting knowledge to others.

William Sullivan, one of the early settlers and prominent men of Guttenberg, was born in St. Louis, Mo., about 1827, where he lived till twelve years of age. His father died at Louisville, Ky., when William was a child; his mother again married, and the family removed to Mineral Point, Wis., where they lived during the Black Hawk war; afterward removed to Dubuque, where his stepfather was engaged in mining and brick-making. The family after-

ward removed to Illinois. Mr. Sullivan left home when about fifteen years of age, and went to New Orleans as cook on a flat-boat. He followed the river till the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he enlisted and served during that war. He participated in the battle of Buena Vista, and other engagements. After the war closed he returned to Alton, Ill., where he married Catharine Henry, a native of Ireland. They came to Guttenberg in July, 1847. Mr. Sullivan is one of the most prominent business men of Guttenberg. He has been engaged in the mercantile business since first coming here. He owns one of the warehouses here, and has long been engaged in the grain trade. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan have three children, one son and two daughters, viz.: Mrs. Katie Jones, Melvina and Alexander, who is engaged with his father in business.

W. B. Tartt, station agent at Guttenberg, was born in Joe Daviess County, Ill., in 1857. He began learning telegraphy at New Albion, where he remained about three years; thence to Montevideo, where he was assistant agent for a time. He then went to Fillmore County, Minn., and was station agent at Harmony till April 1, 1881, when he went to Harper's Ferry, Iowa; he took charge of the station at Guttenberg, Feb. 24, 1882. He is both station and express agent at this place. His wife was formerly Mudgie See, of Minnesota.

Hermann Walke, farmer, section 15, township of Jefferson, is the son of Gehard Walke, who was born in Germany, April 14, 1807, came to the United States with his family, May 27, 1854, and has lived in this township since that time. His wife is deceased. Mary, an older daughter, with her husband, came earlier; she is now deceased. Mr. Gehard Walke has four children—John, Caroline, Hermann and Katie. Hermann was born in Germany in 1840, came here with his father, and has always lived in this township. He married Margaret Bierman Schroeder. They have five children—Hermann, Katie, Mena, John and Louis. His farm contains 265 acres of finely cultivated land.

Mathias Weiner, proprietor of the "Jefferson House," Guttenberg, is a native of Baden, Germany, born in 1826. He was a soldier from 1842 till 1849, and was engaged in a number of battles; he was taken prisoner, and was for a time confined in the same prison with Carl Schurz, but succeeded in making his escape and getting to this country. On coming to the United States he located at Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there came to Guttenberg, in

1854. He was for some time engaged with Mr. Hermann Ihm in keeping hotel, the "Cincinnati House." He afterward engaged in a general merchandise business with Mr. Ihm. These gentlemen were associated in business for about twenty years. After dissolving partnership, Mr. Weiner became connected with the wholesale grocery house of W. J. Quan & Co., of Chicago. Mr. Weiner has been married twice; his first wife was Barbara Buchleit, who died in 1861; his present wife is Louisa Renner. He had seven children by the first wife, three of whom are living, and had ten children by the second wife, five of whom are living.

G. F. Wiest, one of the prominent business men of Guttenberg, is engaged in general merchandising, also in buying grain, etc. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1825. He came to the United States in 1848, and lived in Cincinnati O., until 1854, when he came to Guttenberg. He was engaged in the hardware business until about 1860, when he sold his stock and embarked in a general mercantile trade. He has bought grain since 1857. His wife was Miss P. Class. Adolph Class, a brother-in-law of Mr. Weist, is a native of Prussia, born in 1846. He came to the United States in April, 1861, and has been engaged as clerk for Mr. Weist since that time. He married Louise Luther, a sister of John Luther.

John Wolter, boot, shoe and leather dealer, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1831, and emigrated to the United States in 1845. He resided in New Orleans, La., about six months, and was then employed on steamers plying on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. He spent a short time at Southport, Ill., and in 1847 came to Clayton County, locating upon a farm in Jefferson Township, which he cultivated three years, and in 1851 settled in the town of Guttenberg, embarking in his present business, and has been very successful. Mr. Wolter's wife died in 1879. She was a native of Prussia, and left four sons, viz.: John W., Henry P., Bennie and Frank. Mr. Wolter's brother Frank settled in Jefferson Township in 1854, and is still residing here.

Joseph Zimmerman, lumber dealer, Guttenberg, was born in Austria in 1836. He came to this country with a sister, when he was eighteen years of age. He lived in Dubuque until 1868, when he went to Cassville, Wis., where he was a partner of D. B. Stevens in the lumber trade. He came here in 1872, and purchased of Mr. Adam Goetz the steam saw-mill, which he now owns, an account of which will be found in the chapter on "Manufactures" in this work. His wife, Celia Vaight, was born in Prussia. They have six children—two sons and four daughters.

CHAPTER XXXII.

LODOMILLO TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized in 1846, and is 91 north, range 5 west. It is just east of Cass, which is the southwestern township of the county. The land was principally covered with timber, except the southern and western portions, but much of the timber has been cleared off. The surface of the country is much of it rough, but it contains also much rolling land, that is capable of high cultivation. It is drained by Doe Creek, Gooseberry Creek, Dutch Branch, and other small tributaries of the Volga and Maquoketa. The divide between these two streams passes south of the middle portion of the township.

Lodomillo is said to derive its name from the following circumstance, though it should be said that some doubt the story: Schuyler Peet once wished to load a fanning mill into his wagon, and the mill being rather heavy for him, he asked a tall Indian passing by to assist in lifting it. The Indian was not inclined to degrade himself by work, and replied in broken English, "Load-a-mill-oh!"

Another story is, that a large patch of watermelons was raised near the present village of Edgewood, and this gave rise to the name of "Load-of-mellons," which has since become Lodomillo.

Lodomillo was settled largely by immigrants from New England and New York, which fact gave the name "Yankee Settlement" to the village on the southern edge of the township. There are but few Germans and Irish. The first comer was a Mr. Lyon, who located on section 26, in the fall of 1844, and afterward removed to parts unknown. In 1845 the first permanent settlers came—F. C. and William C. Madison, Isaac Preston and Horace Bemis and families; and George L. Wheeler, Rev. N. W. Bixby came in 1847. Other early settlers were John Gibson, Henry Brown, Schuyler R. Peet, Joseph Lee, Oliver Purdy, Nathan Purdy, Moses Purdy, Frank Riley, Jonathan F. Noble and family.

The first marriage in Lodomillo was that of F. C. Madison and Elizabeth Purdy, by Rev. J. W. Bryar, in November, 1848.

The first birth is believed to have been that of Isaac Purdy, who was born July 5, 1845.

The first death was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Madison, June 16, 1850. There are two cemeteries in the township.

The first school was taught by Charlotte Mulliken, in a house built in 1847, near where Walters' Mill now is. There are at present ten school-houses in the township. The first school-house was built on section 36, in 1846. When this became unsuitable for school purposes, the women of the district asked for a new one. The intelligent voters not agreeing to this, Mrs. Peet and several other ladies quietly slipped out one evening while Schuyler and a few neighbors were enjoying a game of seven-up, and set fire to the school-house. The log structure was reduced to ashes, and the men concluded to build the new school-house. This was erected in 1855.

The President of the first School Board was Schuyler Peet, elected in 1846.

The first religious services were held at the house of Schuyler Peet, by Rev. Joel Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal church, in August, 1846, and occurred on election day. There are at present three church organizations—Methodist Episcopal, Free-Will Baptist and United Brethren.

There are no manufactories or mills at present in the township, except a steam saw and grist mill on section 36, built in 1860 by J. W. Windsor. It was burnt in 1874 and rebuilt by Mr. Walters the following year. There are two creameries, one in Edgewood, one on section 30.

A brick-yard was started in 1850 by Edwin Steele and a Dr. Webster. Amasa Baker also started a lime-kiln.

The first postoffice was established on section 34, in 1851, and G. L. Wheeler was the first Postmaster. A postoffice was afterward started at Yankee Settlement, now Edgewood, and is now the only one in the township, the other having been discontinued.

The first election was held in August, 1845, in the house of Schuyler B. Peet, section 35, soon after the organization of the township, and passed off very quietly. There were eight votes cast.

The first Township Clerk was Frederick Silas, elected in 1845. The first Justice of the Peace was Schuyler R. Peet, chosen in 1845.



Giles Ward

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the fall of 1845, by Joel Taylor. The first members were F. C. Madison, Isaac Preston and wife, Horace Bemis and wife, Nathan Purdy and wife. F. C. Madison was the first Class-Leader, and has held the office for thirty years, till he resigned. Isaac Preston was Steward. Joel Taylor was the first pastor, and there have been many others since. The present pastor is Albert Cochran. There have been several very extensive revival services and many conversions, under the pastorates of Revs. Webb, Garrison and Knickerbocker. Present officers of the church are: H. F. Byors, Class-Leader and Steward, and F. C. Madison, Steward. Present condition of the church is good. There has been a membership of about 500 since its organization. There is a Sunday-school of about sixty scholars. It was organized in 1849 and 1850.

The Free-Will Baptist Church.—This society was organized May 13, 1848, by Rev. N. W. Bixby and wife, assisted by Deacons H. C. Crosier and J. A. Smith. Rev. N. W. Bixby and wife came to Iowa in 1847 and became citizens of Lodomillo the same year. They came under the direction of the Free-Will Baptist Board of Home Missions.

The names of the original members of the church are: Newell W., Bixby, Ruby Bixby, Norman Scovil, Mary Scovil, Martha Noble and Horatio Wilkinson. N. W. Bixby was elected pastor, and Horatio Wilkinson, Clerk. The church was organized in the log-cabin of N. W. Bixby on section 28. The Elder, as he is generally called, has sustained the relation of pastor till the present time, with the exception of one year.

There have been several revival seasons since the organization of the church. The pastor's wife, Mrs. Ruby Bixby, was during her lifetime very useful in revival work, and the revivals were largely due to her untiring devotion. Rev. William B. Hamblen once held a series of meetings which resulted in the addition of nine members of the church.

Sixty-nine persons have been added to the church by baptism, and fifty-six by letter, besides the original six members. The total membership is 131. There are at present forty members connected with the church, besides a few who are regarded as non-resident members.

Meetings are held at stated times at the school-house, on section 28, and at the Methodist Episcopal church, in the village of Edgewood. There is a covenant meeting once in four weeks, and a ladies' aid society is connected with the church, which meets once a month. The church is connected with the Delaware and Clayton quarterly meeting.

The Sunday-school was organized in the log cabin of N. W. Bixby, in 1848, with Mrs. Ruby Bixby as Superintendent. The present Superintendent is Henry Joys. Mrs. C. H. True is Secretary. In the last report of the Sunday-school the membership is stated to be forty.

The Winnebago Indians were occasionally troublesome in the early days. Their reservation lay to the west, but they would frequently cross their lines, for "hunting," they said. But they hunted not only wild game, but also occasionally a hog or an ox in some farmer's claim. This would necessitate pursuit and punishment. The most common and most effectual way to do this was to administer a switching. An Indian feels greatly degraded by a whipping.

Mr. Madison tells of the hardships the early pioneers suffered. Hardships indeed they were, but of the kind that elevate and ennoble man, instead of degrading him. The first settlers were too poor to pay for their land when they first came, and lived on Uncle Sam's domains, rent free, for many years. When a man got enough money ahead, he would go to the land office at Dubuque and enter his land. The pioneers of Lodomillo went to Dubuque for everything—provisions, mail, flour, etc., could not be procured nearer. The nearest mill was at Quasqueton, Buchanan County, thirty-six miles away, but the Cat-fish Mills at Dubuque were generally patronized. Some pounded their own wheat at first. Those were indeed Democratic days, when a man could go to church in buckskin breeches and blanket coat.

EDGEWOOD,

formerly "Yankee Settlement," was surveyed in 1874 by O. E. Noble, on the southwest quarter of section 35. The proprietors were Oscar B. Blanchard, Lewis Blanchard, Mary Blanchard, Miranda Blanchard, Nelson Fenner and Nancy E. Fenner. The original survey of "Yankee Settlement" was made in 1856 by P. Slater, for John Gibson and Rosanna Gibson. An addition was surveyed in

1875. The name Edgewood was never legally adopted, but was gradually received by the inhabitants. The name was fixed finally by the railroad company giving the name Edgewood to the station in 1876.

The first house was built by Joseph Belknap, and he also opened the first store. In 1867 or 1868 Edward Packard started the first wagon-shop. There are now three in operation, those of Robert Poll, James Wyant and Mr. Griffith. The first blacksmith was John B. Crandall, who began in 1856 or 1857. There are now four blacksmiths. The creamery owned by H. F. Beyer was built in 1878. Nelson Fenner was the first shoemaker.

The first school-house was erected in the fall of 1874, and the first school was taught by Miss Lane. It is located on the western side of the village, and is now a graded school; it is taught by H. A. Hollister, Principal, and Elsie Noble, primary.

The Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1856, at a cost of \$1,000. The first sermon was preached by Rev. H. Brunson, and the first regular pastor was Rev. Simeon Alger. The church was rebuilt in 1881 at a cost of \$2,200. The Free-Will Baptists also worship in this church.

The bar was ably represented by Schuyler R. Peet until his death. He was the first lawyer, and a personal sketch of him is given elsewhere. S. T. Richards was admitted in 1881, and is now engaged in the practice of law:

The first physician was Dr. D. W. Chase, who came in 1855. He left about 1865. In that year Dr. Lewis Blanchard came, and he is still engaged in the practice of medicine at Edgewood. Dr. Geo. Peters came in 1879, and Dr. Newman came in 1880.

C. B. Storey opened his hotel in 1873, and Gilbert Heeley's house was opened in 1879.

The postoffice was established in 1857, and Fred Peet was the first Postmaster. John Gifford is the Postmaster at present.

The village is not incorporated, and no census, apart from the township, has ever been taken. Its population in 1860 is estimated at twenty-five; in 1870, 100; in 1882, 350.

Among the business interests of the village are the stores of H. F. Beyer, Blanchard & Bixby, and Geo. Comstock, who keep general assortments of merchandise. The two latter also keep drugs. Densmore Bros. are engaged in the hardware business.

The railroad was built through the place in 1872. It is a part of the C. M. & St. P. system. It was built as the Davenport &

St. Paul, and was afterward bought by the C., M. & St. P. The depot was erected in the summer of 1873. The first agent was George Comstock. He was succeeded by T. A. Allen, and he by J. O. Clifford. Then came O. C. Tomlinson, and after him J. W. Forward, the present agent. The road connects at Jackson Junction; fifty-one miles northwest, with the I. & D. R. R. One passenger train runs each way daily.

The business of the road at Edgewood consists principally of shipments of butter and hogs. The following table gives a summary of the shipments in pounds for the year ending April 30, 1882 :

MONTHS.	BUTTER	HOGS.	MISCEL
May.....	10,580	60,000	7,000
June.....	12,010	80,000	40,000
July.....	10,090	40,000	4,000
August.....	8,930	40,000	55,000
September..	5,960	60,000	5,500
October.....	6,605	72,000	30,000
November.....	5,480	220,000	48,000
December.....	3,320	280,000	45,700
January.....	2,320	140,000	112,510
February.....	1,180	80,000	201,000
March.....	2,220	60,000	103,450
April....		60,000	158,650
	68,625	1,192,000	810,810

Among the miscellaneous shipments hoop-poles are quite a prominent item. Not included in the above table are ties, of which about 25,000 are shipped at this point every year. The ticket sales for the past year were: May, 1881, \$90.31; June, \$93.65; July, \$138.63; August, \$81.60; September, \$111.63; October, \$116.47; November, \$112.12; December, \$161.70; January, \$97.64; February, \$77.80; March, \$168.17; April, \$190.90; total, \$1,439.62.

David B. Bedient, son of Gillien H. and Lydia (Smith) Bedient, was born in Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y., March 6, 1821. His father was a native of Connecticut, his mother of New York. David attended school in Franklin until he was fifteen years old, when his father moved to Chautauqua County and settled on a farm. He assisted on the farm until he became of age, then engaged in the same occupation for himself. He was married on Feb. 17, 1843, to Mary L. Pond, born in Chenango County, N. Y. After his marriage Mr. Bedient moved to Walworth County, Wis., and located on a farm. His wife died here in 1847, leaving one

son—Albertus, who married Mary Ryan. He was again married in 1851, to Laura Strunk, a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y. Four children blessed that union—Mary L., Henry, Bertha (wife of George Glazier), and Jennie M. (now Mrs. L. Knight). Mrs. Laura Bedient died April 7, 1871, and on Sept. 3, 1873, Mr. Bedient married Louise McIntosh, of New York. In 1852 he went to Milwaukee, Wis., and in 1857 removed to Dubuque, Iowa, settling in Clayton County in the spring of 1863, on his present farm on section 29, Lodomillo Township. It consists of 80 acres of choice land, 60 under excellent cultivation. In politics he is a Republican, and has been elected to various township offices. His son Albertus enlisted in the regular army, during the late Rebellion, and served three years.

H. F. Beyer, merchant, Edgewood, was born in Elk Township, Clayton County, May 13, 1848, and was a son of William and Mary Beyer, *nee* Ramey. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and settled in Iowa in 1845. The father died in 1849, and H. F. remained with his mother, assisting on the farm and attending school until his twentieth year, when he began teaching school. He taught seven or eight years, then embarked in the mercantile business in Edgewood. He owns a fine large store 70 x 22 feet, and two stories in height, and carries a complete stock of general merchandise, valued at about \$6,000; his trade last year was over \$25,000. In connection with this he owns and conducts the Femer Creamery at Edgewood, where he manufactures the celebrated Femer Creamery butter. This business amounted to \$12,500 last year. On May 8, 1881, Mr. Beyer was married to Alma Femer, who was born in Lodomillo Township, Clayton County. They have one son—Fleck W. Mr. Beyer is one of the wealthy and prominent men of Edgewood.

Newell W. Bixby, clergyman, section 28, Lodomillo, was born Jan. 18, 1809, in Orange County, Vt. His parents were Ebenezer and Hannah (Flint) Bixby, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of Vermont, and both members of the Free-Will Baptist church. Of their eleven children nine lived to be adults. Newell was the second child and oldest son. He remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-one, attending school till eighteen, and teaching winters. Then he worked on a farm, attending school in the fall, first at Chelsea, afterward at an academy in Randolph, Orange County, Vt. He commenced preaching at twenty-six, and was ordained at twenty-eight in the Free-Will

Baptist church. He has been in the ministry ever since. Was married Nov. 9, 1842, to Miss Ruby Knapp at Starksboro, Vt. She was born in Huntington, Vt., the daughter of Peter and Olive (Cummings) Knapp. She was licensed to preach, and was a successful revivalist. Some have said she preached as well as Mr. Bixby. Of their four children, Sylvanus N. Bixby is a physician at Strawberry Point; Ransom J. is a merchant at Edgewood; Luthera B. is the wife of C. H. True, and Lucina R. is now at Fayette attending school. Mrs. Bixby died Jan. 5, 1877. Mr. Bixby still resides on section 28, where he settled in 1847. He held church and Sabbath-school services in the log cabin which he built at first. He has thus been identified with the community for thirty-five years, and is fairly entitled to the honor of being one of Lodomillo's pioneer settlers.

Ransom J. Bixby, merchant and druggist, Edgewood, was born in this township March 29, 1854. His parents, Elder N. W. Bixby and Ruby *nee* Knapp Bixby, were natives of Vermont, and settled in Clayton County in 1847. His early life was spent on his farm, and in attending the district school. When seventeen years old he went to Wilton Junction, Ia., and taught school during the winter months, in order to work his way through college. In 1876 he returned to Edgewood, and was Principal of the school here six terms, then engaged as clerk in the mercantile store of H. F. Beyer. His marriage to Flora Blanchard occurred on May 22, 1879. She was born in Allegany County, N. Y., and was a daughter of Dr. L. Blanchard and Angeline *nee* Metcalf Blanchard, of New York. Soon after his marriage Mr. Bixby engaged in the mercantile and drug business, in company with his father-in-law, Dr. L. Blanchard, and has a prosperous and steadily increasing trade. He and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist church, and he is Superintendent of the Congregational Sunday-school. In politics he is a Republican.

Oscar B. Blanchard, merchant, Edgewood, was born in Allegany County, N. Y., April 16, 1825. His parents were Lewis and Deborah (Wheeler) Blanchard, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of Connecticut, and both members of the Presbyterian church. Of their three children, Oscar B. was the oldest. He remained on his father's farm till of age, when he became self-supporting. In 1849 he went to Dodge County, Wis., where he engaged in trade. He was married at Beaver Dam, Wis., to Mary Stoll, in February, 1863. She was a daughter of

D. F. and Sarah (Ogden) Stoll, of New Jersey. In 1872 he came to Iowa, and with his brother, Dr. Blanchard, laid out the village of Edgewood. The same year he started a store at that place. In 1873 he erected his present dwelling, and brought his family from the East. Here he has since resided. He has three children—Clara, Louis and Charles, all at home. Mr. Blanchard owns, besides his residence, two stores and several lots. He has held various offices of trust and honor in the township, and is now the Justice of the Peace at Edgewood. He is highly respected by all, and is in every sense a representative man. He was a Whig, and then a Republican. Is not a partisan, however, and votes for "the best man for the place." He is a Freemason.

Lewis Blanchard, M. D., was born in Centerville, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1834. His parents were Lewis and Deborah (Wheeler) Blanchard, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of Connecticut, and both members of the Presbyterian church. Of their three children, Lewis was the youngest. He spent his early life on his father's farm. Oct. 15, 1855, he married Angeline Metcalf, of Centerville, Allegheny County, daughter of Rufus and Roxina (Boggs) Metcalf. They have a daughter, Flora, now Mrs. R. J. Bixby, of Edgewood. Mrs. Blanchard died Dec. 2, 1862. The same year, at the age of twenty-eight, our subject began the study of medicine with O. T. Stacey, at Rushford, N. Y. He spent one year with Dr. Stacey, then attended lectures at Buffalo for five months, then studied with Dr. Hanks at Rushford, and graduated at Buffalo with the class of 1854-'5. He practiced at Yorkshire Center a few months; came to Clayton County, and married Laura M. Wheeler, July 13, 1866. She was a daughter of Geo. L. and Sally (Boggs) Wheeler, and was born in Farmersville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y. After his marriage Dr. Blanchard visited New York, then returned to Edgewood, or Yankee Settlement, and has resided here since. Dr. Blanchard has acquired a lucrative practice, and is universally respected. In politics he is a Republican.

Ora Bond, retired farmer and mechanic, was born in Windham County, Vt., March 21, 1798. His parents were Josiah and Ruth (Rugg) Bond. Of their three children, Ora was the eldest. The mother died when Ora was eight years old, and his father married again. At the age of fourteen he went to live with his uncle on a farm. Remained with him till of age; then worked three years

at different places, when he was married to Laura Carpenter, of Massachusetts, Jan. 15, 1822. She was the daughter of Frederick and Eunice (Burrough) Carpenter. Of their six children, five are living—Henry F., Eliza Ann, Mary Ette, Marshall O. and Laura M. Mrs. Bond died April 25, 1871. Mr. Bond was again married Feb. 28, 1872, to Mrs. Annie Cumber, formerly Annie Hilman, daughter of John and Rebecca (Thomas) Hilman. Mr. Bond came to Clayton County in 1856, locating in "Yankee Settlement." Here he built the second house north of Delaware County line. He and his wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. They have resided in Edgewood since their arrival here, with the exception of six years spent on a farm. Mr. Bond was Postmaster under Lincoln four years; acted in that capacity under Buchanan also, but was not regularly appointed. He has held various local offices in New York and here; was Justice of the Peace in Edgewood ten years. He is, politically, a Republican and Prohibitionist; formerly was a Whig. Mr. Bond's father served in the war of 1812. He is an old settler of Lodomillo, and fills a large place in the hearts of his neighbors.

Charles S. Boynton was born in Rodman, Jefferson County, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1821. His father, William M. Boynton, was born in Rockingham, Vt., and was married in New York to Lovica Hancock, a native of that State. Charles S. worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old, when he purchased it. He was united in marriage on April 7, 1843, with Sallie Edmonds, who died in 1844. He was again married, June 7, 1845, to Clarissa Edmonds, a sister of his first wife and a daughter of John and Phoebe (Cox) Edmonds. Their union has been blessed with six children, five living—Charles H., who married Ellen Cole; David F., married Helen Palmer; George H., married Lucy Welch; Victor A. and Dora. In the spring of 1857 Mr. Boynton came to Clayton County, and settled on his present farm in Lodomillo Township. His farm consists of 120 acres, 100 under cultivation. It contains many valuable improvements, and he is known as one of the practical farmers of Clayton County. In politics he is a Democrat.

Richard Edmonds is a native of Jefferson County, N. Y., born April 4, 1821. His parents were John and Phoebe Edmonds, *nee* Cox, born in New York, and the parents of six children. He resided on the farm with his father until his marriage to Lucinda Weaver, which occurred Sept. 17, 1844. She was born in Utica,

N. Y., and was a daughter of Jacob and Mary Weaver, also of that State. Their union has been blessed with three children—Mary, now Mrs. C. B. Kelly; Charles, who married Hattie Shaw, and Leroy, married Lydia Easton. After his marriage, Mr. Edmonds resided on the old homestead one year, then emigrated to La Salle County, Ill., and settled in Prairie Center. Three years later he went to Aurora, Ill., and in July, 1855, came to Clayton County, and settled in Lodomillo Township. He owns a fine farm of 145½ acres, ninety under cultivation, and containing many excellent improvements. Mr. Edmonds has held various local offices of trust, and served two years as County Supervisor. He has ever taken an active interest in educational matters, and has held all the school offices. He is one of the pioneers of the county, and has seen its rapid development from a wild, uncultivated region, into a prosperous and growing county, abounding in beautiful homes and cultivated farms.

Robert Fairweather, son of John and Hannah Fairweather, *nee* Barker, was born in Pockley, Yorkshire, England, Sept. 30, 1816. His parents had a family of eleven children, of whom Robert was the fifth son. He followed farming until April 5, 1842, when he embarked for America, arriving in New York after a journey of six weeks. From New York he went to Chicago, which was at that time a small mud hole, thence to Lake County, Ill., where he pre-empted land, and hired as a farm laborer for \$14 a month. He was married there to Melissa Benson, May 11, 1848. She is a native of Wyoming County, N. Y., born Dec. 30, 1831, and was a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Lauphler) Benson, of New York. Of five children born of this union four are living—John, who married Jennie Vanalstine; Frances, wife of George Wheeler; Rob, married Clara Storts, and Lavina, now Mrs. James Morey. In 1855 Mr. Fairweather came to Iowa, and bought a quarter of a section of land in Lodomillo Township, which he still owns, and cultivated until January, 1877, when he built the "Fairweather House" in Edgewood, which he now conducts. He has his hotel fitted up in good style, large, pleasant rooms, and excellent accommodations throughout. In politics he is independent, voting for the man rather than party.

John W. Fairweather was born in Lake County, Ill., Feb. 24, 1850. His father, Robert Fairweather, was a native of England, and came to America when a young man, and was married in Lake County, Ill., to Mary Benson. They came to Iowa in 1854, and

settled on the farm in Lodomillo Township where our subject now resides. He was married on July 19, 1870, to Phebe J. Van Alstine, who was born in Winnebago County, Ill., and was a daughter of Henry and Louisa (Wolcott) Van Alstine. They have one child—Charley, born June 4, 1871. Mr. Fairweather owns sixty acres of choice land, thirty-five under excellent improvement and thoroughly stocked. In politics he is a strong supporter of the Democratic party. He is classed with the enterprising and representative men of the county, and is highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

Thomas Fisher, farmer, section 27, Lodomillo Township, was born in Crawford County, Pa., July 19, 1827. His parents were Thomas and Polly (McGuire) Fisher, natives of Pennsylvania. They had fifteen children, of whom Thomas was the eleventh child and fifth son. He remained on the farm till nineteen years of age, attending school during the winter months. He came to Chippewa Falls, remaining two years and a half, then returned to Pennsylvania, where he married Eliza Sturtevant, May 16, 1849. She was a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Luman and Hannah Sturtevant. He came to Iowa with his wife and two children in 1857. Located in Clayton County, Mendon Township. There he built the first dwelling in North McGregor. In 1860 he went to Pike's Peak, remaining one year. Then he removed to Elkader, where, in connection with other business, he conducted the Boardman House a year and a half. Nov. 11, 1866, he was again married to Margaret Jones, of Union County, O., daughter of Lodi and Sarah (Reynolds) Jones. He came to Lodomillo in 1869, settling on section 27, where he has since resided. Mr. Fisher had three children by his first wife—Harriet, Luman and North (deceased), and by his second wife—Thomas Corwin (now dead), Vernon Vincent, Maggie Mabel, Thomas Earl, Shirly Hughes, and Ethel Esther (who died in infancy). Mr. Fisher is a Republican and has held various offices of trust in his township. He enlisted in the Ninth Iowa Infantry, and served the latter part of the war. He owns several farms in Lodomillo, amounting to 357 acres, located on sections 10, 11, 27 and 34. Of these, 280 acres are in cultivation.

James P. Gager is a native of Delaware County, N. Y., born June 16, 1803, son of Oliver and Sarah (Latrop) Gager, natives of Connecticut. Oliver was a soldier in the Revolutionary war for some time. They had a family of nine children, of whom

James was the third son. He farmed and engaged in clerking until his marriage to Jane Frazine, which occurred Nov. 10, 1833. She was born in Ulster County, N. Y., May 17, 1809, and was a daughter of Conrad and Leah (Soper) Frazine. Of four children born of this union, two are living—Edgar L. and Emily A. (now Mrs. Abraham Treadwell). In April, 1835, Mr. Gager left New York and came West, locating in Chicago, Ill., where he conducted a boarding house six months, then went to Forked Creek, Cook County, Ill. He followed farming there, and at Rockville and Plainfield, Ill., until 1848, when he removed to Galena, Ill. In the spring of 1852 he came to Clayton County, and settled in Lodomillo Township, where he has since resided. He has held various local offices of trust in this township, and has served as Postmaster in New York and Illinois. He is one of the pioneers of the county, and a representative farmer and esteemed citizen. In politics he is a Republican. His oldest brother served in the war of 1812.

William Gifford, son of Justice and Phebe (Ecker) Gifford, of New York, was born in Nunda, Livingston County, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1829. His father died when he was about four years old, and his mother afterward married George Weatherly. Prior to his death Justice Gifford gave William to his sister, Mrs. Lydia Easton, with whom he remained, attending school and assisting on the farm, until he was nineteen years old. He then worked on a farm at \$10 a month for six months, saving \$50, with which he went to Oswego County, N. Y., and attended school one winter, then returned to his home in Livingston County. He was married in Wyoming County, to Jane Kingsley, Oct. 27, 1855. She was born in Perry, N. Y. Four children were born of this union—Martha (wife of Henry Mimkin), Victor E., Eva (wife of Lorreston Easton) and Justice K. After his marriage Mr. Gifford went to Dodge County, Wis., in 1855, thence to Edgewood, Delaware County, Ia., in 1857, and remained there until the spring of 1865, and from there to Michigan, Macon City, Mo., and Pierce County, Wis.; at the last place he was engaged in farming till he settled in Clayton County, Ia., in 1873. He purchased a farm of sixty acres on section 19, Lodomillo Township, which he still owns and resides upon. Mr. Gifford lost his first wife, Dec. 1, 1880, and he was again married on Oct. 27, 1881, to Hellen M. Woodworth, who was born in Pike, Wyoming County, N. Y., and was a daughter of Leonard Woodworth and Almaretta, *nee* Stuart. Mr. Gif-

ford has held various local offices of trust, and in politics was a Democrat, but is now a Republican.

Ripley A. Hale is a native of Norridgewock, Maine, born Sept. 12, 1825, and was a son of Ebenezer Hale, of English birth, and Ann, *nee* Densmore, born in Maine. They had eight children, of whom Ripley was the fourth son. He attended school until his thirteenth year, when he shipped as cabin boy on board the ship "Fortune," and made two trips from Boston to Germany. He next shipped aboard a ship bound for China, and was gone eighteen months. He then started to Calcutta, but was hurt while going around Cape Horn, and was discharged at Valparaiso, Chili. When he recovered he engaged with a company of whalers, and went to the Sandwich Islands, thence to the Arctic Ocean, taking about 3,000 barrels of oil. He made one trip to Japan, then returned to Chili. He ran away from the whalers there, and shipped in the brig "Fortune," and sailed from St. Cholis, Chili, to Panama two years, then came back to Baltimore, Md. He ran on the West India trade as captain five years, and in the spring of 1855 came to Iowa, and bought his present farm. He was married in Ottawa, Ill., to Electa Thomas, on March 13, 1856. She was born Aug. 2, 1827, in Maine, and was a daughter of Melzer and Sarah (Greear) Thomas. They have four children—Ida, now Mrs. Ambrose Hughes; Edwin T., married Alice Bryan; Elivin, married Clara Annis, and Ada. Since his marriage Mr. Hale has made three trips to the West Indies, but has now settled down to farm life. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and served two years, when he was transferred to the gunboat "Chickasaw," and remained there until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Champion Hills, Vicksburg, and many others, and while on the gunboat was in the bombardments of Forts Morgan, Gaines, Powell, Spanish, and the capture of the gunboat "Ram" at Mobile, Ala. At the close of the war he returned to his farm, which consists of 125 acres, 90 under cultivation and well stocked. In politics he is a Republican, and has held many local offices.

Nathaniel Hammond, blacksmith, wagon-maker and farmer, section 22, Lodomillo Township, was born in Alleghany County, Pa., Jan. 17, 1818. His parents, Nathaniel and Betsey (Whaley) Hammond, were natives of the Green Mountain State. Nathaniel, Jr., at the age of eleven years was employed on the Pennsylvania, Erie and New York canals, and when thirteen years old engaged in

steamboating and sailing on the great lakes, the Mississippi and St. Lawrence Rivers and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. He followed that business until he was twenty-nine years old, when he came West. Prior to settling in Clayton County, he resided in Richmond, Wis., two years, Iroquois County, Ill., two years, Kane County, Ill., and in 1851 went to California where he mined and prospected one year, then returned to Kane County. In 1853 removed to Delaware County, Ia., and in the spring of 1870 purchased his present farm in Lodomillo Township and a steam saw-mill which he has since sold. In June, 1838, he was married to Emeline Coon, of Oswego County, N. Y., who died April 5, 1844, having been the mother of two children, one living—Samuel C., who married Harriet Carney. He was married again on May 15, 1844, to Hannah Church, who was born in Genesee County, N. Y. Her mother was a cousin to General Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. Of nine children born of this union, six are living—Emeline, wife of Hiram Watts; Alexander, who married Mrs. Amanda Adams, *nee* Reed; Orrin D., married Alise Adams; Eliza E., married Calvin Reed; Harmon P., married Sarah Bower, and Charles R. Mr. Hammond owns 280 acres of choice land, 150 under excellent improvement. His son Samuel C. served in the late Rebellion under General Banks. Mrs. Hammond's brother was starved to death in Libby Prison. In politics Mr. Hammond is a Democrat.

Luther L. Hanks, owner and proprietor of Hanks' saw-mill, on Honey Creek, was born in Washington County, N. Y., March 1, 1839. When two years of age he removed to Allegany County with his parents, David S. and Jane (Washburne) Hanks, who were natives of New York. He resided there until 1862, when he came West and arrived in Clayton County, Dec. 25 of that year. He located in Lodomillo Township, and in the spring of 1863 helped build the Windsor saw-mill, on section 36, which he afterward owned and operated one year, then bought his present mill in section 5. In connection with his milling business he cultivated a farm of sixteen acres of excellent land. Mr. and Mrs. Hanks have had five children, two living—Effie J. and Henrietta. He has held various township offices, and has always taken an interest in educational matters. In politics he is a Greenbacker, and is one of the old settlers and enterprising men of the county.

Hiram A. Harrington was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1850. His father, John Harrington, was born in Madison County, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1800, and when twenty-one years old

went with his father to Chautauqua County, and purchased a farm in the Holland purchase. John was married there to Emeline Wheelock, who was born near Utica, N. Y. They had a family of eight children, and in the spring of 1855 came to Iowa, and settled on the farm where our subject now resides. Hiram A. was married to Clara Huene, March 23, 1880. She was born in Delaware County, Ia., March 23, 1856, and was a daughter of Adolphus Huene, and Anne, *nee* Bryant, a relative of the poet Bryant. Mr. Harrington owns a finely cultivated farm of 160 acres, and is one of the energetic farmers of the township. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Strawberry Point Lodge, No. 131, and a former member of Good Templars and Grangers. In October, 1881, he was elected Township Clerk, a position he still retains.

John Hesner, son of M. and Sophia Hesner, *nee* Gindar, of German nativity, was born in the province of Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 15, 1817. His marriage occurred there on May 17, 1845, to Barbara Goodyear, who was born in Bavaria, and was a daughter of George Goodyear. Soon after his marriage Mr. Hesner came to America, landed at New York, and resided on Long Island two years, then removed to Rock County, Wis. He engaged in farming there until the fall of 1851, when he came to Clayton County, Ia., and settled on his present farm in Lodomillo Township. Mr. and Mrs. Hesner have had a family of eight children, six living—Andrew, married Maria Hetherlington; Margaret, wife of Milo Blair; John, married Lizzie Barr; Sophia, wife of Newman Fisher; Charley, and Maria Barbara, who married George Heyer, and died Nov. 2, 1851. Mr. Hesner owns 370 acres of rich land, and has many excellent improvements on his farm. In politics he is a Democrat, and is one of the enterprising men of the county.

Andrew Hesner was born in the province of Bavaria, Germany, April 7, 1819, and was a son of M. and Sophia (Gindar) Hesner, of German nativity. Andrew received a good education, and assisted on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, then served six years and ten months in the German army; and was in the war of 1848. At the close of the war he returned to his home and was a revenue officer in Wurtzburg, Bavaria, for two years. His marriage occurred on Oct. 5, 1850, to Frederica Rutael, who was born in Rutenhausen, Bavaria, and was a daughter of Michael and Sophia Rutael, *nee* Rodar. The day following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hesner set sail for America, and landed in New

York after a journey of fifty-four days. They resided in Buffalo, N. Y., until June, 1851, and then went to Hamilton County, O. In the spring of 1855 they came to Clayton County, and settled on his present farm in Lodomillo Township. He owns a fine farm of 288 acres, 165 under cultivation and thoroughly stocked and containing many valuable improvements. He enlisted in March, 1864, in Company D, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Hesner have had six children—Andrew, married Laretta Dewey; John, married Josephine Preston; George, married Mary A. Corkery; Anna, now Mrs. Phineas Wandell; Henry, married Mary Preston, and Charley, thirteen years old. Mr. Hesner has held various local offices of trust, and has always taken an interest in educational matters.

Ambrose M. Hughes was born in Lycoming County, Pa., Jan. 9, 1855, and was a son of James and Margaret Hughes, *nee* Stevens, natives also of the Key Stone State. They had a family of twelve children, and when Ambrose was but two months old removed to Clayton County, and settled in Lodomillo Township. He was educated in the schools of Lodomillo and Cox Creek Townships, and also taught school a number of years. On Oct. 1, 1877, Ambrose M. Hughes and Ida Hale were united in marriage. She was born in Maine, and was a daughter of Ripley and Lecta (Thomas) Hale. To them have been born two children—Clinton and Eva M. After his marriage Mr. Hughes rented a farm in Lodomillo Township until the spring of 1879, when he bought his present farm on section 4. It consists of 131 acres, sixty under good cultivation and thoroughly stocked. In politics he is independent and votes for the best man. He has ever made Clayton County's interests his own, and has done much for her advancement and improvement.

William L. Jones, son of Loda and Sarah Jones, *nee* Reynolds, natives of Ohio, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, April 15, 1838. His father died when he was nine years old, and in 1855 he came with his mother to Clayton County, and settled in Reed Township. He was married to Sarah Golder, on March 29, 1860. She is a native of England, and was a daughter of William and Sarah (Sarver) Golder. Of six children born of this union five are living—Loda R., Elander, William E., E. Jerome and Benjamin. Mr. Jones followed farming in Reed Township until 1870, when he bought his farm of twenty acres on section 14, Lodomillo Township,

where he resides. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Third Iowa Infantry, and served one year, being discharged on account of disability, from injuries received and exposure. He is one of the practical farmers in Clayton County, and bound the first bundle of wheat bound on a McCormick Harvester in the county or State. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Samuel Kellogg, farmer, section 21, Lodomillo Township, was born near Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1824, and was a son of Alfred and Maxy P. Kellogg, *nee* Brumbley, natives of New York. In 1845 he came with his father to Clayton County, and settled in Lodomillo Township, where he still resides. He was married here to Miss Mary C. White. They have had four children--Frank, who first married Lydia Smith, and was married the second time to Cynthia Sylvester; William F., married Dora Shotts; Ester, wife of John Hines; and Fannie A., now Mrs. Thomas Adams. After his marriage Mr. Kellogg pre-empted a claim of eighty acres, which he now owns, and has all under excellent improvement except seventeen acres of timber. In politics, he affiliates with the Republican party. He is one of the pioneers of Clayton County, having been identified with its interests since 1845, and has seen it change from an unbroken country inhabited by wild game and Indians, into one of the finest counties in the great grain-producing State of Iowa.

Amos K. Kidner was born in Licking County, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1815. His parents were Jacob Kidner and Mary (*nee* Simmons) Kidner; the former died when he was about two years old, and when between three and four years of age he was bound out to a shoemaker, with whom he remained until his twentieth year. He then engaged in farming. He was married to Malinda McLain, on Nov. 5, 1840. She was born in Randolph County, West Virginia, and was a daughter of John and Delila McLain, *nee* Currence, natives of Virginia, who settled in Clayton County in 1853. Their union has been blessed with five children--Elizabeth, now Mrs. Lucius Noble; Livera, wife of Isaiah French; Jane, who married Milton Lockhart; Nelson, and Orlena, wife of John Culbertson. In 1850 Mr. Kidner left Ohio and removed to Grant County, Ind., and followed farming there until the fall of 1854, when he came to Clayton County and located in Lodomillo Township. Of his farm of 100 acres, 75 are under excellent cultivation, and abundantly stocked. He is one of the pioneers and representative men of the county, with which he has been identified since 1854.

He is a Republican, and cast his first ballot for Old Hickory Jackson.

Myron E. Knight was born in Norwich, Hampshire County, Mass., Feb. 19, 1842. His parents were Samuel H., and Betsey (Stevens) Knight. Samuel was born Nov. 28, 1803, and died in Clayton County, Ia., Dec. 31, 1873. Betsey was born Jan. 22, 1812, in Chester, Mass., and died Dec. 5, 1873, in Clayton County, Ia. Myron E. had nine brothers and sisters, three of whom are dead, one died in infancy—Mary Alice was born July 25, 1852, and died June 3, 1863; Samuel Judson, born June 22, 1838, died Sept. 23, 1863; the first child died in Massachusetts; the two last died at Myron's house, in Lodomillo Township, Ia. When Myron was thirteen years old his parents moved to Iowa, and settled on a farm on section 30, Lodomillo Township, where he now resides. He was married Jan. 1, 1871 to Bessie J. Gilbert, who was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., March 2, 1842, and was a daughter of Lyman and Sallie (Holcomb) Gilbert. Their union has been blessed with five children, four living—Alice M., Johnnie S., Willie M. and Katie M. Charlie W. died Jan. 26, 1882, aged eighteen months. On Aug. 11, 1862, the subject of this memoir enlisted in Company B, Twenty-First Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Two of his brothers also participated in the war; one of them, John S., being wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge. Mr. Knight owns a farm of 160 acres, 100 under good cultivation, and thoroughly stocked. He is a member of Strawberry Point Lodge, No. 131, A. O. U. W. In politics he is a Republican.

Francis C. Madison, farmer, section 34, Lodomillo Township, was born in Todd County, Ky., March 12, 1822, and was the son of Reuben C. and Winnifred (Cotts) Madison, both of Virginia. Mrs. Madison was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had eight children, of whom five are living. Francis C. was the seventh child and third son. At the age of eight years, he removed with his parents to Fulton County, Ill., settling at Lewiston. His father died in 1834, his mother in 1838, at which time Francis was sixteen years old. After a year and a half he began work as an apprentice at the mason's trade, working with John Tompkins three years. He then worked for farmers in summer, and at a mill in winter, till he was twenty-one. Then he came to Ead's Geove, Delaware County, Iowa, in company with Isaac Preston and Horace Bemis and families. The following April he came to Lodomillo

Township. Remaining with Isaac Preston four years, he was married to Elizabeth Purdy, in November, 1848; one child, Ervin C., was the result of this marriage. January, 1849, he settled on section 34, where he has since lived. Mrs. Madison died June 16, 1850. In December, 1852, Mr. Madison married Maria Willard, of Wisconsin, daughter of Edward and Louisa Willard. She died in 1855, and he married Julia A. Crawford, July 31, 1856. They have five children—Wilbor C., at school at Fayette; Motier C., studying law at Elkader; Curtis B., Eliza M. and Harriet M. Mr. Madison owns 160 acres of land, about ninety under cultivation. Has been Constable, Justice of the Peace and Trustee, and has held various local offices of trust and honor. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Madison and four of their children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Samuel N. May, one of Clayton County's most enterprising and representative men, was born in Burlington, Otsego County, N. Y., March 9, 1821. He was a son of Harmon May, of Connecticut, and Sarah, *nee* Monroe, of New York. He assisted on the farm and attended school until twenty-one years of age, when he became self-supporting. He engaged in merchandising until his marriage to Emily Brayton, which occurred Feb. 2, 1848. She was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., and was a daughter of Jonathan and Eunice (Allen) Brayton. Mr. May followed merchandising after his marriage until 1867, when he came to Clayton County, and settled on his present farm in Lodomillo Township. It consists of 160 acres, 120 under cultivation and well stocked. Mrs. Emily May died Dec. 2, 1871, having been the mother of four children—Herbert B.; Nettie C., wife of V. G. Beach; Frank H., married Bertha Armbruster, and Ida C., who died in infancy. Mr. May was again married Aug. 11, 1873, to Mrs. Orinda Noble, *nee* Randall, who was born in Norridge, N. Y., and was a daughter of Abraham and Betsey (Merrihew) Randall. She has two children—Evelon L., and Ira F. Noble. In politics Mr. May is a Republican.

Christian S. Maxson, farmer, P. O. Edgewood, son of Ephraim and Mary (Smith) Maxson, natives of Virginia. They moved to Ohio and lived there many years. In 1852 they moved to Clayton County, Ia., and Ephraim died here in 1859. Christian was born in Indiana, Oct. 18, 1842. He was educated in Iowa, and has followed farming, with the exception of about three years at carpenter's work. He now owns 204 acres of land, a part in Clayton

County, on section 33, and a part where he lives, across the line in Delaware County. In 1865 he married Clarrissa Fisher. There were three children by this union, one living—Mary Matilda. On Nov. 3, 1872, Clarrissa died, and in 1877 he married Mrs. Lorana Newman, *nee* Bush, widow of J. Wesley Newman, of this county. There was one child by this marriage—Mary Elmira, born in 1869. Since her marriage to Mr. Maxson there have been two children—Clara Bell and Daisy. Mrs. M. is a member of the Congregationalist church. Mr. M. votes the Republican ticket. Mr. Maxson enlisted in the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company B, Captain Crook. He served three years, and was in seven of the hard-fought battles—Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Big Black, Vicksburg and several others. He was discharged at New Orleans in 1865, and although where bullets flew thick he was not wounded.

A. L. Minkler was born in Lake County, O., in January, 1822. His father, John Minkler, was born in 1780, in Vermont, where he was married to Asenath Call, and in 1816 settled in Ohio. The subject of this memoir was educated in the common school, and assisted on the farm until his marriage to Elizabeth Minkler, which occurred April 16, 1843. She was born in Geauga County, O. Of seven children born of this union four are living—Violette, wife of Amos Perry; Mortimer W., who married Ann Demill; Ferdinand L., who married Eva Peet, and Burr C., who married Katy Gilchrist. Mr. Minkler farmed in Ohio until the spring of 1854, when he came to Iowa, settling first in Delaware County, where he remained until the fall of 1868, when he purchased his present farm in Lodomillo Township. He owns 140 acres of valuable land, 100 under excellent cultivation, and well stocked. In politics he is a Republican, and has held several township offices. He is one of the representative men of Clayton County.

Jonathan F. Noble (deceased) was a native of Richmond, Ontario County, N. Y., born Nov. 23, 1804. His parents were M. Noble and Lydia (*nee* Frary) Noble. His father died when he was thirteen years old, and at that early age, active life in all its stern reality appeared to him, teaching him to rely upon his own abilities, a lesson which proved invaluable in after years. He was married at Lima, N. Y., on Feb. 28, 1824, to Martha Gray, a native of that township, born April 30, 1802. To them were born three sons—Levi R., who married Lucinda Haspell; Lucius L., married Elizabeth Kidner, and Franklin G., born in Newton, Mich., May 8, 1843, resides with his mother. Mr. Noble followed farming in

Genesee County, N. Y., until 1836, when he removed to Oakland County, Mich., thence to Wayne County, that State, where he remained nine years, then went to Calhoun County, Mich. In 1846 he came to Clayton County and settled on the old homestead on section 29, Lodomillo Township. He died there July 23, 1864, and in his death Clayton County lost one of her respected and esteemed citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Noble were members of the Free-Will Baptist church.

Harrison Noble, proprietor of the mercantile store now operated by Wilson, Foote & Noble, was born in Napoli, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1829. His parents, Lorin and Fannie (Boardman) Noble, are natives of New York, where the former followed lumbering and farming until 1854, when he came to Iowa. He conducted a hotel in Delaware County a number of years, and is now engaged in farming in Clayton County. The subject of this memoir came to Iowa in June, 1852, and purchased land in Delaware County, where he was married to Rosanna Holt, on Dec. 29, 1858. She was born in Rutland County, O., and ~~was~~ a daughter of Aaron and Lucretia (Hubble) Holt. They have five children—Eddie L., born in the year 1859, is engaged in the dry-goods business at Edgewood; Elsie, born March 6, 1861, is teaching school here; Merril, born April 19, 1867; Nora, Feb. 7, 1869, and Jesse, Aug. 27, 1871. Mr. Noble in March, 1866, bought a store in Edgewood, and a farm in Lodomillo Township, the latter now comprising a portion of the town of Edgewood, in which he has always taken an active interest. It was principally through his efforts that the C. M. & St. P. R. R. was laid through the place, he giving them depot ground, and laying out Noble's addition to Edgewood. He was Postmaster here for nine and one-half years. He is a Mason, and is a member of Strawberry Point Lodge, No. 130. He owns several lots in this and Delaware Counties. In politics he is a Republican, and is one of our energetic business men.

Levi R. Noble is a native of Alabama, N. Y., born Dec. 29, 1830. His parents, Jonathan F. and Martha Noble, *nee* Gray, were early settlers of Clayton County. Levi was the oldest of three children born of this union. He attended school and assisted on his father's farm until his marriage to Lucinda A. Haskell, which occurred March 9, 1853. She was born in New York State, and was a daughter of Thomas and Hulda (Orcott) Haskell, natives of Vermont. Of three children born of this union, one survives—Martha E., born Dec. 20, 1862. After his marriage Mr.

Noble purchased a farm of 300 acres in this township, which he still owns and resided upon until 1874, when he went with his family to Colorado and California, returning to Clayton County one year later. He has since resided in Strawberry Point, where he owns a lot of five and a quarter acres and a beautiful residence. He is one of Clayton County's enterprising and energetic citizens. Miss Martha E. Noble is a member of the Congregational church.

John Peter was born in Union County, Pa., May 19, 1827. His parents were Henry and Elizabeth (Presler) Peter, natives also of the Keystone State. They had a family of eight children, of whom John was the third child and second son. His mother died when he was thirteen years old, and he assisted his father to support the family until he was nineteen years, when he began to work for himself. He was married in Mifflin County, Pa., to Mary A. E. Stout on March 6, 1850. She was born in Cumberland County, Pa., and was a daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Wagoner) Stout, of Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1853 Mr. and Mrs. Peter came to Iowa, and settled in Cox Creek Township, where they remained until 1867, when they removed to their present farm on section 21, Lodomillo Township. They have had twelve children, ten living—George H., a practicing physician at Edgewood; Emma, now Mrs. Simeon Gilmore; Sibbie V., engaged in teaching school; Stella, John A., Andrew J., William A., Warren T., Eva M. and Earnest V. Mr. Peter owns a farm of 203 acres, all under cultivation except thirty acres of timber. He has made excellent improvements on his farm, which is one of the finest in this section. In 1864 he enlisted in Company K, First Iowa Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He has held various public offices. He was County Supervisor two years, and Township Treasurer four years in Cox Creek Township, and has held the latter office in Lodomillo Township seven years. In politics he is a Republican.

George H. Peters, M. D., was born in Clarion County, Penn., July 13, 1853, and was a son of John Peters and Marion, *nee* Stout, natives also of the Keystone State. When he was about two years old, his parents came to Clayton County, Iowa, and settled on a farm. He assisted on the farm and attended the district school, also two terms at the Collegiate Institute, at Wilton, Iowa. During this time taught school three terms, and when twenty years old went to Wilton and studied medicine under Drs. Witham and Cooling, one year. He then went to Ohio and

attended Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, one year, teaching school the following summer and fall in Ohio. He studied under Dr. Chase, of Elkader, Iowa, one year, then entered the Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which he graduated in February, 1876. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Edgewood, where he has since resided, devoting all his time and talents to his calling, and has met with good success. He is a member of Lodge No. 130, A. F. & A. M., at Strawberry Point, and in politics is a Republican.

Nathan Gould Platt was born in Greenfield, Huron County, Ohio, Feb. 23, 1829, and was a son of Levi and Abigail (Bodman) Platt, the former a native of Connecticut, the later of New York. They had a family of nine children, Nathan being the third child and second son. He attended the common and select schools, also the academy at Norwalk, until twenty-one years old, when he went to Allen County, Ohio, purchased land and remained until the fall of 1852, then came to Iowa. He spent the winter in La Motte, Jackson County and in the spring of 1853, bought his present farm in section 27, Lodomillo Township. He was married Oct. 6, 1854, to Harriet, daughter of Selden and Florina (Blackman) Bush, natives of New York. Mrs. Platt died July 24, 1855. He was again married, March 6, 1856, to Margaret W. Goodell, who was born in Vermont, and was a daughter of William and Narcissa (Buxton) Goodell. They had five children—Laverne De Forrest, married Cora Kratzer; Edward G.; Abbie N., born July 11, 1863, died April 13, 1878; Cynthia G., and Hattie L. Mrs. Margaret Platt died Sept. 10, 1877. Mr. Platt owns 500 acres of land, 250 under excellent cultivation. He has a fine nursery on his farm where he raises fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, etc., for sale. He has held various township offices of trust, and in politics is a Republican, is also a staunch temperance man, and a member of the Congregational church.

William P. Pollard was born in Dorchester, Grafton County, N. H., Sept. 4, 1823. His father, David Pollard, was born in 1776, and was among the first to settle in the forests of New Hampshire. He was a blacksmith by trade, and manufactured knives and forks, etc., by hand. His wife, Sarah Pollard, *nee* Gale, was a native of New Hampshire. They had a family of eighteen children, of whom fourteen lived to be adults. William lived on his father's farm until his fifteenth year, when the latter became insolvent, and he and his brothers supported the family,

buying a farm, which they paid for on time. When seventeen years old he began to work on the Northern New Hampshire Railroad, and engaged in overseeing different roads in New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, and helped lay the first rails out of Burlington, N. H. In 1854 he came West, arriving in Clayton County May 6 of that year. He resided in Lodomillo Township until 1870, then removed to Linn County, Ia.; returning to Lodomillo Township two seasons later. He was married in New York in 1852, to Diana Walton, who was born in Ithica, that State. They have had four children—Ada, Walter, Lyle A. and Edna D. Mr. Pollard owns a finely cultivated farm on section 32, and is one of the enterprising farmers of the county. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Temple of Honor, and Good Templar's societies. He has held various offices of trust, and has been Justice of the Peace for the past twenty years.

William F. Rankin is a native of Northampton, Mass., born March 23, 1828. His father, Zebina Rankin, was born June 5, 1791, and was married April 22, 1815, to Nancy Packard, who was born Feb. 17, 1790. They were natives of Massachusetts, and had a family of seven children, viz.: Ira P., born Jan. 10, 1817; Austin L., Aug. 30, 1819; Adeline, Oct. 9, 1821; Nancy J., Jan. 5, 1824; Jane, March 27, 1826; William F., March 23, 1828; and Edward, March 18, 1830. The father died Aug. 21, 1854; the mother Jan. 15, 1850. The subject of this memoir was married Aug. 15, 1850, to Margaret A. Westfall, of New York. She died Aug. 6, 1875, leaving three children—Clarence Z., who married Jourline Bemus; N. Jane, wife of W. D. Tremain, and Guy F. Mr. Rankin was married the second time on Feb. 23, 1878, to Mrs. Mertie J. Blakeley, *nee* Armstrong. She was born in January, 1850, in Walworth County, Wis., and was a daughter of Addison and Mary A. (Perry) Armstrong, the former of Pennsylvania, and the latter was the first white child born in Genesee County, Mich. Mrs. Rankin had two children by her first husband, viz.: Lula A. M., and Luella M. Blakeley, and one child baby—by her last marriage. Mr. Rankin followed farming in Loraine County, O., until 1855, when he became a resident of Lodomillo Township, Clayton County. He owns a farm of sixty acres, forty under excellent cultivation, twenty of timber. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He has held the offices of the Justice of the Peace three terms, Assessor twelve years, and Secretary of the School Board six or eight years. He is one of the early settlers and representative men of the county.

Charles Robinson (deceased), retired farmer, Edgewood, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., March 24, 1819, and was a son of Joseph and Keziah (Watkins) Robinson, also natives of New York. They had a family of four children, of whom Charles was the eldest. He lived with his father until his marriage to Hannah Hare, which occurred Aug. 19, 1838, in Camillus, N. Y. She was born in Duanesburg, Schoharie County, N. Y., and was a daughter of Nicholas and Margaret Hare, *nee* Gardner, of New York. Six children have been born unto them—Sarah M., who married Wm. Madison and died in September, 1875; Keziah E., wife of O. L. Crandall; James M.; Sherwood W.; Cynthia J., now Mrs. M. H. Alger, and Hellen E., married Milton Lough, who died in January, 1878. Mr. Robinson followed farming in Onondaga County two years after his marriage, then moved to Huron County, Ohio, where he made for himself a home in the forests of that county. He lived there until the spring of 1853, when he came to Clayton County and settled in Lodomillo Township, which has been his home since. He has been elected to many of the township offices, serving as Justice of the Peace four years. He has done much for the improvement of Clayton County, and is one of those pioneers who can now look with satisfaction on the results of years of toil in bringing the county to its present prosperous condition. In politics he was a Republican. Mr. Robinson died April 30, 1882, since the above sketch was written.

Sherwood W. Robinson was born in Huron County, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1842, and was a son of Charles and Hannah Robinson, *nee* Hare, natives of New York, and the parents of six children. In 1850 the family came to Iowa, and located in Jackson County, where they remained one summer, then came to Lodomillo Township, this county. Sherwood lived on the farm with his father until he was twenty-one years old, when he purchased the old homestead, and soon after, on Sept. 20, 1868, was married to Minerva J. Noble, who was born in Delaware County, Iowa, and was a daughter of Daniel B. and Minerva (Peet) Noble, of New York, and now residing in Montana. Their union has been blessed with four children—Eda C., Avery E., Herbert S. and Effie M. Mr. Robinson's farm consists of 120 acres of land, 100 under cultivation, the remainder in timber. He has one of the finest farms in this section of the county. He has held various public positions of trust; was Township Trustee two years, and is the present Asses-

sor. In politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Robinson is a member of the Congregational church.

James M. Robinson, son of Charles and Hannah (Hare) Robinson, was born in Huron County, O., Nov. 16, 1844. His parents removed to Clayton County when James was about nine years old and settled on section 36, Lodomillo Township, where he now resides. He was married here to Cynthia Noble, on Dec. 3, 1866. She was born in Delaware County, Ia., and is a daughter of Daniel B. and Minerva Noble, *nee* Peet, of New York. Seven children have been born of this union, viz.: William D., Charles H., Jennie M., Merten S. (died in infancy), Laura D., Olive M. and Worthy A. Mr. Robinson owns a fine farm of 120 acres, all under excellent improvement except twenty acres of timber. In 1864 he enlisted in the 100 days' service in Company F, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and served four months and twelve days. He is a Republican in politics and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President. He is one of the responsible and popular men of Clayton County, where he has been identified since childhood.

S. M. Stalnaker was born near Greeley, Delaware County, Ia., March, 18, 1849. His father, James M. Stalnaker, was born in Randolph County, W. Va., July 4, 1819, and when sixteen went to Ohio, and was married there when twenty years of age to Elizabeth McLane, a native of Virginia. In 1842 he came to Iowa and settled near Davenport, where he remained two years, then went to Wisconsin. In May, 1845, he removed to Colesburg, Clayton County, Ia., thence to Delaware County, finally settling in 1851 on the farm in Lodomillo Township, where he died Sept. 7, 1875. S. M. Stalnaker resided with his father until his marriage to Lydia Marshall, which occurred Dec. 6, 1873. She was born in Cass County, Mich., and was a daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Maxson) Marshall, natives of Ohio. After his marriage Mr. Stalnaker settled on his present farm on section 16, this township. He has thirty acres of fine land, under good cultivation. He is also engaged in teaching school and has taught sixteen terms in Cass and Lodomillo Townships. In politics he is an independent thinker and appreciates the distinctions which may sometimes be drawn between principles of right and justice and principles of party. He has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk, Assessor and Constable, and is classed with the prominent men of his township.

Millard F. Stalnaker, farmer, section 16, Lodomillo Township, was born on the farm where he now resides, March 10, 1856. His parents, James M. and Elizabeth Stalnaker, *nee* McLane, were natives of Virginia, and early settlers of Clayton County. They had a family of five sons and two daughters, Millard being the youngest son. He resided on the farm with his father and attended the district schools until his marriage, Aug. 20, 1881, to Elnora Franklin, who was born in Allamakee County, Ia., and was a daughter of Charles and Mary (Corner) Franklin. One child has been born of this union, Mildred, born in 1882. Mr. Stalnaker owns forty-four acres of highly cultivated land, and has made many excellent improvements on his farm. In politics he is a Republican, and is one of the representative and esteemed citizens of Clayton County.

Edwin Steel, retired farmer, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., June 3, 1808. His parents, Roderick and Rhoda (Merrill) Steel, were natives of Connecticut, who settled in New York in an early day. He assisted on the farm, and attended school until he was 21 years old when he married Charlotte Barber, on Nov. 4, 1829. She was a daughter of Shubael and Charlotte (Pierce) Barber, and was born in New York. After his marriage Mr. Steel moved to Genesee County, N. Y., and farmed there two years, then went to Seneca County, O., and engaged in the same occupation. His wife died there in 1843, having been the mother of five children, four living—George N., William W., Herman E. and Isaac B. Mr. Steel was again married on Oct. 9, 1845, in Ontario County, to Caroline, daughter of William and Polly (Stuart) Stuart. They have had six children, five living—Rhoda, Horace G., Lucinda E., Orsemus S. and Jennie. In June, 1847, the subject of this memoir came to Iowa, and settled in Delaware County, a portion of his land lying in Clayton County. In 1873 he removed to Strawberry Point, where he resided two years, then located on the farm on section 32, Elk Township, where he now resides. He owns a farm of forty acres of choice land, and is now enjoying the fruits of a life of industry and economy. He is justly entitled to be called one of Clayton County's pioneer settlers, having lived here since 1847, and has seen the rapid development of the county, from an uncultivated state to its present flourishing condition. In politics he is a Republican.

Abram Treadwell was born in London District, Canada, Sept. 18, 1832. His father, Tryon Treadwell, was born in Schoharie

County, N. Y., and went to Canada in 1814 where he married Mary Smith, by whom he had eleven children. Abram worked on his father's farm and attended school in Canada until he arrived at man's estate, and when twenty-four years old went to Elgin, Ill., thence to Clayton County, and settled in Lodomillo Township. He worked for R. Buckley one season, then engaged in the harness business in Strawberry Point, building the first shop for the purpose in that place. On Aug. 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He enlisted as a private and was promoted to First Lieutenant. He returned to Clayton County, and on Sept. 24, 1865, he married Emily A. Gager, who was born in Will County, Ill., and was a daughter of James P. and Jane (Frazine) Gager. They have had four children—Mark G., Ray D., Lynn C. and baby. After his marriage Mr. Treadwell settled on his present farm in Lodomillo Township. He owns 120 acres of land, eighty under cultivation, and thoroughly stocked. He has held various offices of trust in his township, and has always taken an active interest in educational matters. He is well and favorably known throughout the county as an energetic citizen.

Charles H. True, farmer and nurseryman, section 28, Lodomillo Township, was born twenty miles west of Freeport, Ill., Aug. 19, 1847. His parents were Charles and Esther (Rhodes) True, who had a family of six children, five living. Charles was the third child and second son. Before he was two years of age his parents came with him to Clayton County, settling in Lodomillo. In the fall of 1865 they removed to McDonough County, Ill. Mr. True died in 1867, and Charles taught school in McDonough, Warren and Fulton Counties until 1874. He was married to Luthera Bixby, Aug. 19, 1874, this being also his birthday. She was born in Clayton County, and was the daughter of Rev. N. W. and Ruby (Knapp) Bixby. Mr. True then taught school till 1878, when he returned to Clayton County, where he still resides. They are members of the Free-Will Baptist church. They have two children—Ernest L. and Clyde L. Mr. True is a man of integrity, and stands high in his community.

James S. Walter, proprietor of the Victor Flouring Mill and Saw-Mill, east of Edgewood, was born in Dover, O., July 15, 1835. His parents were Jacob J., and Plezzy (Alcott) Walter, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio. The family came to Clayton County when our subject was about ten years old and settled in

what is now Mallory Township. Ten years later they removed to Elk Township, where James S. was married on Jan. 26, 1858, to Mary, daughter of George and Margaret (Kahel) Radabach. She is a native of Pennsylvania. Of eleven children born of this union, ten are living—Jacob M., who married Cora Wolidge; Hannah E., wife of John Dutton; James S., William S., Margaret E., Earnest M., Aaron, Lilly M., Amos R. and Jesse H. George W. died in infancy. In September, 1862, Mr. Walter enlisted in Company G, Sixth Iowa Cavalry and served until the close of the war, then returned home and followed farming in Delaware County five years. In 1870 he settled in Lodomillo Township, where he bought a saw-mill and erected a grist-mill; the latter burned Apr. 8, 1877. He then erected his present mill, which contains three sets of burrs and all the latest improved machinery. In politics he is a Republican and has held various local offices. He is one of our energetic business men.

Ethan Wandell is a native of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., born June 15, 1829. His parents, Alexander and Phila (Lanphier) Wandell were also natives of New York. They had a family of ten children of whom our subject was the fourth child and third son. He was educated in the common schools of New York, and farmed there with his father, also engaging in the lumber trade. On Feb. 22, 1855, Ethan Wandell and Angeline Tracy, who was born in Otto, N. Y., were united in marriage. She was a daughter of John and Jane Tracy, *nee* McIntire, of New York. To them have been born eight children, seven living—Phineas, who married Anna Hesner; Elic, John, William, Timothy, Ethan and George. In July, 1855, Mr. Wandell came to Iowa and settled in Cox Creek Township, Clayton County, where he engaged in farming until March, 1865, when he located on his present farm in Lodomillo Township. It consists of 200 acres of valuable land, all under cultivation except fifty acres of timber. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and is one of the old settlers and representative men of Clayton County.

John H. Welch was born in Canada, Dec. 2, 1835, and was a son of Samuel D. and Elizabeth (Wait) Welch, the former born in New Hampshire, the latter in Dutchess County, N. Y. His father died when he was about seven years old, and he then went to live with his Grandfather Wait. At the age of thirteen he became self-supporting and followed farming in Grand Isle County, Vt., Dodge County, Wis., Olmstead County, Minn., finally locating in

Sperry Township, Clayton County, in 1860. He was married there to Mrs. Rachel A. Chilson, *nee* Nichols, Oct. 2, 1862. She was born in Washtenaw County, Mich., July 29, 1833, and was a daughter of Rufus and Philena (Root) Nichols. Mrs. Welch was first married to Philip D. Chilson, who died March 20, 1867. Three children were born of that union, one living—Summer C., who married Mary McCray, and resides in Sperry Township. Mr. and Mrs. Welch have been blessed with six children—Oscar E., Rufus R., John M., Frederick A., Arthur D. and William H. In March, 1877, Mr. Welch located on his present farm in Lodomillo Township, where he owns 120 acres of finely cultivated land, well stocked. He is a member of Strawberry Point Lodge, No. 130, A. F. & A. M., and was one of the charter members of the Mountain Shade Lodge, No. 279, at Volga City. He has held various township offices, and is now acting as Justice of the Peace. He is well and favorably known throughout the county as an enterprising and free-hearted man.

George L. Wheeler, son of Lewis J. and Polly (Robinson) Wheeler, was born in Fort Edward, Washington County, N. Y., July 26, 1817. He worked on a farm, and learned his father's trade, that of a stone-mason and plasterer, which he followed until his marriage to Sarah J. Boggs, which occurred July 4, 1842, at Farmerville, N. Y. She was born Oct. 23, 1820, and was a daughter of Robert and Louisa (Stuart) Boggs, who had a family of nine girls; all lived to be married and have families. This union has been blessed with ten children—L. Miranda, born April, 29, 1843, married Dr. L. Blanchard; James G., born Dec. 7, 1844, manager for a lightning rod company, in St. Louis; John L., born June 11, 1848; Anna E., born April 30, 1850, wife of William Ferry; Emma, born Feb. 10, 1852, died April 5, 1852; George C., born Aug. 11, 1853; Sarah M., born Aug. 10, 1855, is now Mrs. George Comstock; Charles E., born March 21, 1859, died Aug. 10, 1863; William E., born Sept. 28, 1861, died Aug. 18, 1863, and Rufus C., born Jan. 8, 1864. In the spring of 1845 Mr. Wheeler came to Iowa and settled in Lodomillo Township, where Edgewood now stands, then called "Yankee Settlement." He entered the first land in this township, which he now owns. He has 150 acres, ninety under excellent improvement. He is one of the oldest settlers now living in the township, and has held nearly all the public offices. Was the first Postmaster here, and built the first frame school-house in the township. In politics he is a strong

supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of Lodge No. 172, I. O. O. F., at Strawberry Point, and has taken nearly all the higher degrees.

J. E. Whitman was born in Newton, Middlesex County, Mass., Dec. 3, 1816. His parents, Smith and Abigail Whitman, *nee* Adams, were natives of Massachusetts. They died leaving our subject an orphan at the early age of seven years. He worked on a farm in his native place until twelve years old, when he went to Windham County, Vt., thence to New York. He remained in that State working on farms in Cayuga, Cattaraugus and Genesee Counties, a number of years, then went to Michigan. He returned to New York and remained in Genesee County eighteen months, then went to Ashtabula County, O., where he was married to Sophia Holden, Dec. 15, 1844. She was born in Vermont and was a daughter of Ambrose and Silvia (Parks) Holden, natives of the Green Mountain State. After Mr. and Mrs. Whitman were married they went to Kane County, Ill., thence to De Kalb County, that State, where he followed farming six years, and in March, 1851, came to Clayton County, and settled on his present farm in Lodomillo Township. He owns sixty acres of highly cultivated land, and containing many excellent improvements. He is a Democrat in politics, has been elected to various public offices. Mr. and Mrs. Whitman are members of the Congregational church.



CHAPTER XXXIII.

MALLORY TOWNSHIP.

Range 3 west of the fifth principal meridian. The first settlement was made in 1833 by Thos. Clinton, Martin, Moses and Jacob Van Sickle. Three of the boys are dead. Clinton was killed in McGregor, about one and a half years ago, by a runaway team. The other brothers live near McGregor. Edward Dickens and Sol. Wadsworth, Samuel D. Peck and his brother Douglas, also came at an early day. Samuel D. Peck is now the earliest settler living in an area of twenty miles square. Henry Hardin was the first child born in this township. Mrs. James Brown was the first person who died in the township, although Dudley Peck, a resident of the township, died first. He died in the township of Millville, and is now buried in Mallory Township. There are three cemeteries in Mallory Township.

The first school-house was built on Mr. Peck's land, near Osterdock. There are now eight school-houses in the township.

The number of churches in the township is two.

Village of Osterdock is located on the Turkey River, lying on both banks. There are three general stores here. The north side of the town was laid out in 1877, by Samuel W. Bowman. He still owns the greater part of it. The hotel, depot, warehouse, saw-mill and two of the stores are located on that side of the river. Mr. George Hansel laid out, in 1878, one-half of the south side of the village. His farm adjoins, and there is room for more growth as soon as the lots are demanded. Mr. H. has sold many of the lots he laid out. Mr. Kickbush, in 1878, laid out the east half of the south half of the town, and has sold several lots. John Henry Bowman originally laid out ten lots, and from this the present town has sprung.

It was surveyed in December, 1872, by John H. Zearley, Deputy County Surveyor. It is situated on lot 2, section 2, township 91 north, range 3 west, and the proprietors were Jasper N. Bowman, Martha M. Bowman, John H. Bowman and Hannah J. Bowman.

Two additions were made in January, 1879, by George Hansel and Elizabeth Hansel.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—There is an organization of this society in this township, but the church edifice is in Millville.

There is a membership of fifty souls. The church is in a healthy condition. There are two Sabbath-schools in connection with this organization. Their average attendance is about forty. The present pastor is Rev. Joseph B. Howard.

Present officers—John Bolsinger, Frederick Schrunk, Francis Palmer, Clerk of the Session; Mr. Gull, Mr. Tweedy and George Hansel are the Elders.

Fairview Church of United Brethren in Christ, located on section 20. It was organized in 1854, by Luther McVey, J. A. Slick and wife, and others. The first services of this denomination were held in Colesburg. Luther McVey was the first pastor, and served six months. Enoch Fothergill was the next pastor and served two years; Wm. Dollarhide, one year; R. W. Kaughman, one year; Joseph Foster, one year; I. L. Lockridge, one year. About this time J. A. Slick became a licentiate, and was called to take charge; from that time until the present he has been the local minister, much of the time having full charge. There have been a number of revival seasons of great interest, under Rev. Kaufman, Slick, and G. H. Watrous. At the Mound School-house, Rev. Slick also conducted a revival season of much interest. The house of worship was built in 1859; it is 26 x 36 feet in size, and cost about \$500. J. A. Slick, James Ridenour, C. White, H. Hatfield and W. Long are Trustees. There have been about 300 members in all; present membership 140. The condition of the church is good. There is a Sunday-school of about 17 scholars just organized; the Superintendent is Rev. J. A. Slick; the present pastor is G. H. Walrous.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Alfred Barrett, farmer, P. O. Elkport, was a son of William and Mariah (Ball) Barrett, natives of London, Eng. They came to the United States in 1851, and in 1855 located in Mallory Township, Ia., where William died. Alfred was born in London, in 1848, and was educated in America. In 1870 he married Sarah Jane, daughter of William and Rhoda Foote, natives of Ohio. By this marriage there are five children—William, born in 1871; Rosa, in 1873; George, in 1876; Lester, in 1878, and Grace, in 1880. Mr. Barrett votes the



Samuel O. Peck

Republican ticket. He owns ninety acres of fine land on section 6, mostly under excellent improvement.

Jabez D. Beyer was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., Dec. 5, 1841. He came to Clayton County, Ia., in 1845, with his father, and settled on section 24, Elk Township. His father died in 1848, and his mother returned to Pennsylvania with her family. Six years later they came again to this country and have resided here since. Jabez D. enlisted Aug. 21, 1862, in Company D, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and was mustered out June 26, 1865. He participated in several engagements during the three years of service, and was wounded at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., on Dec. 16, 1864, and was transferred to Jeffersonville, Ind., where he was discharged. He returned to Clayton County, and was married to Maria D. McCrum, on Oct. 10, 1866. She was born Oct. 5, 1850, and died Nov. 10, 1878, leaving four children—Mabel B., born Aug. 21, 1867; Charles E., Oct. 25, 1869; Arthur E., March 10, 1873, and Ira R., Sept. 24, 1875. He was married the second time on March 15, 1881, to E. Kate Fleck, who was born in Blair County, Pa., Aug. 26, 1843. Mr. Beyer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics is a Republican. He is one of the early settlers and representative men of Clayton County.

John Bolsinger, farmer and stock-breeder, was a son of Christopher and Isabel (Miller) Bolsinger, natives of Fayette Co., Pa., who came to Iowa in 1846, where they died. John M. was born June 22, 1817, in Pennsylvania. He came to Iowa on April 18, 1846, and has followed farming here since; he now owns 200½ acres on sections 12 and 13; his land lies on a fine, rolling ridge of timber, but is now mostly under cultivation. In 1842 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Barbary (Kauffman) Gillian, natives of Fayette County, Pa., and both deceased. John died in Fayette County, Pa., and Barbary in Ohio. By this union there are nine children, of whom Barbary N., born Feb. 8, 1847; Berryman H., July 14, 1851; John F., Oct. 28, 1853, married, and living in Millville Township; Christopher, born Jan. 14, 1856, are living; Martha Jane, born July 29, 1843; Mary Elizabeth, born June 28, 1845; William D., born June 15, 1849; Andrew Jackson, born April 7, 1858; Minerva Isabel, born June 6, 1861, are dead. Mr. Bolsinger and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Bolsinger has held several of the township offices, and

has discharged their duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He votes the Democratic ticket.

John Henry Bowman, mason and farmer, P. O. Osterdock, son of John and Catherine Bowman, who were natives of Germany and among the pioneers of Pennsylvania, was born in that State in 1819. He was educated and learned his trade there. For twenty-five years past he has engaged in farming. He came to Clayton County, Ia., in 1853, and bought his farm of 271 acres on section 2. He married, in 1840, Hannah, daughter of Reason Debolt, of Pennsylvania. She came to Clayton County in 1853, where, after faithfully performing the duties of wife and mother for many years, she died Dec. 17, 1881. By the above marriage there are six children—Catherine, born Oct. 30, 1841 (deceased); Joseph Newton, born Feb. 15, 1844, married, and living in Mallory Township; John Reason, born March 1, 1846, married, living in Davenport, Ia. (he is Principal of the State Normal School); William, born Oct. 27 1848; Silas Wright Myres, born April 14, 1851, married, and in company with his brother William, owns 200 acres of land adjoining his father's home (these children were born in Fayette County, Pa.); Mary Jane, born in Clayton County, Ia., Sept. 29, 1856, now the wife of Jacob Hatfield, living in Mallory Township. Mr. Bowman has been Justice of the Peace a number of years and has been a faithful executive officer. He votes the Democratic ticket, as do most of his sons. He is classed with the prominent citizens of Clayton County, meriting and receiving the confidence and respect of his fellow-men.

Samuel Bowman, farmer and hotel-keeper, son of George and Charlotte (Lawowall) Bowman, natives of Northampton County, Pa., was born in that State and educated. On April 12, 1867, he came to Iowa, and bought a farm of 345 acres on section 35, Jefferson Township, and eighty acres on section 14, Mallory Township. He has followed farming and still carries on that business, although for four years past he has been keeping hotel in Osterdock. He built the hotel-building which he still owns, and also owns four other houses and lots in the village. He lived in Mallory Township on his farm until he came to Osterdock. In 1841 he married Catherine, daughter of John and Susan (Workhizer) Learn, natives of Monroe County, Pa., where they died. By this union there are eight children—James, born Aug. 27, 1842, married, and living in Mallory Township; Emanuel, born Dec. 22, 1844, married, and living near his father; Emeline, born Feb. 14,

1846, wife of Peter Noack, of Jefferson Township; Mary Magdeline, born Jan. 11, 1848, wife of John L. Hensal of Mallory Township; Lyman (deceased), born May 29, 1850; Phiannah (deceased), born April 20, 1854; Loriannah, born July 14, 1856, wife of Scott Guinn, living in Mallory Township; Hannah Charlotte, born July 7, 1858, wife of John Brown, living in Mallory Township. Mr. Bowman has held several of the township offices, the duties of which he faithfully performed. He votes the Democratic ticket. He has been a very successful business man, and has accumulated a fine competency to enjoy in his declining years.

E. Bowman, general merchant, at Osterdock, son of S. and Catherine (Learn) Bowman, natives of Pennsylvania, and now residents of Clayton County, was born in Pennsylvania on Dec. 22, 1844. In 1868 he married Mary, daughter of Stephen Aultman, of Pennsylvania. By this union there are five children--Harry, born Feb. 2, 1871; Emma, Feb. 15, 1874; Charles, April 1, 1876; Lizzie, March 28, 1878; and the baby, born April 2, 1882. Mr. B. votes the Democratic ticket. He embarked in the mercantile business in 1874; having plenty of capital he has been very successful and has built up a fine trade; he carries a stock of about \$5,000 worth of general goods. He holds the position of express agent at Osterdock. Besides the above business he buyings all the wood in market, which he ships; he has over 3,000 cords on hand, and as he pays good prices controls the market in this district.

J. N. Bowman, one of the representative farmers of Mallory Township, was born in Fayette County, Penn., Feb. 15, 1844. His father, J. H. Bowman, is a native of Pennsylvania, and now a resident of Clayton County. J. N. received a practical education in his native State, and in 1853 came to Clayton County. He now owns 128 acres of fine farming land on section 11, Mallory Township, which is under excellent cultivation and thoroughly stocked. He was married in 1866 to Martha M., daughter of John and Eliza Ferren, *nee* Griffin, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Bowman was born Feb. 14, 1848. Of six children born of this union five are living--Jessie Maria, born July 4, 1870; John Henry, Sept. 22, 1873; Ida C., March 5, 1876; William N., Oct. 1, 1879, and Hannah Eliza, Jan. 30, 1881. Mrs. Bowman is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Bowman in his political views is a Democrat.

Warren Bush, a prominent merchant and farmer of Mallory Township, was a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Long) Bush, who

were natives of Pennsylvania, where the former died. Elizabeth came to Delaware County, Iowa, in 1851, and now resides in Colesburg, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Warren was born in Pennsylvania on April 21, 1827, where he was educated. He came to Iowa in 1857, buying 61 acres of land on sections 10 and 11, and the saw-mill then owned by George Hansel, which he ran a number of years, putting in a stave cutter and header, he sawed a large amount of timber, and made the business a financial success. He then invested his money in the mercantile business at Osterdock, where he has taken one son into partnership. They carry a stock of about \$5,000 worth of such goods as are generally found in a country store, and are doing a good business. Their motto is, "The nimble sixpence, rather than the slow shilling." In 1849 Mr. Bush married Christine, daughter of Valentine and Mary (Kunkel) Werkheiser, natives of Pennsylvania, where they died. By this union there are nine children—Edwin A., born Oct. 14, 1850, married and living at Osterdock; Martha E. (deceased), born Nov. 11, 1852; William Eastburn, born Oct. 28, 1854; Reuben Henry, born Jan. 2, 1858, married and living in Osterdock; Mary Catherine (deceased), born June 21, 1860; Joseph Warren, born Sept. 17, 1862; Minnie, Dec. 15, 1864; Annie E., July 2, 1867, and John V., Aug. 12, 1870. Mr. Bush votes the Democratic ticket.

Robert Watson Cole, farmer and speculator, P. O. Colesburg, was a son of James and Rhoda Salina (Phelps) Cole, natives of England and New York respectively. They located in Clayton County, Ia., at an early day. James died in 1878. Robert was born in Colesburg, Ia., July 7, 1854; he has been educated in the district schools of the State, and at the Normal School at Galena, Ill. In 1876 he married Mary, daughter of Philip and Catherine (Brown) Hansel, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Iowa in 1845, and are now living on a farm adjoining Mr. Coles. Mary was born in Iowa, Oct. 8, 1859. By the above marriage there are two children—James P., born Sept. 18, 1877; Thomas Raymond, born March 15, 1881. Mr. Cole is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mrs. Cole, of the United Brethren church. Mr. Cole owns 201 acres of fine land. He lives on section 20, and has a fine home. He the Republican ticket.

George W. Darrow, farmer, P. O. Elkport, was a son of Russell and Deliverance (Eaton) Darrow, natives of Cherry Valley, N. Y., where Russell died. The family afterward came to Ashtabula,

Ohio, where Deliverance died. George W. was born in New York on March 3, 1815; he came to Iowa in 1864. In 1838 he married Ellen A., daughter of Andrew and Aurelia (Crandel) Stone, natives of Vermont. Ellen died in New York, and Andrew came to Iowa, where he died. By the above marriage there were thirteen children, of whom Alfred, Urilla, William, Wallace and George W. (twins), Eliza, Ellen, Nancy, Sylvester, Charles and Anna are living; Aurilla, Calista and Amanda Laura are dead. Mrs. Ellen A. Darrow died Nov. 27, 1878, aged fifty-eight years, three months, ten days. Mr. Darrow is a member of the Dunkard church. He votes the Democratic ticket.

Frederick Datismann was a son of Michael and Caroline (Hafner) Datismann, natives of Wittenberg, Germany, who came to the United States in 1848, and located at Cherlis Mound, Dubuque County, Iowa, where Caroline died. Frederick was born in Wittenberg and educated in Iowa; he now owns 120 acres of fine land on section 32. In 1866 he married Gazena, daughter of Diedrick and Elizabeth (Bierns) Krumpel, natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1853, and located in Delaware County; Elizabeth died in 1878. Gazena was born in Germany on May 8, 1845. By this marriage there are three children—Emma, born Jan. 9, 1869; George, born March 6, 1873, and Clara (deceased), born March 1, 1875. Mr. Datismann and wife are members of the German Methodist church. He votes the Republican ticket, and has held several of the township offices and discharged his duties to the satisfaction of all.

Robert Bruce Flenniken, millwright and farmer, P. O. Colesburg, was a son of John N. and Elizabeth (Grooms) Flenniken, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Iowa in 1857, and died here. Robert B. was born in Greene County, Pa., Aug. 28, 1830, where he was educated and learned his trade. He came to Iowa in 1852, at twenty-one years of age, to assist in building a mill, but liking the country, after a return to Pennsylvania, he came to Iowa to permanently reside. In 1865 he purchased his present farm of 160 acres on section 28, and also owns another farm two miles distant, of like size, both being finely cultivated, and his home is one of the finest in the county for comfort and beauty of location. On March 27, 1856, he married Margaret, daughter of John and Milinda (Patterson) Brown, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania, respectively. They came to Iowa in 1848, and died in Mallory Township. Margaret was born in Pennsylvania on Oct. 28, 1833.

By the above marriage there are two children—Mary Alice, born March 28, 1859, is the wife of Omar Hammond (they live with her parents), and John Franklin, born March 14, 1864. Mrs. F. and daughter are members of the Congregational church. Mr. F. is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. He has held many of the township offices, and in 1872-'3 represented his county in the State Legislature; the session of 1873 was for the purpose of codifying the laws of the State, in which work Mr. F. evinced much skill and good judgment, coupled with much hard work, as his co-laborers can attest. Mr. F. devotes most of his time to his trade, building and furnishing grist-mills, putting in the Flenniken patent turbine water-wheel, which is the best wheel in use. He has opened an office in Dubuque, Iowa, in company with T. W. Graham, in connection with the Utter Manufacturing Company, of Rockford, Ill., and is doing a very large and profitable business. He has met with great success, and is one of our wealthiest citizens.

Joseph Geiselman, one of the prominent farmers of Mallory Township, was a son of Valentine and Sarah (Gexty) Geiselman, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Ohio at an early day and died there. Joseph was born in Ohio, Oct. 30, 1832, where he was reared and educated. He came to Iowa in 1854, and bought the farm of 160 acres on section 12, where he now lives. His land is mostly under fine cultivation. In 1864 he married Barbary Ann, daughter of John M. and Elizabeth (Gillian) Bolsinger, natives of Pennsylvania. They now live in Mallory Township, Ia. By this union there is one child—Sarah Elizabeth, born April 16, 1865. Mr. B. votes the Democratic ticket.

Emily W. Gilmore is the widow of William W. Gilmore, a native of Ohio, who came to Iowa at an early day. He followed milling, building a flour-mill at Millville, which he owned and operated for many years, selling it in 1875. In 1865 he purchased property on sections 27 and 28, consisting of forty-three acres, on which he erected a beautiful residence, and lived until his death, which occurred Jan. 20, 1877. Mrs. Emily W. Gilmore was born in the State of Pennsylvania, Feb. 18, 1833, and was a daughter of John N., and Elizabeth Flanniken, *nee* Grooms, natives of the Keystone State. They settled in Iowa in 1856, and resided here until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore were married in 1858, and were blessed with three children—Ira A., born July 23, 1859, is married and living on the old homestead with his mother; Elizabeth Jane, born Feb. 21, 1864, and Albert D., born Nov. 23, 1872.

In his political views Mr. Gilmore was a Republican. He was held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens, and sorrow fell upon many hearts when to the list of the dead was added his name.

John Hansel, farmer, P. O. Elkport, was a son of Philip and Hannah (Klopsadel) Hansel, natives of Pennsylvania, who died many years ago. In 1852 John came to Iowa, and bought a farm of 400 acres on section 7, much of which is improved. About 1832 he married Mary, daughter of John and Mary Akron. By this marriage there were twelve children, eight living—Harriet, Philip, Mary, John, Jacob, George, Charles and Sarah Elizabeth. The children are all married and live near home. Mr. Hansel and wife are members of the Dunkard church. He votes the Democratic ticket.

George Hansel, farmer and carpenter, was a son of Jacob and Rebecca (Preston) Hansel, natives of Maryland, who moved to Pennsylvania in an early day, where the father died. George was born in Maryland, on April 9, 1817, where he was educated, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed in connection with farming since. In 1849 he came to Clayton County, and now owns thirty-seven acres on the bottom of the Turkey River, the west half of the village of Osterdock is on his land. He also owns 115 acres on section 11. In 1853 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonas and Jane (Seaton) Hunt, natives of Pennsylvania, where she was born on April 16, 1819. By this union there are ten children, of whom Rebecca Jane, born June 9, 1845, wife of Rufus C. White, of Mallory Township; William H., born June 24, 1847, living in Mallory Township; Sarah Matilda, born Sept. 30, 1850, wife of John Rice, of Mallory Township; Phillip L., born June 20, 1853, married and living near his father; Mary Katherine, born Sept. 13, 1855, wife of James Hary, of Mallory Township; John Franklin, born Jan. 7, 1865, are living. Jonas, Elzy, Francis Delilah, and Jacob, are dead. Mr. Hansel has held several of the township offices, and has in every instance honorably discharged his duty. He votes the Democratic ticket, and is a man of noble and generous qualities, having adopted two children, which he has reared—George C. Hansel and Anna Bell Robinson.

Hiram Hatfield, farmer, P. O. Colesburg, son of Jacob and Rebecca (Mondell) Hatfield, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively, was born March 14, 1824, in Pennsylvania, and was there educated. He came to Clayton County, Ia., in 1851 and bought a farm. He now lives on section 20, and owns

139 acres of land, mostly well improved. In 1849 he married Rachel, daughter of Aaron and Sarah (McClelland) Walters, who were natives of Pennsylvania, where they died. Rachel was born Dec. 18, 1818. By this union there are five children, of whom Lewis C., born Sept. 4, 1849; Jacob P., Oct. 23, 1852, married, and living near his father; R. Priscilla, born Nov. 12, 1864, are living; Sarah Jane and Mary Harriet are dead. Mr. Hatfield and wife are members of the United Brethren church. Mr. Hatfield has held most of the township offices, and has filled each with credit to himself and to the public satisfaction. He votes the Democratic ticket.

William Hunt, farmer, P. O. Osterdock, was a son of Jonas and Jane (Seaton) Hunt; the former, a native of New Jersey, died in Pennsylvania; the latter, a native of Pennsylvania, died in Iowa. William was born in Greene County, Pa., Sept. 13, 1817, where he was educated. He has always followed farming, and in 1850 came to Mallory Township, Ia., where he bought 130 acres of land on sections 3 and 10, which is mostly well-improved. In 1843 he married Delilah, daughter of Edward and Nancy (Taylor) Hartley, natives of Pennsylvania. Edward died in Ohio and Nancy in Pennsylvania. By this union there are nine children—Nancy Jane, born Sept. 20, 1844, wife of John W. Hansel, of Mallory Township; Mary Catherine, born April 7, 1846; Cinderella, born Oct. 2, 1847, wife of John Hansel; Winfield (deceased), born Feb. 18, 1849; George Thomas (deceased), born Feb. 4, 1850; James Marion, born Sept. 14, 1852, married; David Joshua, born June 25, 1857; Henry Melton, born Sept. 12, 1859, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Hunt and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Hunt has held several of the township offices, and has discharged the duties of each with credit and ability. He votes the Democratic ticket.

Aaron Hyde, farmer and mason, was born in Pennsylvania on June 8, 1808, and was a son of James Hyde and Mary, *nee* Walters, likewise natives of the Keystone State. He was there reared and educated, and learned the trade of a mason. He came to Iowa in 1850, and purchased his present farm of 280 acres on section 15, Mallory Township. His land is mostly under cultivation, and contains many excellent improvements. He has also built many of the fine residences and school-houses of Clayton County. In 1832 he married Phœbe, daughter of John Harry, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hyde died in 1847, leaving four children—Aaron,

of Mallory Township; Emeline, residing in the southern part of this State; James, living in Dakota, and Jane, a resident of Missouri. Mr. Hyde was married the second time in 1847, to Mary Ann Johnson, daughter of William and Mary Ann Johnson, *nee* Barrett, natives of Pennsylvania, where the father died. Mrs. Johnson resides in Clarksville, Ia. Eleven children have been born unto them, viz.: Charles, born in March, 1848; Margaret, Aug. 9, 1849; Addison, June 8, 1851; John Ellis, May 31, 1853; Samuel Feb. 25, 1855; Alpheus, Oct. 31, 1856; William, Jan. 31, 1859; Edward, Jan. 4, 1861; Francis, April 5, 1863; Fannie, May 15, 1865, and Mary Elizabeth, Feb. 11, 1868. Mrs. Hyde is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He is a Republican.

Harrison Jones, farmer, P. O. Colesburg, son of James and Ann (Keep) Jones, natives of Virginia, who settled in Pennsylvania many years ago, and died in Alleghany County. Harrison was born May 2, 1813, and was educated in that State. He came to Iowa May 4, 1857, and bought his present farm of 120 acres on section 29, which is one of the finest locations in the township. On March 18, 1845, he married Mary Oldham, who was born in Bedford County, Penn., Jan. 14, 1813. By this union there are six children living—John, Thomas, James, Simon, Ely and Abram. They are all married and live near their father. Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Ellen and William are dead. Mr. Jones has held all of the township offices, and is now Justice of the Peace, having served in that capacity ten years. That he has been an efficient officer it is only necessary to say that the citizens will not let him retire. He votes the Democratic ticket.

Lawrence McNamee, son of Lawrence McNamee, Sr., and Ruth, *nee* Marvin, natives of Ireland and Connecticut respectively, was born in New York on Dec. 29, 1805. He was educated in his native State, and in 1842 came to Iowa, locating in Delaware County, where he now resides. He owns 240 acres of fine land lying partly in Clayton and partly in Delaware County, his residence being on the line. He also owns 240 acres in another locality. In 1829 he married Errelia, daughter of Luther and Andria Cole, *nee* Chase, natives of New York, the former dying in Missouri in 1833, the latter in Delaware County, Ia., in 1862. By this union there were ten children, of whom C. L., born March 13, 1831, is married and resides in Allamakee County; Mary E., Jan. 31, 1835, married Isaac Otis, of Elk Township; E. Luther, born July 22, 1836, is married

and lives on the old homestead; Sarah E., born April 20, 1842, is the wife of Robert Fitch; H. Medora, born April 4, 1844, married George E. Lang, and Eva, born July 1, 1845, are living. The deceased are Eliza Jane, Martha S., Truman and Laura. Mrs. Errelia McNamee died Feb. 8, 1856, and on Dec. 11, 1856, Mr. McNamee married Mrs. Sebrah Clark, sister of his first wife, and widow of Samuel Clark, by whom she had five children; Harriet C., widow of P. G. Bailey; Norman L., who died in Idaho; Henry G., of Monroe County, Wis., Benjamin A. and Samuel C. Mr. McNamee has held the office of County Commissioner, Township Assessor, Justice of the Peace, and many other public positions of trust, discharging his duties with honor and ability. He votes the Republican ticket.

L. Merrill, proprietor of a saw-mill at Osterdock was born in New Hampshire on Apr. 27, 1827. His parents, W. S. Merrill and Nancy, *nee* Walker, were likewise natives of the Granite State, where they died. He has engaged chiefly in the lumber and milling business, and came to Clayton County in 1859, locating at Turkey River. Prior to settling in Clayton County he spent four years in Dubuque, Ia., manufacturing barbed wire. Five years ago he came to Osterdock, and built his present steam saw-mill, where he does a large and profitable business. He was married in 1877 to Elizabeth, daughter of George and Elizabeth Friedlein, *nee* Grush, natives of Germany. They came to the United States in 1852, and now live in Millville Township. By this union there are two children—Libby, born Apr. 3, 1877, and Ella, born Mar. 21, 1879. Mr. Merrill votes the Republican ticket; he has been a successful miller and is now doing a splendid business. He also owns and runs the saw-mill at Elkport, which is doing a good business. He is building a portable saw-mill, which will soon be in operation; this he will move about through the timber, and cut logs which are hard to get to his other mills.

G. H. Miller, son of Conrad and Elizabeth Miller, *nee* Kibler, natives of Pennsylvania, was born in the State of Ohio, May 8, 1822. His father died in 1877 in that State, where the family have resided many years. In 1856 he came to Clayton County, and entered his present farm of 160 acres on section 24, and located upon it eight years later. His marriage occurred in 1854, to Delila, daughter of Conrad and Mary (Smith) Franks, natives of Pennsylvania. Eight children have been born to them, viz.: Eliza Jane (deceased), born Apr. 27, 1854; Marion C., Feb. 10, 1856;

Mary A., Aug. 17, 1858, is the wife of Robert Gull, living in Mallory Township; Sarah B., born Oct. 30, 1860; Ezra M. and Esther E. (twins), born Feb. 26, 1863; John P. (deceased), born Nov. 24, 1865, and Aquilla W., born Apr. 8, 1868. Mrs. M. is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Miller has held several of the township offices, the duties of which he has faithfully discharged. He votes the Democratic ticket. He is very fond of hunting and has killed many bears, deer, wild turkeys, etc.

Samuel D. Peck, son of Palmer and Clarissa Peck, *nee* Douglas, natives of Limetown, Conn.; was born in West Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y., June 29, 1817. He was educated there, and in 1836 came to Iowa, being one of the very first settlers of Clayton County. He selected Mallory Township as the scene of his future labors, settling on Turkey River at Peck's Ferry. He built and run the first flat boat across the Turkey River at that point. He resided there twenty-two years, then purchased his present farm of 200 acres on section 33. He has made many excellent improvements on the land, and owns one of the finest residences in the county, situated in a beautiful grove. He was married in 1844 to Nancy W., daughter of David and Ruth (Collins) Moreland, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Iowa in 1839, and died here. Eight children have blessed this union, viz.: Ann Elizabeth, born Feb. 13, 1845, married G. F. Potts of Colesburg, Ia.; Ruth Ellen, born Sept. 23, 1847, is the widow of T. M. Flanniken, of Rockford, Ill.; Martha C., born Mch. 16, 1850, wife of E. T. Melvin, of Minnesota; Sarah Frances, born Aug. 14, 1852, is now Mrs. Joel Hewitt, of Canton, Da.; Florence, born May 25, 1857, married Frank Steadman, of Colony Township, Ia.; Palmer D., born Dec. 12, 1860; Elmer E., Dec. 11, 1863, and Derossa D., Feb. 13, 1865. Mr. Peck is a member of the Congregational church. He has been active in politics, and has been elected to many of the township offices, having been Treasurer several years. He has always discharged his duties faithfully and efficiently. He votes the Democratic ticket.

Douglas Peck, one of the very earliest settlers of Clayton County, was born in New York, Jan. 7, 1821, and was a son of Palmer and Clarissa H. Peck, *nee* Douglas, natives of New London County, Conn. They died in New York State, where they located in an early day. The subject of this memoir came to Iowa in 1841, and finding the State very new he took his trusty rifle and with it, for twelve years, he probably killed more bears, wolves, deer and wild

turkeys than any man in this part of the States; the stories of his excursions, hunts and fights with panthers and bear would fill a good sized volume with interest. In 1848 he married Catherine Gillett, who died in 1856, and in 1858 he married Mary, daughter of Abraham and Margaret (Merriman) Hought, natives of Fayette County, Penn., where Abraham died. Margaret is now living with Mr. Peck's family. By this union there are seven children—Richard William, born Aug. 11, 1859; Albert D., born Oct. 22, 1861 (deceased); Mary C., born July 25, 1864; Clarissa, born Jan. 25, 1867; Margaret, born Sept. 28, 1868; Samuel Isaac, born May 10, 1874; Nancy Bell, born Feb. 1, 1876. Mrs. Peck is a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. Peck votes an independent ticket. He owns 120 acres of land on section 21, which is finely improved.

Isaac Ray, one of the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of Mallory Township, was born in Iowa on March 25, 1844. His parents, Newton and Hester Ann Ray, *nee* Griffith, were natives of Kentucky who emigrated to Wisconsin, thence to Iowa at an early day. Isaac was educated in his native State, and in 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-First Iowa Infantry, Company G, under Captain Benton, and served until the close of the war, being under Generals Lawler and Warren of General Grant's command, and participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war. He was discharged at Clinton, Ia., in 1865. Upon leaving the service he returned to Clayton County, where he has since resided on his farm of 200 acres on section 36. He has his land under excellent cultivation and well stocked. In politics he is a Republican.

J. F. Riegel, farmer and carpenter, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, Dec. 30, 1846. His parents, John and Sarah Riegel, *nee* Raposs, were also natives of the Keystone State, and early settlers of Michigan. J. F. was educated in his native State and in 1862 he enlisted in the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Company F., under command of Captain Jacob P. Brooks. He participated in twenty-nine severe engagements, among them the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Stone River, second battle of Bull Run, Wilderness, Richmond and many others. He was twice wounded and was knocked down by a spent case shot at Ft. Steadman. His company at one time numbered 111 members, and after four battles only eight were left that were fit for duty. He came to Iowa in 1876 and has engaged in carpentering since—building most of the houses in Osterdock.

He now lives on section 11, where he owns forty acres. In 1878 he married Martha, daughter of Christian Lang, a native of Germany; he came to the United States in 1848, and located in Indiana; he now lives in Mallory Township, Ia. Martha was born in Indiana on April 7, 1855. By this union there are two children—William Arthur, born Nov. 17, 1878; Florence May, born June 10, 1880. Mrs. Riegel is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Riegel votes the Republican ticket.

James Shaw, farmer, P. O. Colesburg, was a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Shields) Shaw, natives of Ohio, where they died. James was born in New Jersey May 26, 1814. In 1850 he came to Iowa, locating in Clayton County, where he now owns forty-one acres of land on section 32. In 1835 he married Sarah E., daughter of Abijah and Ruth (Baldwin) Smith, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina respectively. By this marriage there were nine children—Jane, wife of Thos. Hardy Bagby, living in Mallory; Delilah, wife of John Hook, of Elk Township; George, living near the old home; and Martha, wife of Garrett Harris, living in Mallory; the others are deceased. Mr. Shaw votes the Republican ticket. He is paying considerable attention to raising fine stock—Morgan horses, Durhams, Chester Whites, etc. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. J. A. Slick, pastor of the United Brethren church, was born in the State of Maryland, Feb. 2, 1807, and was a son of Jacob Slick and Margaret, *nee* Andrews, likewise natives of Maryland, and among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, where they died. He was educated in Pennsylvania, and there learned the trade of a shoemaker. He received a license to preach there, prior to coming to Clayton County. In 1854 he settled on his present farm of eighty acres on section 29, Mallory Township, which is under excellent improvement. Soon after locating here he was called upon to take charge of a church in this township, and has labored successfully in his chosen calling much of the time since, conducting several revival seasons. He has been thrice married, first in 1829 to Dorinda Slick, who died in 1838, leaving one child, William B., now married and residing near Manchester, Ia. In 1840 Mr. Slick married Matilda Edwards, of Pennsylvania. Two children blessed this union—James and Emma, both deceased. She died in 1846, and the following year he was united in marriage with Ann, daughter of Isaac and Ann Kirk, *nee* Shuman, natives of Pennsylvania. Of six children born of this union two

are living—Margaret Ann, wife of Daniel Hodges, and J. S. Mr. Slick has been elected to several township offices. He votes the Republican ticket.

William Tomkins, farmer, P. O. Osterdock, son of Samuel and Phoebe (Wiltse) Tomkins, natives of Canada. They came to Iowa about 1857. Phoebe died in Wisconsin. William was born in Canada, on Feb. 27, 1846. He was educated in Iowa, and enlisted in Company F, under Captain Hankins, and served three months, and was then honorably discharged. In 1875 he married Sara, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Blackburn) Harbaugh, natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Iowa in 1855. Thomas died in 1862. By the above union there is one child—Mona, born April 16, 1876. Mr. Tomkins votes the Republican ticket.

John H. Zearley, one of the representative farmers of Mallory Township, was born in 1828, in Pennsylvania. His father, John Zearley, Sr., was likewise a native of the Keystone State, where he died; his mother Ann Zearley, *nee* Hixon, was born in Virginia. He received his education in his native State and in 1851 emigrated to Clayton County, settling upon a farm. He now owns a finely cultivated farm of 40 acres on section 5, Mallory Township. He was married in 1854 to Mary Hansel. Their union has been blessed with six children—Ida Ann, Sarah Adelia, John Jacob, William H., Louis A. and Hattie. Mr. Zearley has served as Deputy County Surveyor, and has held many of the township offices, having always been an able and efficient officer. In politics he is independent.

D. M. Zearley, saloon keeper, Osterdock, was born in Fayette County, Penn., in 1815. In 1850 he came to Iowa and located a farm which he worked for many years. In 1839 he married Sarah Hunt, daughter of Jonas Hunt, a native of Pennsylvania. By this marriage there are six children—Jonas H., born 1840, married and living in Mallory Township; Anna (deceased); Matilda Jane, born in 1844, in Virginia; Allen, born 1846 (deceased); Mary Frances, born 1848, wife of Simon J. Jones, of Mallory Township; John J. born 1851. Mrs. Zearley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Zearley is a member of the Masonic lodge. He votes the Democratic ticket. His father moved to Virginia, and lived about eleven years, where he and his wife died; he engaged in farming and milling there. Mr. Zearley has been farming in Clayton County about twenty years, teaching school winters, until his age obliged him to discontinue. He then sold his farm and is now engaged in running a temperance saloon in Osterdock.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

This township was named by J. C. Rounds, after a severe struggle with Judge Price, who first named it Morasser, but assented to a change if the township would vote for a change of the county seat (the Judge was in favor of Guttenberg, and he hoped to get the Marion vote for his favorite location); the name was changed and the election held, but not one vote was given for Guttenberg, and Judge Price was disgusted. This is the fourth township in as many different States that Mr. Rounds has named Marion, viz : Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Marion Township is in the western tier of Clayton County, and is township 94 north, range 6 west of the fifth principal meridian. It is bounded on the north by Grand Meadow Township, on the east by Wagner, on the south by Highland, and on the west by Fayette County. It contains both timber and prairie areas, much of which is now in a good state of cultivation. The township is watered by Turkey River, which flows through its southern half, and numerous small tributaries.

The township was organized in 1855. It had previously formed a part of Wagner Township, and was in this year detached and organized independently. The first election was held soon after, at the house of Ole Oleson, section 15, northeast one-quarter, in the month of April. Notices for this election had been posted by J. C. Rounds. At this election nineteen votes were polled. The officers elected were : Clerk, J. C. Rounds ; Justices of the Peace, J. C. Rounds and Thomas J. Butcher ; Assessor, J. C. Rounds ; Constable, Jacob Light ; Trustees, Willard Robbins and William Connor.

The present officers are : Clerk, H. S. Holstensen ; Assessor, Thomas Oleson ; Justices of the Peace, A. L. Peterson and E. E. Lein ; Trustees, William C. Barber, Ole Johnson and B. Frieden ; Constables, Ascrim Oleson and Jacob Paulson.

Before the present school law came in force, there was but one school in the township, and this was held on section 36. Who the first teacher was is unknown. At the present time there are nine

school-houses, with an average value of \$300 each. The number of children in the township of school age is 390.

J. C. Rounds solemnized the first marriage, but no record was kept of their names.

The first death known was that of a daughter of William Conner.

The first postoffice was established in 1857. It is now the only postoffice in town; its name is Gem. Its location is on the north-east quarter of section 2, at J. C. Rounds' house, he is the Postmaster, and has been for some nine years. The first Postmaster was Benjamin Worthing. The annual receipts average about \$100 per year.

RELIGIOUS.

The Marion Norwegian Lutheran Church is situated on section 11, and was built in 1873. It is 44x94 feet, 20 feet high, and cost \$5,660. The first sermon was preached May 27, 1873, by Rev. Ole Valdeland, who has continued as pastor ever since. The present membership is about 360.

The Apostolic Christian Dunkard Church is located on section 20. They believe in immersion, and have several peculiar tenets. The first meeting was held in Michael Garber's house, in the north-east quarter of section 30. Meetings were held in private houses until 1854, when they procured a preacher from the old country, Christian Bowman. He served until January, 1870, when he died. The congregation have built a substantial stone church, 28 x 40 feet, at a cost of \$1,600. The membership includes thirty families. The present pastor is Rev. Jacob Raugg.

Jens Anderson one of the pioneers of Marion Township, was born in Norway in June, 1817. He came to America in 1849, and settled at once in Clayton County on section 17, Marion Township. He was united in marriage with Ingeber Branson, who was born in Norway, March 29, 1835. Their union has been blessed with five children, viz.: Bertha, born June 27, 1867; Anton, Nov. 9, 1868; Gina, Dec. 22, 1871, Gilbert, May 14, 1874, and Julius, born Nov. 7, 1875, he died June 17, 1876. In religious sentiment Mr. Anderson is a Lutheran. He is a Republican and a strong supporter of that party. He has done much for the improvement of Clayton County, and is one of her representative men.

Lars Anderson is a native of Norway, born Oct. 8, 1843. He emigrated to the United States in 1869, and came at once to Marion Township, Clayton County, where he has been engaged in

farming since. He owns a finely cultivated farm of 84 acres, and is classed with the substantial farmers of the county. He was married to Toren Gunmanson in 1869. She is a Norwegian, born in 1848. The fruit of this union is five children—Anton, Gustav, Gusthelen, Marie and Eddie. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church.

C. S. Anderson was born in Clayton County, Iowa, on Aug. 29, 1859. His parents, Berga and Anna (Betsa) Anderson, were natives of Sweden, the former born in 1819, and the latter in 1825. They came to America in 1847, landed in New York, where they remained a short time then came to Clayton County. They settled in Marion Township, where they own a finely cultivated farm of 165 acres on section 36. They have five children living—Christina, born in 1851, married John Erickson, and resides in Highland Township; a son born in February, 1857; C. S., born Aug. 29, 1859; Mary M., in 1862, is the wife of E. Holstineson, and lives in Marion Township; and Caroline, born July 1, 1865. Mr. Berga Anderson is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics is a Republican. C. S. Anderson is one of Clayton County's representative farmers and enterprising men.

William C. Barber was born in Farmersburg Township, Clayton County, Ia., on Aug. 31, 1843. His father died of cholera in St. Paul, Minn., some thirty years ago. There were three brothers, of whom the subject of this sketch was the oldest. He was reared and educated in Marion Township, Ia. He enlisted Aug. 20, 1862, in Company G, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, and served two years, and was discharged at New Orleans, July 24, 1864. He participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills and Black River. He was wounded in the right groin at the battle of Vicksburg on May 22, 1863, for which he receives a pension. He was in the Thirteenth Army Corps under General Ord. His marriage occurred on Apr. 4, 1867, to Izora Hutchins, who was born in New York in 1851. They have three children—Dow, born Dec. 25, 1870; Peter T., June 23, 1872 and Willie, Apr. 11, 1882. Mr. Barber owns a finely cultivated farm of ninety-five acres on section 1, Marion Township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics is a Republican.

Henry Cook was born on the River Rhine in the province of Bavaria, Germany, on Mar. 19, 1814. He came to this country when sixteen years of age, landed in New Orleans and from there went to Cincinnati, O., via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Two

Aug 20 1862

July 21 1864

years later he returned to New Orleans and remained there until 1848, when he came to Clayton County. He located on section 26, Marion Township, where he owns a finely cultivated farm of 200 acres. He was married on June 27, 1845, to Mary Bachman, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 16, 1827. They have ten children living—John W., born Feb. 12, 1847; Elizabeth A., Sept. 16, 1848; George W., Sept. 10, 1850; Mary L., July 21, 1857; Franklin, Sept. 17, 1859; Jacob, July 12, 1861; William H., Sept. 14, 1863; Andrew I., Dec. 23, 1865; Joseph, Nov. 28, 1867 and Max, Aug. 14, 1872. Mr. Cook has served the people in various local offices of trust; has been Road Supervisor eight years, and was School Director eight years, then resigned the office. He is one of the popular citizens of the county.

Engebret Galbranson was born in Norway, Aug. 18, 1826. He emigrated to America in 1851, and came at once to Marion Township, Clayton County, and bought eighty acres of land on section 4. By hard work and close attention to business, Mr. Galbranson has succeeded in getting his land under a high state of cultivation, and is now the owner of one of the finest farms in Clayton County. His marriage occurred in 1851, to Lisse Maria Paulsdatter, who was born in Norway, Dec. 15, 1824. Their married life has been blessed with thirteen children, nine living—Jacob E., born May 22, 1853; Maria E., June 15, 1855; Lisse, Feb. 20, 1858; Pauline, May 29, 1859; Kari, Dec. 17, 1860; Gustav Peter, July 16, 1864; Andres, Nov. 18, 1866; Iver, July 25, 1870, and Otto, Sept. 29, 1871. Mr. Galbranson is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church. In politics he is a Republican.

Birgit H. Groth (or Holsteinson) was born in Ness, Norway, Aug. 7, 1831. She came to the United States in 1849, and lived in New York one year, then came to Clayton County, and settled on section 7, Marion Township. She has 200 acres of good land. She was married to Sven Holsteinson Sept. 11, 1847, in Wisconsin. He was born in Norway, March 11, 1821, and died Sept. 3, 1879. Birgit was the daughter of Mr. Holgrimson. By her marriage she has eight living children—Julia, born Oct. 8, 1854; Holstead, May 19, 1860; Holgrim, March 5, 1863; Rachel, March 16, 1865; Barbo, April 30, 1867; Kittil, Jan. 14, 1870; Olena Sophia, Dec. 17, 1874, and Sven Bartemus, Oct. 1, 1879. Five children are dead.

Thomas Gunderson was born in Norway, July 15, 1838. He embarked for America June 25, 1868, and landed at Quebec.

From there he came to Iowa, and located in Fayette County, where he resided seven years, and then settled on his present farm in Marion Township, this county. He owns eighty acres of well-improved land, and is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. His marriage occurred in 1862 to Bertha Jameson, who was born in Norway, July 24, 1837. The fruit by this union is five children—Martha, born Sept. 24, 1862; James, Nov. 10, 1863; Gunder, Oct. 5, 1865; Gilbert, Oct. 3, 1867, and Trene Matilda, April 26, 1871. In religious sentiment Mr. Gunderson is a Lutheran. Politically he is a Republican.

H. T. Halstenson was born in Marion Township, Clayton County, Ia., Nov. 15, 1858. His parents were Torkelson and Anna (Austen) Halstenson, natives of Norway, the former born March 10, 1826, the latter March 6, 1835. They were married in Clayton County, Ia., in 1855. Seven children blessed this union, viz.: Radniel, born Aug. 10, 1856; H. T., Nov. 15, 1858; Hansten, July 24, 1861; Betsie, March 1, 1864; Knute, May 28, 1866; Carl, April 28, 1869, and Anna, Aug. 30, 1871. Torkelson Halstenson; died Oct. 9, 1872, and in his death Clayton County lost one of her most esteemed citizens. His widow is still living on the old homestead. The subject of this sketch is engaged in managing the farm, which consists of 380 acres of fine land. He votes the Republican ticket. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran church.

Hans Hanson was born in Rock County, Wis., June 28, 1846. His father and mother were natives of Norway, and are now residing with the subject of this sketch. They removed to Clayton County in 1849, and settled on section 6, Marion Township, where Hans now lives. He owns 228 acres of finely cultivated land, and is classed with the prominent grain and stock-raisers of Clayton County. He was married to Jane G. Swenson in 1867. She was born in Norway, Oct. 8, 1848. Eight children have been born to them—Helen, born Nov. 28, 1867; Ingebreth, Feb. 14, 1869; Gilbert, Oct. 27, 1870; Knute, May 10, 1873; Clara, Sept. 24, 1875; Julia, Nov. 24, 1877; Henry, Jan. 28, 1881, and Elma, Feb. 17, 1882. Mr. Hanson is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church. He votes the Republican ticket.

F. Hederick was born in France on Oct. 16, 1845. In 1855 he left the land of his birth and came to America. He landed in New York, and from there came at once to Clayton County, and located on section 12, Marion Township, where he owns a finely

cultivated farm of 333 acres. He was married to Sarah Mathews, in this county on July 4, 1873. She was born in the State of Ohio, Sept. 4, 1853. They have had two children—Emma, born May 24, 1874, and Frank, born Dec. 9, 1876, and died the same year. Mr. Hederick is known as an importer of blooded horses. He owns some of the finest French breeds, and made a trip to France in 1881 for the purpose of buying fine stock. He is also engaged in farming. In politics he is a Democrat.

Holsten Holstenson is a native of Norway, born June 30, 1830. He was married in Iowa, 1853, to Rachel Knudson, who was born Aug. 13, 1830. They left their native land for America in 1851, and settled in Clayton County, Ia., where they now own a finely cultivated farm of 280 acres on section 5, Marion Township. Mr. and Mrs. Holstenson have been blessed with eleven children; seven are living; one pair twins died at birth—Knute, born Feb. 4, 1855; Olena, born May 5, 1856, died Oct. 19, 1861; Holsten, born June 6, 1858; Isabella, Apr. 29, 1860; Olena, June 26, 1862; Kittil, born Mch. 5, 1864, died Oct. 19, 1868; Sarah, born Apr. 23, 1867; Kittil, born Feb. 24, 1869, and Rose Helena, Aug. 19, 1872. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran church. Mr. Holstenson affiliates with the Republican party.

David Jacobia is a native of Columbia County, N. Y., born Dec. 1, 1835. In 1855 he came west, drawn thither by the current then prevailing, and settled in Clayton County, on his present farm. It is situated on section 2, Marion Township, and consists of 235 acres of fine land in a good state of cultivation. He is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, principally the latter. His marriage occurred in 1862, in Clayton County, to Lovina Baker, who was born in Michigan, Jan. 1, 1838. They have four children—Carrie B., born Apr. 10, 1863; Myra E., June 4, 1870; Homer D., Mch. 18, 1873, and Edda Ray, Oct. 30, 1874. Mr. Jacobia's niece, Emma A. Banks, born in Clayton County, Apr. 6, 1867, has always resided with them. He votes the Republican ticket.

John N. Kohler, one of Clayton County's most popular and esteemed citizens, was born in this county on Apr. 1, 1856. His parents were natives of Switzerland. He was married to Evelena Beer on Feb. 19, 1879. She was born in Clayton County, Ia., on Oct. 26, 1860. Her father and mother were also natives of Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Kohler have been blessed with two children—Lowie, born Apr. 1, 1880, and Louisa, born Mch. 19, 1882. Mr. Kohler votes the Democratic ticket.

E. E. Lien, formerly a member of the firm of Lien & Thoma, has retired from the mercantile business on account of failing health, and is now engaged in managing his farm in Marion Township. It is situated on section 15, and consists of 355 acres of finely cultivated land. His health has improved greatly since his residence upon the farm, he having gained twenty-five pounds in one month. He is a native of Norway, and was born June 20, 1836. He came to America July 4, 1857. Prior to forming a partnership with Mr. Thoma, Mr. Lien engaged in the mercantile business alone at Elgin. He was married to Carrie Olson on March 8, 1866. She was born in Norway, Dec. 29, 1845. Of seven children born of this union four are living—Ole, born June 24, 1869; Emil, Oct. 5, 1871; Emma Julia, Sept. 10, 1878. The deceased are Emil, Emma and Louie. Mr. Lien is now acting as Justice of the Peace, also Township Trustee. He is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church, and in politics is a Republican.

P. M. Lown was born in Columbia County, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1817. He was educated there and in 1838 left that place and went to New Orleans, traveling by railroad, canal, stage and steamboat. From New Orleans he went to a point on the Mississippi River a short distance from there and worked one season making cypress shingles. He then went to Louisville, Ky., thence to New Albany, Ind., where he worked one summer on the turnpikes. In 1839 he returned to New Orleans. He followed the river trade six years, then went to Galena, Ill., where he worked a while, then came to Farmersburg, Clayton County, and with the exception of one winter, which he spent in the pineries of Wisconsin, he has resided here since. He owns 300 acres of good land on sections 1 and 36. He was married to Margery Barber, Dec. 26, 1850. She was born in Scott County, Ill., Feb. 22, 1826. They are the parents of the following named children—Philip M., born June 22, 1854; Mary E., July 10, 1858; Lilian M., Sept. 12, 1861, and Nellie B., Dec. 23, 1864. Mr. Lown has held the offices of Township Trustee and Supervisor. In religious sentiment he is a Methodist. In politics a Democrat.

Philip M. Lown was born in Farmersburg Township, Clayton County, Ia., on June 22, 1854. He was the recipient of a good education, having attended school in Marion Township, and one year in Fayette County. Mr. Lown has always followed farming, and now owns 140 acres of good land on section 1, this township. He was married on Nov. 27, 1879, to Maggie McKeller, who was born

in Farmersburg Township, Clayton County, April 13, 1859. Mr. Lown was educated in the Democratic school of politics, and has always adhered to the principles of that party. He has held the office of Township Clerk for the past two years. He has always taken an interest in any enterprise tending to the advancement of Clayton County's interests, and is one of her popular men.

Narve Narveson was born in Winnebago County, Iowa, on Feb. 10, 1856. He was left an orphan at the early age of seven years, and he was then adopted by his uncle Helge Embretson, with whom he has resided since. Mr. Embretson's wife died without issue in May, 1878. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres in Marion Township, which the subject of this sketch has been engaged in cultivating for the past five years. Mr. Narveson is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church, and in politics is a Republican. He has held the office of School Director, and is a man well respected in the community in which he lives.

N. Nelson, one of Clayton County's representative farmers, was born in Norway on April 8, 1846. He came with his parents to America in 1849; landed at Quebec, Canada. From there went to Rock County, Wis., where he remained two years, then located in Allamakee County, Iowa. In 1854 he came to Clayton County, and settled on section 10, Marion Township. He was married on May 24, 1868, to Julia Knudson, who was born in Rock County, Wis., Feb. 3, 1852. Their union has been blessed with two children—Josephine, born April 26, 1870, and Nickolena, born March 16, 1872. Mr. Nelson is holding the office of School Director. He owns 160 acres of fine land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church. His mother died in 1877; his father is still living in Dakota.

James Paulson (or Brorby) was born in the town of Hadeland, near Christiana, Norway, March 7, 1830. He came to America in 1851, landing at New York, and came at once to Clayton County, and settled on section 4, Marion Township. He bought 160 acres, and has since added to his original purchase until he now owns 320 acres of highly improved land. He raises grain and stock of all kinds, and is making farming a financial success. He was married to Doratha Johnston, Jan. 14, 1856. She died June 18, 1859. He was again married on April 8, 1868, to Martha E. Kjorven. She is a native of Norway, born March 18, 1845. Six children have been born unto them—Josephine D., born March

26, 1870; Amelia, Sept. 2, 1871; Engeborg L., July 15, 1873; Paulina S., Oct. 7, 1877; Eliza M., Oct. 7, 1879, and Anna C., Nov. 14, 1881. Mr. Paulson is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church. In politics is a Republican.

Jacob Paulson (or Brorby) was born in Hadeland, Norway, April 27, 1835. His parents were Paul and Ingeborg Brorby, natives of Norway. The family came to America in 1851, and located in Marion Township, this county. The father died in 1853, the mother in 1854. They are buried in the Clermont Cemetery. The subject of this memoir was married in 1861 to Olena M. Ruland, who was born in Norway, Nov. 5, 1844. Eleven children have blessed this union, nine living—Paul, born Aug. 6, 1862, is clerking in Postville; Ingeborg Mathilde, July 20, 1864; Anna Marie, Nov. 7, 1866; Martin Johannes, March 23, 1870; Sven Julian, Nov. 4, 1871; Julia Louise, Jan. 20, 1875; Josephena Theodora, Oct. 7, 1876; Joseph, Dec. 1, 1878, and L. Emelia, Jan. 10, 1881. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran church. Mr. Paulson is a Republican. He owns a highly cultivated farm of 220 acres in Marion Township.

Albert L. Peterson was born in Christiana, Norway, June 13, 1848. When seven years of age his parents emigrated to America, first living in Prairie Du Chien. In the fall of 1857 they removed to Clayton County. They purchased land in Marion Township, where our subject spent his youth and received his education. He learned the trade of carpenter from his father, which business he now follows, besides conducting a small farm. He is now a Justice of the Peace, having been elected four years since. He was married July 23, 1869, to Miss Bertha K. Nelson. They have six children living—Peter N., Martin L., Caroline, Albertina, Lovina and Gustav Adolph. Adolph L. died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are members of the Norwegian Lutheran church. Politics, Republican. Postoffice, St. Olaf.

J. C. Rounds, son of Sylvester Rounds, was born in Norton Township, Bristol County, Mass., Aug. 29, 1818. He went with his parents to New York in 1820. He was educated there and in 1837 went to Livingston County, Mich. He engaged in farming there until 1844, when he removed to Ogle County, Ill. In 1855 he located in Marion Township, Clayton County, arriving here Sept. 18 of that year. He owns 490 broad and fertile acres and is one of the most extensive farmers and stock-breeders in the county. He was married to Stephina Rypezynski in 1876. She

is of German nativity, born Jan. 16, 1853. They have one child—Mary, born Feb. 4, 1877. Mr. Rounds has shown himself to be eminently fitted to hold public positions of trust and has been elected to many offices, among them Township Assessor, Township Clerk, Secretary of the School Board, Justice of the Peace and Supervisor. He represented this county in the Legislature in 1874 and 1875. He was instrumental in organizing Marion Township from Wagner. He has ever made Clayton County's interests his own and has done much to improve and advance her natural facilities and votes for the best men.

M. M. Rounds was born in Marion Township, Ia., Feb. 6, 1857. He was educated in Fayette Institute, Fayette County, Ia. He has followed farming all his life, working at first for his father and now for himself. His marriage occurred Mar. 30, 1879, to Abbie E. Mather, who was born in Iowa on Nov. 17, 1861. They have one child—Jessie O., born April 16, 1880. Mr. Rounds is a Democrat in political views. He is classed with the substantial men of Clayton County.

T. H. Thorson was born on the broad Atlantic Ocean, Aug. 5, 1850. His parents were then *en route* for America. They came at once to Iowa, and settled in Fayette County, where the mother died in 1857. The subject of this sketch received his education in Fayette County, and in 1879 came to Clayton County, and settled on section 17, Marion Township. He is quite an extensive landowner, and at present is farming 247 acres of good land. He is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church. He affiliates with the Republican party.

CHAPTER XXXV.

MENDON TOWNSHIP.

Mendon Township is the northeastern one of the county, and is situated in townships 94 and 95, range 3 west. It contains in all twenty-eight whole sections and seven fractional sections. The surface generally is very rough, but there is much good soil in the township, and the land is cultivated successfully by many prosperous farmers. The soil is watered by Bloody Run and other small tributaries of the Mississippi.

The history of Mendon Township is almost entirely embraced in the history of the city of

MC GREGOR.

McGregor was laid off on parts of sections 17, 21 and 22, township 95 north, range 3 west, by John M. Gay, Surveyor, July 24, 1846, on land belonging to James McGregor and Duncan McGregor, and the survey was filed for record July 24, 1850. West McGregor was surveyed upon the northeast quarter of section 28, township 95 north, range 3 west, by Sanford L. Peck, Surveyor, on land belonging to Reuben Noble, Harriet C. Noble and John Linton. The survey was filed for record July 25, 1857. Additions to McGregor have been made by Jones & Bass, Orlando McCraney, James McGregor, McGregor Land Company, Bigelow & McLaughlin, Duncan McGregor, George D. Gardner, Ann G. McGregor, Giard Land Company, L. L. Johnson, Willis Drummond and Gregor McGregor.

In 1836 Alexander McGregor, then living at Prairie du Chien, established a ferry from the latter place to this point, which in consequence became known as McGregor's Landing. In 1840 the United States Government commenced the building of Fort Atkinson, on Turkey River, some fifty-five miles in the interior, and as the supplies had to reach that point from Prairie du Chien or Fort Crawford by the way of this landing, the ferry became very profitable, and McGregor's Landing became an important point. Prior to this, McGregor had located his claim here and built a

cabin. In May, 1840, the Government leased of him and of Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, grounds for warehouse purposes at this point, and during the same season a warehouse was erected at the foot of what is now Main street. Considerable opposition was made to McGregor by the agent of the American Fur Company, who succeeded in getting the soldiers to make a road through the northern part of township 95, by furnishing them with whisky while at work, and carriages for the officers to ride in, without any order for such work from Washington. The road was known as the Upper Ferry Road, and made a junction with the McGregor Road at Monona.

Still the influence of this diversion was only temporary. In 1847 McGregor moved across the river with his family, and occupied his log cabin at the foot of Main street. This house, the Government warehouse above referred to, and a few shanties occupied by soldiers on the river bank, were all the buildings at that time in McGregor. The first frame house was built during the same year, and Alvah C. Rogers kept the first hotel in it in 1848. The second house, completed in 1848, was that of Alexander McGregor, a portion of which is still seen in the rear appendage of the present McGregor residence at the foot of Main street.

In the basement of the old McGregor residence H. D. Evans opened the first store in 1848.

Prior to 1850 the place contained but few buildings, and the business carried on here was transacted with Indians, soldiers and the few immigrants who crossed at this point for the interior. But immigration setting in more rapidly, business and population increased, and the place which had been known to boatmen and travelers as McGregor's Landing, soon began to assume the more definite proportions of a busy village.

INCORPORATION.

As McGregor increased in population it was deemed best by the citizens that the place be incorporated. A petition was therefore prepared, bearing date Sept. 1, 1857, and signed by V. R. Miller and forty-nine others, asking the County Court to order an election at which the people should vote for or against incorporation. This election was held March 2, 1857, the Judges being V. R. Miller, H. C. Scott and Michael Weaver, and resulted in a majority of votes being cast for incorporation. The county judge then ordered an election held on the 8th day of April, 1857, for the purpose

of selecting three men to prepare a charter or articles of incorporation for the town. At this election G. S. C. Scott, J. H. Merrill and J. T. Stoneman were elected. These gentlemen faithfully performed the duty for which they were elected, and a charter was presented to the people for acceptance or rejection, at an election held on the 27th day of April, 1857. At this election there were fifty-eight votes cast, thirty-five of which were for the charter, twenty-one against, and two against the corporation.

Hon. Eliphalet Price, County Judge, then issued a proclamation setting forth that "the town of McGregor, in the county of Clayton, and State of Iowa, is from and after the date of this proclamation an incorporated town, and that the legal voters thereof have full power and authority to elect their town officers, and do all other things as authorized by the charter of said town of McGregor." The judge then appointed A. T. Jones, T. Durant and J. T. Stoneman, judges of the first election held under the charter.

CITY OFFICERS.

The first election was held on the second Saturday in May, 1857, and the officers from that time to 1882 are as follows:

1857.—Mayor, A. T. Jones; Trustees, A. E. Wanzer, G. S. C. Scott, R. McMorrine, J. H. Merrill, J. G. Bass, Charles Southmayd; Recorder, J. T. Stoneman.

1858.—Mayor, A. E. Wanzer; Trustees, C. C. Bicknell, S. M. Lampson, G. L. Bass, M. M. Sherman, James Durand; Recorder, J. R. Jarrett.

1859.—Mayor, George L. Bass; Trustees, John Low, Samuel Merrill, William Koss, L. Benton, Jr., W. A. Durham; Recorder Douglas Leffingwell.

1860.—Mayor, George L. Bass; Trustees, William Koss, D. K. Hobart, J. H. Kinnaird, D. B. Hoffman, D. Baugh, E. Bradley, A. Pearsall; Recorder, Douglas Leffingwell.

1861.—Mayor, D. K. Hobart; Trustees, H. C. Martin, D. Baugh, J. Boettcher, J. R. Jarrett, P. McDonald, Homer Kennedy; Recorder, L. Benton, Jr.

1862.—Mayor, Homer Kennedy; Trustees, G. S. C. Scott, M. O'Brien, V. Daubenberger, William W. Werder, J. R. Jarrett; Recorder, Louis Benton.

1863.—Mayor, J. T. Stoneman; Trustees, Wm. F. Huntting, David Allen, Jr., Hiram Aber, Fred Hencke, P. McDonald; Recorder, L. Benton, Jr.

1864.—Mayor, D. Leffingwell; Trustees, G. S. C. Scott, Henry C. Hayt, G. L. Bass, Peter Stauer, E. R. Barron; Recorder, D. Baugh.

1865.—Mayor, D. Leffingwell; Trustees, H. W. Burlingame, J. F. Liebhardt, Augustus French, B. H. Lampson, J. Kramer, H. E. Newell, F. Richards, O. W. Shaw; Recorder, D. Baugh.

1866.—Mayor, D. Leffingwell; Trustees, Jacob Kramer, F. Miller, H. E. Newell, F. Richards, W. Kriebe, B. H. Lampson, S. J. Peterson, E. R. Barron; Recorder, D. Baugh.

1867.—Mayor, D. Hammer; Trustees, E. R. Barron, F. Hencke, W. F. Huntting, S. J. Peterson, M. Boyles, M. Knight, F. Miller, T. W. Wood; Recorder, D. Baugh.

1868.—Mayor, Homer Kennedy; Trustees, W. F. Huntting, F. Hencke, E. R. Barron, P. Mullen, G. McGregor, M. Boyles, T. W. Wood, P. Stauer; Recorder, D. Baugh.

1869.—Mayor, Homer Kennedy; Trustees, Oscar Burdick, Gregor McGregor, Gideon Townsend, Peter Stauer, P. Mullen, J. R. Jarrett, John McLenahan, Henry Gutheil.

1870.—Mayor, Gregor McGregor; Council, Gideon Townsend, George Crooke, Oscar Burdick, J. R. Jarrett, J. McLenahan, Louis Metzger, H. [Gutheil, W. L. Calkins; Clerk, P. N. Trahn.

1871.—Mayor, Gregor McGregor; Council, George Crook, F. B. Rich, J. R. Jarrett, Oscar Burdick, Louis Metzger, T. W. Wood, W. L. Calkins, Martin Knight; Clerk, P. N. Trahn.

1872.—Mayor, E. P. Clarke; Council, F. B. Rich, John Williams, Oscar Burdick, Fred Bergman, T. W. Wood, H. H. Barnes, Martin Knight, A. Samuels; Clerk, William A. Drips.

1873.—Mayor, E. P. Clark; Council, John Williams, Charles Budde, Fred Bergman, Charles W. Walker, H. H. Barnes, T. W. Wood, A. Samuels, W. L. Calkins; Clerk, William A. Drips.

1874.—Mayor, Gregor McGregor; Council, Charles Budde, H. E. Newell, J. N. Gilchrist, F. A. Hawley, T. W. Wood, Joseph Andrews, W. L. Calkins, Charles Reeves; Clerk, Daniel Lacy.

1875.—Mayor, J. P. Patrick; Council, H. E. Newell, David Cawelti, J. N. Gilchrist, F. A. Hawley, Joseph Andrews, H. H. Barnes, W. L. Calkins, Henry Gutheil; Clerk, Theodore Brown.

1876.—Mayor, F. A. Hawley; Council, G. C. Cone, Martin Fagrie, J. N. Gilchrist, J. S. Wilson, H. H. Barnes, Joseph Andrews, Henry Gutheil, Patrick McCall; Clerk, Robert Grant.

1877.—Mayor, J. N. Gilchrist; Council, Martin Fagrie, Charles Miller, J. S. Wilson, Homer E. Newell, Joseph Andrews, N. W.

Williver, Patrick McCall, H. H. Ferguson; Clerk, Robert Grant.

1878.—Mayor, C. W. Cowles; Council, Charles Miller, Gregor McGregor, John Jacobia, W. E. Odell, N. W. Williver, Joseph Andrews, H. H. Ferguson, Homer E. Newell; Clerk, Robert Grant.

1879.—Mayor, M. T. Kennedy; Council, Gregor McGregor, Charles Budde, W. E. Odell, John Jacobia, Joseph Andrews, J. N. Baird, D. D. Fraser, A. C. Boyle; Clerk, Robert Grant.

1880.—Mayor, M. T. Kennedy; Council, Charles Budde, Daniel Lacy, John Jacobia, Theodore Brown, J. N. Baird, John J. Clemens, A. C. Boyle, D. D. Fraser; Clerk, Robert Grant.

1881.—Mayor, C. W. Cowles; Council, Daniel Lacy, Gregor McGregor, J. R. Jarrett, George E. Pearsall, Wm. Werder, J. N. Baird, D. D. Fraser, A. C. Boyle; Clerk, Robert Grant.

1882.—Mayor, William E. Odell; Council, Gregor McGregor, Charles Fox, J. A. Coard, C. C. Bicknell, J. N. Baird, A. E. Barker, D. D. Fraser, A. C. Boyle; Clerk, Robert Grant.

In 1863, over fifty of the voters of McGregor petitioned for an abandonment of the old charter, and the adoption of a new city charter, according to a law of Iowa passed in 1860. This was submitted to an election, which was held Sept. 15, 1863, at which fifty-eight votes were cast in favor of the change, and seven votes against it. The city of McGregor was then declared organized under the law of 1860, and the same officers which had been elected under the old charter held over under the new until the next regular election. John T. Stoneman was Mayor at this time.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

McGregor is justly proud of her school system, which is second to none in Northern Iowa. Her citizens from the first have recognized the fact that the only basis of good government, and the only safeguard of a republican community, lies in the proper education and training of the young. At much trouble and expense, the public-school system of McGregor has been brought to its present high standard, and it is now the pride of the county as well as the city. Of course this school system had small beginnings, and for an account of these we are largely indebted to an able sketch which appeared in the *McGregor News*, Dec. 11, 1878.

In the winter of 1874-'5, a destructive fire swept away a number of buildings on the east side of Ann street, between Second and Third. Among these small buildings was the first school-house

this district ever had. It was a small brick structure, 12 x 16, of one story, with small windows and door. It was built about 1850, by Alexander McGregor. Previous to that date this *coulee* between the hills was only known as McGregor's Landing, and consisted of a couple of cabins and Mr. McGregor's house at the landing, which was large enough to accommodate the adventurous traveler who touched on these shores in that early day. This was the second school north of Turkey River.

To the old settler, this little brick school-house under the hill had many interesting associations about it. Who the first teacher in it was is not known for a certainty. Allen Humphrey, a New York relative of Amos Pearsall, was the first male teacher. It is generally thought that the pioneer distinction belongs to Mrs. John Bass, who taught a very small school in a cabin as early as 1849, when there were but three or four houses in this part of the county. Miss McLaury, afterward Mrs. Captain Kinnear, of Burlington, is also thought by some to be the first teacher. It is claimed that this lady taught a private school, of which there were a number in the early history of McGregor. From this diminutive institution, during one summer only, on the banks of the mighty river, surrounded by forests and all the exposures and dangers of frontier life, have sprung our present educational advantages, which are second to none in the Northwest.

The little brick school-house was used for several years, only summer terms being taught. In it was taught the first Sunday-school, and this the Methodists claim the honor of organizing. Mr. John Burbridge, a carpenter, now residing in Decorah, was the first Superintendent, and the school continued after the public school ceased to be taught in that building. This pioneer Sunday-school has always remained independent when others were united as a union school.

With the growth of the Pocket City in prominence as a business point, her educational facilities were necessarily enlarged. In 1857 a company was formed called the McGregor High School Association. It was made up of the most influential citizens of that day, and among them were: H. B. Evans, A. T. Jones, George L. Bass, Alexander McGregor, V. R. Miller, Amos Pearsall, Jerry Merrill, Thomas Arnold, Judge Brown, John Chambers and many others. Alexander McGregor was President of the association. Col. A. P. Richardson, then the leading journalist in the Northwest, took an active part in forming this association, both by per-

sonal investment and through his paper. It is remembered as a lasting honor to Col. Richardson, that he was always ready and willing to befriend every plan of an educational nature, whether public or private.

This High School Association issued stock, and proceeded to erect a school-house on the site of the present new building. It was a solid two-story structure of brick, and contained four large rooms, then much too large for the population. It should be remembered that this was not a public school, but an institution purely of the character of a private enterprise, and devised to meet a growing demand for higher education.

The building was completed at a cost of about \$3,000, and for the first year of its occupation was leased to D. D. Fraser, who taught the first High School, paying a rent of \$160 *per annum*. Mr. Fraser successfully conducted this school for a year, having an attendance of about fifty scholars, and instructing them in the plain English branches. This first High School was attended by the children of the leading citizens at that time, and many of them have since become our most prominent citizens. Among the youths who attended the school were Gardiner and Gregor McGregor, Eugene and Will Scott, the Jones boys, Hodges Bass, Tom Wynne, Henry Flanders and Theodore Miller. Among the girls in the same school were Ella Douglas, Anna Douglas, Corinda Wynne, Elizabeth Wynne, Cynthia Ford and Belle Spaulding. Though all of these have reached middle life and are married, they will always remember their pleasant school days under Professor Fraser, who was then himself fresh from some Eastern institution of learning, keen to teach, and displaying energy and ability.

In that early day, when the youth partook in a measure of the vigorous nature of frontier society, it became a pedagogue to conduct his school more with a view to discipline than to learning. The fond parent in those days often suggested to the teacher that should his boys be recreant about anything in school, the teacher should not neglect to take exercise and recreation in a dose of corporal punishment. However little such things as these are tolerated at present, they formed a leading part in those stirring times. This school was very popular, moreover, and the community was entirely in sympathy with the modes of teaching. The tuition was \$4 for a term of three months, and many pupils

came in from the country and boarded at private houses in the city.

At the end of this, the first year that McGregor enjoyed superior educational advantages, the gentlemen who composed the stock company raised the rent of their academy to \$200 per year. Mr. Fraser withdrew, and his adventurous spirit led him to take an extra trip to Pike's Peak, but he soon returned to the Pocket City.

A Mr. Moon now began operations, based upon the success of the first year of the High School. "But it seems that he was not a full moon as an educational character, and in spite of the hearty co-operation of many warm friends, he reached the last quarter of his career in the first quarter of his school, and passed from the horizon of McGregor history."

Mr. Fraser returned from his travels about the time Moon got his school well begun, and was immediately urged to re-open his select school to his former pupils. This was done, and successfully. This private school was held in the second story of G. C. Cone's first hardware store on Main street, a frame building afterward used for a carpenter shop. But the unfortunate termination of the Moon school soon began to affect the public mind, and there was a general demand for a well-conducted district school. The select schools dwarfed the little district school, when it was open at all, and the poorer classes clamored for a better free school.

Accordingly the school district was organized into the independent school district of McGregor early in 1860. The brick building and the lot, 100 x 100, constituted the real estate of the High School Association, and this was now bought by the independent district. The purchase consisted in the transfer of the stock to the amount of \$3,000 at 40 cents on the dollar. This was a high price for the stock, which after the "eclipse of the Moon" and the success of the Fraser school went down to 10 cents on the dollar. The lot of ground upon which our school-house stands was originally a part of the claim entered by Alexander McKinnie, who sold it to the High School Association for \$25. The school officials have since added to this lot by purchase.

The first Principal was E. B. Wakeman, and he was succeeded by a Mr. Tomlinson, who was followed by H. H. Barnes.



Lawrence McKarnes



MC GREGOR HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

The present fine school building was completed in the latter part of 1878. It is one of the best planned and most substantially built school edifices in the country. The erection was under the supervision of the architect, H. F. Hyde, of Dubuque. The foundation is of heavy masonry, and a good quality of building stone. The walls of the superstructure are of red pressed brick, and with the floor and ceiling joists anchored and bound with iron. The entire building is finished off with cut stone from the beautiful cream-colored limestone quarried near the city. The tower is ornamented with large plates of cut stone, and very heavy sills and caps of single pieces. The heaviest cut-stone masonry is composed of stones obtained from Judge Williams's large quarries near Clermont.

The whole building can be made to have a seating capacity of nearly 700 pupils. As it is now divided, there are fourteen rooms and twelve wardrobes, besides the basement, which is entirely oc-

cupied by heating and ventilating apparatus. On the first floor are the A, B, C and D primary grades; on the second floor, A and B grammar, high school and two recitation rooms; on the third floor is the C grammar. There is also one room for music teaching, and one large room for the superintendent, as well as a smaller one for the library.

The cost of this building was about \$28,000. The heating apparatus cost \$2,500 extra.

The course of study is very thorough, and fits students for our best universities. Students go from the High School at McGregor to the University at Michigan. The system now in force in Michigan, of making certain high schools preparatory departments to the university, will soon be adopted in this State, and the McGregor High School is one of the few that can conform to the high standard required by this system.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at McGregor was established about 1849, and H. D. Evans was the first Postmaster. Since him the office has been held successively by V. R. Miller, L. H. Packard, A. P. Richardson, W. A. Benton, Robert Tompkins, C. F. Bell and R. Hubbard, the present incumbent. The office was established as a money-order office in 1866. The first order issued was dated Aug. 6, 1866, and was sent by Frederick Kurz to Johanna Kurz. It was drawn on Galena, Ill., and was for the sum of \$25.00. The first money-order advice received was dated at Chicago, Aug. 6, 1866, and was from H. A. Holmes to W. P. Holmes. It was for the sum of \$40. There were 653 money-orders issued the first year. The whole number issued to date is 23,223. The total amount of the money-orders paid *per annum* is now \$35,000. The amount of those issued is \$30,000. An average of thirteen lock-pouches are dispatched and received daily, and the total number dispatched per annum is 4,056. The number of registered packages handled per annum is 30,000. Postage stamps yield a revenue of over \$6,000

BANKING INTEREST.

The first bank in McGregor was organized in 1856, by Lee & Kinnaird, which continued in existence until 1861, but was not a financial success. In 1858 a private bank was organized by H. S. Granger & Co. The McGregor branch of the State Bank of Iowa

was established Jan. 2, 1860, with sixty-four stockholders, and a cash capital of \$50,000. The first officers were as follows: President, Major E. V. Carter; Cashier, Ole Hulverson; Directors, O. C. Lee, S. Merrill, D. B. Hoffman, Frank Larrabee, B. F. Schroeder, J. F. Thomson, A. C. Newcomb, E. V. Carter and G. L. Bass. This bank continued in operation until 1863, when the First National Bank was organized, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The first Directors were: William J. Gilchrist, E. V. Carter, Samuel Merrill, Ole Hulverson, J. D. Dearborn. Samuel Merrill was elected President, and Ole Hulverson, Cashier. Samuel Merrill resigned Oct. 30, 1867, being elected Governor of the State, and he was succeeded as President, by J. Merrill. At the same time the present Cashier, W. R. Kinnaird, was elected as an assistant. Aug. 31, 1871, Ole Hulverson resigned, and W. R. Kinnaird was elected to fill his place. J. Merrill resigned July 10, 1872, and J. K. Graves was elected President. He was succeeded the following September by Frank Larrabee, the present incumbent. The present Directors are: William Larrabee, Isaac Havens, J. O. Crosby, James T. Bassett, Calvin F. Bell, W. E. Odell, James N. Gilchrist, Frank Larrabee and W. R. Kinnaird. In 1864 the stock of the bank was increased to \$100,000.

The Clayton County Savings Bank was established at McGregor, Nov. 20, 1869. The incorporators were William J. Gilchrist, J. H. Merrill, Ole Hulverson, H. E. Merrill, C. F. Burr, W. R. Kinnaird, J. N. Gilchrist and R. Noble. William J. Gilchrist was elected President, and J. H. Merrill, Treasurer. Mr. Merrill was succeeded in 1872 by W. R. Kinnaird. The bank continued in business until 1879, when it closed, after paying depositors and stockholders in full.

THE CARRIAGE WORKS.

The extensive carriage works of Amos Pearsall & Son, located at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, near the school building, were erected in March, 1871, by G. Hawley & Son. In August of the same year Amos Pearsall, who had for fifteen years kept a livery stable in McGregor, and who had sold out in May, purchased a half interest in the works, and the firm became G. Hawley & Co. In 1880 Mr. Pearsall purchased Mr. Hawley's interest, and took his younger son, Charles A., into partnership with him. The business is now conducted under the firm name of A. Pearsall & Son. A personal sketch of Mr. Pearsall is given elsewhere.

This enterprise gives constant employment to from twenty to twenty-five men, and sometimes more. The capacity has been about the same since the works were begun, and the annual business has been from \$40,000 to \$60,000. This establishment makes only fine carriages and gentlemen's road wagons, and does no cheap work. Repairing is done on light work in addition to the manufacturing. About 200 buggies are made annually, and everything in the construction of them is made in the shops; nothing is purchased by the firm except the raw material. The trade extends in various directions, and to great distances. Their work was sold, in 1881, in seventeen States and Territories. One lot went to Ireland, others to New York and California. The building is 75 x 80 feet, three stories high, and is built of red brick.

LUMBER.

The firm of P. Stauer & Co. started in business in 1862, and was then composed of Stauer & Schillinger. The latter soon retired from the firm, and Mr. Stauer was alone until 1865, when he took as partner V. Daubenberger. In 1871 O. H. Lufeld was admitted to the firm. In that year they built the mill where McMichael's elevator now stands. In 1873 the mill was removed to Prairie du Chien. Their pay-roll averages \$4,000 a month.

BREWERY.

The McGregor brewery, owned by J. F. Hagensick, was built in 1845. The main building is 78 x 20, four stories in height. It cost \$25,000, and has a capacity of 10,000 barrels per year.

RELIGIOUS.

First Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first sermon preached in McGregor under the auspices of the Methodist church was preached by Rev. Elisha Warner, of Prairie du Chien, in the second week of January, 1852. The services were held in the carpenter shop of J. M. Burbridge. The first regular pastor was Rev. J. L. Kelly, appointed by the bishop the same year.

Rev. A. Bishop, the second pastor, formed their first class, of which Mr. Burbridge was the leader. Mr. Burbridge was also the first Superintendent of the Sunday-school. Rev. J. R. Cameron was their next pastor, and he was succeeded by Rev. John Webb and F. C. Mather. Mr. Webb was returned the second year, with Rev. William McCormack as his colleague.

They were succeeded by Rev. J. D. Havens, through whose instrumentality the first church building in McGregor was erected. In the spring of 1858, a building committee, consisting of G. S. C. Scott, C. C. Bicknell and D. Baugh, was appointed, and work was immediately commenced in the excavation of the hill over the lot corner of Ann and Fourth streets, for the foundations. The struggle was a hard one, financially, but through the munificent gifts of the people and the energy and zeal displayed in their work, the committee had the satisfaction of seeing the little frame church dedicated in June, 1858, the Rev. Larkins officiating, and Rev. Alfred Brownson, of Prairie du Chien, preached the dedication sermon.

From that time on the society struggled bravely, and the membership, constantly increasing, worked with a hearty good-will in the furtherance of the good cause. After the lapse of ten years, in October, 1868, with renewed zeal, the work of clearing the lot for the present grand edifice was commenced, and a foundation built up so far as the old church would allow. In May, 1869, the work was again renewed, the old church removed, and by fall the new structure was enclosed and the basement completed so that services could be held in the lecture-room. This was formally dedicated in December, Rev. Dr. Reed officiating. The building committee was O. McCraney, O. C. Buck and C. C. Bicknell.

In the spring of 1873, with the promise of aid and contributions, it was decided to complete the edifice. This was done, and the result was a satisfaction to all.

After Mr. Havens, who came as pastor in 1859, the following ministers have been assigned to McGregor: 1860, H. H. Keith; 1861, C. W. Babcock and Isaac Newton; 1862-'3, J. K. Fuller; 1864, F. C. Wolfe; 1865-'6, S. Pancoast; 1867-'8, P. E. Brown; 1869, W. P. Watkins; 1870, W. H. Sparling; 1871-'2, William Fawcett; 1873, L. H. Carhart; 1874-'6, S. W. Heald; 1877-'8, J. W. Clinton; 1879-'81, J. W. Casebeer.

The membership of the church is now about 135. There is a flourishing Sunday-school connected with the church, which has thirteen teachers and about 125 scholars. G. S. Baker is the Superintendent. It meets every Sunday after church services, in the basement. It has a good library of 300 volumes. The Sunday-school at North McGregor is a branch of this. Miss Abbott is its Superintendent, and there are about ninety-seven members.

Congregational Church.—For much of the following account of the Congregationalist church, we are indebted to Robert Grant, Esq., whose fertile pen has prepared so much valuable history.

During the year of 1856 a few families of that faith and order having located at McGregor and in view of its prospective growth and importance, much interest was manifested by the ministers and members of the neighboring churches, as well as citizens of the place in the early establishment of a Congregational church there.

On Saturday evening, Jan. 3, 1857, a meeting was held at the residence of Mr. J. H. Merrill, and the first steps taken in the organization of the First Congregational Church of McGregor. On the following Sabbath morning the first public services were held. Rev. O. Emerson, Jr., agent of the American Missionary Association, and Rev. L. L. Radcliff, of Prairie du Chien, officiated, when seven persons (Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Merrill, Robert Grant, Mrs. J. L. Dearborn, Mrs. A. T. Jones and Miss Clorinda Rowan) united in giving solemn public assent to the articles of faith and covenant, and were declared duly organized a Church of Christ. Rev. M. M. Wakeman, of the Farmersburg church, officiated as minister through the winter, preaching every alternate Sabbath. During the summer no services were held except occasionally as some minister was stopping in town. In October of the same year the Rev. Joseph Bloomer was called to the pastorate. He came fresh from the theological seminary, and entered into his work with the zeal and enthusiasm that such an ardent temperament alone possesses. His was a profitable, busy life, during the week attending to many things which necessarily must be done, when almost everything is undeveloped, and upon the Sabbath preaching inspiring, helpful sermons. The Sabbath-school was organized and members received into the church, but his work was soon finished and he was called up higher. It was a grievous and mysterious providence to the little band that was so happy in their church-work under his leadership.

He was soon succeeded by Rev. T. A. Wardsworth, who labored faithfully till the spring of 1859, when the relations between him and his people were amicably dissolved. It was during his ministry the church received its first members on profession, all previous members having united by letter.

The same month that Mr. Wardsworth's relations with the church were dissolved, Mr. H. G. McArthur began to supply the pulpit, and in August following was ordained and continued his ministry until September, 1860. During the time the house in which the church now worships was built, although the dedication did not occur until after his resignation. Soon after the dedication the Rev. L. P. Sloan commenced his labors, and after continuing his ministry for seven years with great acceptance and attaching himself very strongly to his people and the community, he was installed as pastor and continued to be their faithful under-shepherd until his death, Oct. 29, 1870. Seldom have there been people more attached to and united in a pastor, and they sorrowed as for a near and dear friend. He was not only held in the highest esteem by his own people, but also by his neighboring churches and the minor and general associations, and ever considered a wise and safe counselor. He was always up to the times and deeply interested in the advancement of every good work, not only in the church but in the well-being of our country, and inspired his people with the same feeling. His people were very near to him, and were remembered in his last moments. Tell my people to be established in the Truth, I have no fears, was his last message to them. One hundred and fifty were added to the membership during the ten years of his pastorate, seventy-three on profession of their faith. During his absence as chaplain in the army, in the winter of 1862 and '63, the Rev. T. Wilcox, in whom the church became much interested, served as pastor for a time, and for a few months in the first of 1870, while he was absent in New Orleans for the benefit of his health, the Rev. J. K. Grun, missionary at Broosa, Turkey, supplied the pulpit. The Rev. D. R. McNab began his labors as pastor in January, 1871, remaining one year and four months, serving the church very acceptably. At every communion season during his ministry members were received into church-fellowship—twelve of the twenty-one uniting on profession. The Rev. S. F. Millikass entered upon his labors in January, 1873, with more than a general average number of additions to the church, twenty-six of whom were united on profession of their faith. Rev. S. F. Millikass was succeeded by Rev. C. C. Cragin, the present incumbent. Under his pastorate the church has been prosperous and has had an unusual good influence in the community. The present membership is about 135.

The Baptist Church.—As a result of the efforts of friends of the Baptist church, a meeting was held at Kennidge's Hall April 29, 1861. Rev. W. W. Moore was called to the chair, and E. R. Barron was chosen secretary. Articles of incorporation were adopted, the incorporators being W. G. Luther, H. C. Martin, Selah Bates, G. C. Cone, Thomas Arnold, W. L. Calkins, George M. Colgate, D. G. Goodrich and E. R. Barron, all of McGregor. May 6 another meeting was held, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The rapid growth of the society and its bright prospects, associated with the prosperity of McGregor, led the members to take steps toward the erection of a suitable church edifice. In July of the same year committees were appointed to select a site for the house, to make estimates of the probable expense, and to solicit subscriptions for building the same. Subscriptions were liberally given, and the society at once began the erection of a church, which was completed in a few months.

The first pastor was W. W. Moore. Since him there have been several pastors, among them Rev. L. M. Whitman, Rev. C. L. Tucker, Rev. John Jackson, Rev. Mr. Wright, Rev. E. K. Cressy and Rev. Thomas Ure. Mr. Ure was their last pastor, the church discontinuing services in 1880.

The Sunday-school connected with the church was organized very soon after the church, and has had a good membership since its organization. After the church suspended, the Sunday-school continued its meetings until the close of 1881. Since that time the school has been organized as a mission school. The Superintendent is Miss Mary Hofer; Secretary, Miss Amelia Hofer; Treasurer, Miss Abbie Arnold; Librarian, Miss Winnie Egbert; Organist, Miss Rowetta Killinger.

The Episcopal Church was established in 1864. Among the first members were: Lewis Benton, Mrs. Lewis Benton, Dr. Frederick Andros, Mrs. Frederick Andros, Isaac Matthews, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Matthews. Later members were Dr. J. Hunt, Mrs. Dr. Hunt, Mr. Bannard, wife and daughter, now of Milwaukee, Mrs. Frank Hawley. Meetings were held in the German Presbyterian Church. A Rev. Mr. Canfield came about 1875, and remained two years, but the society has never had any other regular pastor. The society is not now organized.

Presbyterian Church.—In the spring of 1856 Rev. Samuel Wells, laboring in the church extension department of the General Assembly, Presbyterian Church, was instrumental in the organiza-

tion of a church of that order, comprising Thomas Baugh and wife, W. W. Allen and Mrs. William Paul. To this congregation Rev. Mr. Price ministered statedly for about one year.

The German Presbyterian Church was organized May 7, 1862, in the house of Jacob Kramer. The first memers were Jacob Kramer, Nicholas Kriebs, Peter Walter, Charles Opitz, John Walter, John Cawelti, Martin Knecht, Christian Bloedel, Charles Gerndt, Louis Hartwig, Heinrich Gutheil, Heinrich Shuler, and William Troutfetter, with their wives. The first pastor was Rev. William Buehren, who had held services for two or three months previous in the public school-house. The same year, 1862, the society erected a church at the north corner of Fifth and Ann streets, at a cost of \$965. Tower and bell, afterward put up, cost \$300. This church is the same which is now used by the society.

After Mr. Buehren, who was with this congregation eight years, Rev. Mr. Weiss came, remaining but a few months. Then Rev. W. H. Bailey officiated two years. In 1873 Rev. G. F. Murray was called to the charge and remained four years. He was succeeded by Rev. Lucas Abel, who preached about eighteen months. Then Rev. John Leyer accepted the pastorate, and he is the present minister.

Jacob Kramer and Charles Opitz were the first Elders; Peter Walter and Martin Knecht were the first Trustees. William Troutfetter and Jacob Kramer are the present Elders, and Frederich Kurz, G. F. Widman and William Troutfetter are the present Trustees.

The church will seat about 120 persons comfortably, and is a frame structure. The present membership is about forty. The church was most prosperous about 1865, when it had a membership of seventy. Many have since moved away, and hence the membership is now smaller, as is that of most other churches in McGregor.

There is a good Sunday-school connected with this church, meeting every Sunday, which has a membership of eighty-four. Wm. Troutfetter is the Superintendent. There are fourteen teachers. The Sunday-school library is in good condition, and contains a number of German publications of merit.

The German Lutheran Church was organized about 1862. Rev. Mr. Himmler was the first pastor. Among the first members were Michael Malsky, Mr. Ringling, Mr. Shuler, Mr. Haverly, Mr.

Stamm and Mr. Schmidt, and their families. August Kurzrock and others afterward joined the church. Their church was built soon after the society was organized. It is twenty by thirty, frame, and will seat about 100.

Since Mr. Himmler, their pastors have all come over from Prairie du Chien to hold services, generally once in two weeks.

St. Mary's Church.—This congregation attached to the church was properly established in the year 1855. Although visited occasionally by other clergymen, there was no resident pastor till the arrival of the Rev. Richard Nagle.

The first religious exercises of the Catholics of McGregor were celebrated in a little home, owned by Mr. Patrick O'Brien, on Ann street. As the congregation increased a church was soon built, near Third street. Several additions were made to the church from time to time as necessity demanded and the taste and means of the congregation permitted.

Father Nagle remained connected with St. Mary's Church till the year 1868. On the first Sunday after Easter, 1868, Rev. Bart Lenahan was appointed as pastor.

Shortly after his arrival he formed a Catholic school. This school was composed of but few children in the beginning, but as the population of McGregor increased a new school was required. The Sisters of Charity took charge of the school and have remained till the present, laboring strenuously for the cause of instruction.

Father Lanehan was succeeded by Rev. Martin Dunn, who remained but a few months, when Father Sullivan took charge of the parish. During Father Sullivan's pastorate the present parochial residence was built. During the repairing of the Cathedral Father Sullivan was moved to Dubuque.

After Father Sullivan the next resident pastor was Rev. Mr. O'Carroll, who came to McGregor on Feb. 9, 1876. During his pastorate a desire was manifested to move the church to the head of Main street, but this was not to be accomplished, for before this desire could be materialized the church was burned to the ground, some supposing it to be the work of an incendiary. Being destitute of insurance the building and furniture was of course a total loss. Steps were immediately taken to re-build, but Father O'Carroll was not left to accomplish his design and he was succeeded by Rev. Father Brennan. Father Brennan remained but ten months here though in his time the corner-stone of the

new church was laid. Failing in health Father Brennan retired and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. Garrett T. Nagle, of Dubuque.

Though young and having just completed his seminary course at Montreal, Canada, and having served six months as pastor and assistant at the Cathedral of Dubuque, still he has none the less courage to attempt the task of building a church.

The proposed edifice is at the head of Main street: dimensions, fifty by eighty; height, twenty-five feet; tower, seventeen feet spire, 150 feet high; material, stone and brick, Gothic style, costing when completed about \$10,000. It will be enclosed in the fall of 1882.

SOCIETIES.

Bezer Lodge, No. 135, A. F. & A. M., was organized in the early part of 1857. George L. Bass, John Chambers, G. W. P. Harding, Samuel L. Janes, G. S. C. Scott and M. J. Brown met Feb. 19, 1857, at a room previously arranged as a Masonic Hall. They met under dispensation granted them by the Most Worthy Grand Master of the State of Iowa, J. F. Sanford, dated Jan. 24. This dispensation appointed George L. Bass, W. M.; John Chambers, S. W.; G. W. P. Harding, J. W. G. S. C. Scott was appointed Secretary of this meeting. It was resolved to hold the first regular meeting of Bezer Lodge at their hall, Monday, Feb. 23, 1857.

The officers appointed at the first meeting served until the charter was granted, which was not until June 7, 1858. Among the first members, besides the officers above mentioned, were Robert Grant, John G. Bass, Jedediah Brown, D. D. Fraser, Ira Hurlbut, H. B. George, M. J. Fraser, J. S. Wilson, M. M. Sherman, D. Baugh, S. M. Sampson, T. M. Hopkins, B. Strouse, D. S. Cook, Lemuel McKiuney, Isaac Cramer, O. F. Brewer, E. Bradley and P. G. Parker.

The lodge has always prospered, and, although its membership was at first small, it has always been animated by one purpose of fraternal love, and its proceedings have always been marked with harmony.

The lodge meets the first Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall. The present membership is 74, and the lodge is in a thriving condition. The present officers, elected in May, 1882, are: M. T. Kennedy, W. M.; George Keen, S. W.; D. D. Fraser, J. W.;

C. H. Barron, Treas.; H. W. Burlingame, Sec.; G. R. Luther, S. G.; H. T. Bowen, J. D.; J. Hirshfeld, S. S.; A. F. Hofer, J. S.; E. Hopkins, Tyler.

Clayton Chapter, No. 27, was organized under dispensation, Oct. 29, 1860, at Masonic Hall in McGregor, by Companion N. Pullman, as proxy for the G. H. P. of Iowa. The first members were E. Bradley, B. Strouse, J. Williamson, P. G. Wright, O. Hough, J. Kenelly, L. R. Nicholson, J. H. Bader, N. Pullman and A. Loebentritt. The officers elected first were: E. Bradley, H. P.; N. Pullmann, King; G. P. Wright, Scribe. Other officers were appointed temporarily. The charter was received July 10, 1861, and the first officers elected under it were: E. Bradley, H. P.; G. L. Bass, K.; G. S. C. Scott, S.; E. R. Barron, C. H.; B. Strouse, P. S.; J. T. Stoneman, R. A. C.; O. C. Lee, Treas.; T. Updegraff, Sec.

The chapter has been highly prosperous during the twenty-one years of its existence, and now numbers seventy-four. The present officers are: G. R. Luther, H. P.; Borren Curley, K.; W. A. McDonald, S.; W. R. Kinnaird, T.; H. C. Clark, C. H.; George Keen, P. S.; Theodore Brown, R. A. C.; W. C. Austin, G. M. 3d V.; August Benson, G. M. 2d V.; Charles Fox, G. M. 1st V.; E. Hopkins, Sent.; N. W. Williver, Sec. The chapter meets the first Friday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Honorius Commandery, No. 8, was organized April 19, 1866, by John C. Baker. The first officers were: John C. Baker, E. C.; H. H. Hemingway, G.; Z. H. Sherwin, C. G.; John C. Rudd, S. W.; S. G. Benedict, J. W.; W. H. Thomson, W.; P. B. Mason, S. B.; L. Wolebern, S. B.; George E. Baker, Sentinel; John C. Baker, Prelate. The present officers are: J. P. Patrick, E. C.; R. Hubbard, G.; H. H. Clark, C. G.; D. Baugh, Prelate; W. R. Kinnaird, Treasurer; Charles Fox, Recorder; B. Curley, S. W.; G. Keen, J. W.; F. Wilson, S. B.; M. T. Kennedy, S. B.; W. Moncrief, Warder; E. Hopkins, Sentinel. The present membership is thirty-eight. The commandery meets the second Friday in each month in Masonic Hall.

Itasca Lodge, No. 111, I. O. O. F., was organized Oct. 31, 1857, in the old brick school-house. The first officers and charter members were: George C. Harvey, N. G.; B. F. Spaulding, V. G.; L. F. Bigelow, Treasurer; Horace Bagely, O. G.; H. C. Scott, P. S.; Rayen Davidson, R. S. The present membership is sixty. The lodge is very prosperous, in every way, and owns \$3,000

worth of property. The present officers are: John Schott, N. G.; P. Anderson, V. G.; H. C. Bloedel, R. S.; L. Hirshfeld, P. S.; T. Farrington, Treasurer. The lodge meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall, Masonic Block.

Keystone Lodge, No. 111, A. O. U. W., was instituted April 4, 1877, with a charter membership of twenty-eight. The first M. W. was James A. Coard. It meets in Williams's Hall on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, and elects officers every six months. The following have held the office of M. W.: James A. Coard, George P. Lewis, D. E. Grout, George D. Wells, W. P. Shaffer, John J. Clemens, Don D. Fraser, Wm. J. Wallis, Joseph Killinger and George H. Otis. There have been three deaths in the lodge since its establishment, each of whom has received \$2,000. Their names are Joseph A. Ramage, died Feb. 5, 1878; Daniel J. Jones, drowned June 5, 1880; Homer E. Newell, died Oct. 2, 1881. The lodge is in a good condition financially and otherwise. The present membership is forty-eight. In the Grand Lodge of this order, George P. Lewis represented the lodge until the session of 1882.

Pocket City Lodge, No. 37.—Iowa Legion of Honor was organized in August, 1879, with twenty-five charter members. The first President was John N. Baird, who served two terms, and was then succeeded by James A. Coard. The lodge meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month. This organization, similar to the other insurance organizations, has been remarkably successful during its three years' existence. The Grand Lodge meets biennially. The representative from this lodge at the two sessions of the Grand Lodge has been both times Colonel George H. Otis. The present membership is twenty-nine.

McGregor Collegium, No. 90, V. A. S., was organized March 23, 1882, at the hall of the United Workmen, by D. S. Maltby, Deputy Chief Rector of the Chief Collegium of Iowa. There were thirty charter members. The officers elected at the first meeting were J. P. Patrick, Rector; W. R. Kinnaird, Vice-Rector; C. C. Bicknell, Scribe; Q. A. Sloan, Quaestor; J. F. Widman, Usher; C. W. Page, Speculator; J. N. Baird, W. C. Koop and W. A. Hall, Curators. This collegium is in a flourishing condition for one of its young age, and is already one of the prominent societies of McGregor. The V. A. S. fraternity was founded but three years ago, and, though confined to Iowa, it already numbers nearly a

hundred collegiums. That at McGregor meets the first Tuesday in each month.

The W. C. T. U. was organized Nov. 17, 1876, at the Methodist Episcopal church, by Mrs. J. Allen Foster. Among the first members were Mrs. C. C. Bicknell, who was President of the organization for the first three years, and has been always as now a prominent worker; Mrs. N. H. Ellsworth, Secretary; Mrs. S. E. Lindsay, Treasurer; Mrs. A. P. Richardson, Vice-President from the Baptist church; Mrs. O. C. Buck, Vice-President from the Methodist church, and Mrs. Alonzo Pearsall, Vice-President from the Congregational church. Mrs. Kinnaird, Mrs. Conant, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Hubbard (deceased April 18, 1880), Mrs. A. M. Wedgewood (President one year), and Mrs. A. T. Jones were among the most prominent members, but they were ably assisted by many other of the first ladies of McGregor. Nearly all those whose names are given above are still faithful workers in the cause, but the total membership is somewhat reduced by removals from the city and other causes. The present officers are Mrs. J. B. Casebeer, President; Mrs. S. E. Lindsay, Secretary; Mrs. W. S. Conant, Treasurer; Mrs. Cragin, Vice-President, from the Congregational church; Mrs. A. P. Richardson, from the Baptist church; Mrs. C. C. Bicknell, from the Methodist. The society now meets once in two weeks, three months in the Methodist church and then three months in the Congregationalist church by turns. The organization has labored faithfully since its organization, and has accomplished much good. It has continually gained in the estimation of the citizens, and is now recognized as one of the permanent missionary organizations of the city of McGregor.

The I. O. G. T. formed a lodge in McGregor about 1858, which lived only about three years. It was revived about 1865, living five years more. Among the first members were E. B. Wakeman and wife, O. C. Buck and wife, R. Davidson and wife, W. L. Calkins and wife, Willis Drummond and wife. The lodge was at one time very prosperous, having about fifty members during its first existence, and nearly a hundred after its revival. The society accomplished much good work during its existence, and had a history as proud as many that kept up a nominal existence much longer.

The Band of Hope organized in connection with the I. O. G. T. lodge flourished many years and after the lodge suspended the band was revived for a while.

The Tribe of Jonathan was organized March 3, 1878, over Daniels' shoe store. The first officers were: C. B. Taylor, President; John Forsythe, Robert Lindsay and Wm. Alden, Vice-Presidents; Henry Bell, Cor. Secretary; George Wood, Fin. Secretary; Robert Lindsay, Treasurer; Thomes Wallace, Chaplain; Henry Worden, Steward. The membership was about 200. The organization held its last meeting in October, 1880, though the officers still hold. A public reading-room was supplied in connection with this, by the W. C. T. U., in which several newspapers and periodicals were kept on file.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB OF MCGREGOR.

In June, 1879, the young men of McGregor and North McGregor organized a Young Men's Republican Club, the following officers being elected: George Pearsall, President; C. F. Spaulding, Secretary and Treasurer; Ernst Hofer, H. A. Odell and H. A. Keen, Executive Committee. Regular meetings were held and seventy members enrolled. A mass meeting was held under the auspices of the club just before the October elections, Hon. Governor John H. Gear and U. S. Senator Samuel T. Kirkwood addressing large audiences at the Athenæum. That year the club had a representation among the delegates to the county convention, and they did good, earnest work in the campaign following. The constitution of the club sets forth that it is the purpose of the organization to inform its members concerning the politics of county, State and nation. It adjures using the club influence for any individual promotion. To the executive committee is entrusted the general management of club. On July 6, 1880, the club was reorganized for the presidential campaign, and elected Bowen Curley, President. W. E. Odell and J. H. Larson were added to the executive committee, the other officers being re-elected. Preparations were made for holding a series of political meetings throughout the campaign. The first speaker to address the club during the memorable campaign of 1880 was D. B. Henderson, of Dubuque, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 5. He delivered a stirring speech. He was followed by able addresses by Hon. E. H. Williams and Hon. F. B. Daniels, District Elector. In 1881 the club reorganized, increased its members to 100, and elected J. H. Larson, President, the executive and financial committees remaining as before, and the club met regularly until the late President Garfield was assassinated, when they adjourned *sine*

die. The club will be fully prepared to take an active part in the campaign of 1882, and as it is a permanent organization its influence is destined to be felt in the future.

NORTH MCGREGOR.

North McGregor was incorporated as a town May 12, 1874. The petition for incorporation was dated Feb. 13, 1874, and was signed by George Keen and thirty-five others. The vote on the question of incorporation took place April 25, and stood forty-five in favor, thirty-eight against. The first election for town officers was held July 6, 1874. The officers elected then and each year since have been as follows:

1874.—Mayor, George Keen; Councilmen, G. Wingen, D. Kerwin, L. Hanke, O. Nelson, S. Ellis; Recorder, Peter Trahn.

1875.—Mayor, J. S. Barr; Councilmen, Thomas Edgar, L. Keen, G. Wingen, George Crowns, George D. Wells; Recorder, M. L. Phelps; Assessor, Ole Nelson; Treasurer, H. Rienow.

1876.—Mayor, George Keen; Councilmen, Lewis Keen, August Budde, Henry Rienow, Thomas Edgar, Eli Rice; Recorder, M. L. Phelps; Assessor, Ole Nelson; Treasurer, G. Wingen.

1877.—Mayor, George Keen; Councilmen, Joseph Wissen, S. P. Gale, Henry Rienow, Thomas Edgar, Michael Doyle; Recorder, H. A. Keen; Assessor, Ole Nelson; Treasurer, G. Wingen.

1878.—Mayor, W. P. Hancock; Councilmen, John Hopkins, Ole Bratsburg, M. P. Finley, S. P. Gale, M. L. Shugars; Recorder, H. A. Keen; Assessor, Ole Nelson; Treasurer, G. Wingen.

1879.—Mayor, W. P. Hancock; Councilmen, Ole Bratsburg, John Hopkins, Joseph Wissen, M. L. Shugars, Arthur Dunn; Recorder, H. A. Keen; Assessor, Ole Nelson; Treasurer, G. Wingen.

1880.—Mayor, D. E. Grout; Councilmen, Ole Bratsburg, M. L. Shugars, Joseph Wissen, W. H. Sloan, John O'Donnell; Recorder, D. J. Jones; Assessor, W. A. McDonald; Treasurer, G. Wingen.

1881.—Mayor, Henry Rienow; Councilmen, W. H. Sloan, Thos. Edgar, M. L. Shugars, Ole A. Bratsburg, John O'Donnell; Recorder, D. E. Grout; Assessor, W. W. Moncrief; Treasurer, G. Wingen.

1882.—Mayor, John Ecker; Councilmen, M. P. Finley, Arthur Dunn, W. W. Wheeler, James Presho, M. McNamara; Recorder, W. P. Hancock; Assessor, W. N. Moncrief; Treasurer, G. Wingen.

The First School Board was—Geo. Keen, President; W. W.

Wheeler, Vice-President; Geo. Spangler, Secretary, and A. T. Lipe, Treasurer; Directors, John Moshmann, Henry Reinow, Anetrew Scheckner. This board was elected the first day of August, 1867. The present board, 1882, is Geo. Keen, President; W. N. Moncrief, Secretary; G. Wingen, Treasurer; Directors—Lewis Keen, John O'Donnel, W. T. Hancock, M. L. Shugars, J. T. Jones. The school building was erected in 1865 and rebuilt in 1869, at a cost of about \$7,000. The following persons have acted as Principals, serving in the order named: T. W. Ana, E. B. Wakman, W. F. Cook, Miss A. M. Stewart, C. A. Strowbridge, W. A. McDonald, C. W. Bean, F. A. Sykes. The latter is the present incumbent.

MISSISSIPPI FOUNDRY.

This was established in 1858 by John Thompson and George Keen, under the firm name of Thompson & Keen. These gentlemen were in partnership till 1869, when Mr. Keen purchased Mr. Thompson's interest and ran the works for seven years. Then, in 1876, Mr. Keen took his sons into partnership, and the foundry is now conducted by Keen & Sons. Formerly the firm did work almost exclusively for the railroad, but now their business is more general in character. They manufacture engines, mill-work and all kinds of iron work. The original foundry was of brick, some distance south of the present location. This shop he leased to the railroad company for \$2,400 a year, and fitted up his present place temporarily. The largest building is 46 x 80 feet. The next in size is 35 x 42 feet. Another is 32 x 40, and the smallest is 22 x 32.

About eight men on an average are employed at this foundry. The business is prosperous, and is quite an important enterprise in North McGregor. It is located on North street, northwest of the railroad depot. Mr. Keen is the brother of the Mr. Keen who built the little steamboat on the Turkey River, whose peculiar history is given elsewhere in this work.

LUMBER.

The firm of W. & J. Flemming embarked in business in 1863. In 1867 they built a small mill, and the following year a gang mill was built. They now do an immense business, employing 120 men, and having a pay-roll of \$5,000 per month. Their trade extends all over the Northwest, and especially into Western Dakota.

WEST MC GREGOR.

West McGregor was incorporated in March, 1881. The following officers were then elected: Mayor, Michael Klein; Recorder, V. R. Miller; Councilmen, J. G. Kiesel and J. W. Hughes; Assessor, V. R. Miller. There were forty-three signatures attached to the petition for incorporation.

The West McGregor brewery was erected in 1857, by Michael Burnetts. After two years Michael Klein and John Van Staden purchased the brewery, and they continued in partnership for twenty years. Michael Klein then purchased Mr. Van Staden's interest and is now the sole proprietor. About 1,000 barrels of beer are manufactured annually in this brewery. The main building is 50 x 100, and is valued at \$4,000.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Thomas Arnold, one of the enterprising business men of McGregor, was born in the town of Coventry, Kent County, R. I., in the year 1815. When seventeen years of age he was apprenticed to a manufacturer of cotton machinery and remained, serving four years, to the age of twenty-one, passing through each and every department in the building of cotton machinery. The panic of 1837 proved fatal to manufacturing business. He then engaged as clerk in a mercantile house, and after a year's service was received as partner, the firm name then being Wm. C. Ames & Co. In 1840 he severed connection with the firm and entered the services of a machine manufacturing company in Providence, taking charge of their business, working fifty or sixty men. He remained in this position till and up to the time of the so-called "Dorr War," and espousing the cause of the Dorr party he was discharged. He then engaged in mercantile business in the city of Providence, R. I., for a few years. Mr. Arnold next originated a company and engaged in manufacture of steam and gas fittings and for the construction of steam and gas piping for heating and lighting buildings. The firm name was, and is to this day, "The Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Co," being the first industry of the kind in the city. Selling out to his partners in 1853 he crossed the plains to Oregon, remaining there a couple of years, traveling extensively through the Western Territories. Mr. Arnold, in 1846, settled down in McGregor, Ia., being engaged in several branches of industries, and for many years a dry good merchant. He mar-

ried Miss Ann Thurber, of Providence, R. I., in 1841. By this union there are two children—Dexter T., who died in McGregor shortly after coming to the State, and Abbie. Mr. Arnold has held a number of offices of trust in the gift of the people; in politics originally a Whig, then Republican, but now votes for the best man.

W. C. Austin, proprietor of the Excelsior livery feed and sales stables, McGregor, was born in Waterbury, Washington County, Vt., Nov. 21, 1836. His parents were David and Permelia (Wright) Austin, natives of the Green Mountain State, and members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had a family of nine children. W. C., the subject of this sketch, was the youngest. He worked at farming and attended school winters until twenty-one, when he came to Mower County, Minn., entered a claim and remained there and in Iowa one year. He then worked at various occupations in Mitchell and Howard Counties two years, then went to Calmar, Winneshiek County, Iowa, and was engaged in the livery and hotel business eighteen months, thence to McGregor, Ia., and worked in a hotel here two years, then established his present draying, business, and in 1872 opened the Excelsior livery stable, which he has run since. He has the largest and most complete livery stable in Clayton County. Mr. Austin married Cynthia Wilcox, Jan 3, 1864. She was born in Ohio. They had one son, Adelbert L., born Oct 29, 1864, and died in August, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Austin adopted Jennie Austin in January, 1880. Mr. Austin is a Mason and member of Bezer Lodge, No. 135; Chapter, No. 27, and Commandery, No. 8. In politics he is a Republican, and has ever been a supporter of that party.

Alliston E. Barker, watchmaker and jeweler, McGregor, was born at Oriskany Falls, in Oneida Co., N. Y., June 1, 1852. His parents, Lester T. and Mary A. (Abbott) Barker, were married March 16, 1850. His father enlisted in Co. B, 24th N. Y. Cavalry as a private, and was promoted to Sergeant of the company, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He was wounded at the capture of Lee's train near Petersburg, Va., being shot in the hand by a minie ball, which went through his hand, tearing off his thumb. He and wife reside in McGregor. They had two children, viz: Libbie, who died April 6, 1871, aged eleven years, and Alliston E., the subject of this sketch, who attended school in New York until sixteen, when he went with his parents to Chillicothe, Mo., and worked three years and a half at the

watchmaker and jeweler's trade with his uncle. He worked in Chicago one year, then came to McGregor, Iowa, and worked for R. Hubbard in a jewelry store four years, then opened his present store. He carries a full and complete stock of imported and domestic watches, clocks and jewelry, valued at \$45,000. He also pays special attention to repairing. Mr. Barker married Miriam C. Ames, April 26, 1876. She was born in New York City, and is a daughter of A. W. Ames. Mr. and Mrs. Barker have two sons, viz.: Carl A., and Verne C. In politics Mr. Barker is a Republican, and is one of the enterprising and representative business men of McGregor.

John S. Barr, foreman of the car-shops of the C., M. & St. P. R. R., is a native of New York, born May 26, 1835. His parents were John C. Barr, and Abigail, *nee* Jones, the former a native of New York, where he still resides. Mrs. J. C. Barr died in January, 1850. John S. was educated and learned the printer's trade in his native State, where he resided until his twentieth year, when he came West, locating in Waukesha, Wis. He clerked in the post-office there one year, worked at type-setting two years, followed railroading a number of years, and had his leg broken and back injured by a collision at Genesee, Wis. From Waukesha he went to Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he followed engineering, and was time-keeper for the railroad company about six years, then came to North McGregor. He was engineer on the road until 1872, when he was appointed to his present position. He is one of the oldest employes of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co., having been connected with the road since 1854. He married Nov. 19, 1862, Hannah Matthew, whose father, David Matthew, now a resident of San Francisco, Cal., ran one of the first three engines in New York, in 1831. Their union has been blessed with five children—David S., Thomas D., Robert A., Ideclare, and Willie Eugene. Mr. Barr was elected Mayor of North McGregor in 1876, holding the office one year. He also served as President of the School Board five years, and as a member six years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically gives his support to the Republican party. Mrs. Barr is a member of the Episcopal church.

Edwin R. Barron, merchant of McGregor, was born in Woodstock, Grafton County, N. H., May 22, 1829. His parents, John V. and Laura (Robbins) Barron, were natives of New Hampshire and members of the Baptist church. They have a family of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, two sons living, viz.:

the subject of this sketch, and Charles H., a wholesale grocer of McGregor. Edwin R. worked on his fathers farm attending school until sixteen, taught school until seventeen, when he began clerking in a store of general merchandise at Meredith, N. H.; clerked here one year, then at Concord, N. H., two years, then clerked in Meredith Village, then came to McGregor, arriving here in the spring of 1856. He fromed a partnership with Samuel and Jerry H. Merrell, and bought of Jones & Bass, and continued partners until 1861, when Mr. Barron bought the interest of his partners in the store, and has continued in business here ever since. Mr. Barron married Miss Helen M. Gordon, Sept. 2, 1862. She was born in New Hampton, N. H., and was a daughter of J. Calvin Gordon and Miss Sally Robinson. Mr. and Mrs. Barron have had one son, viz.: Earnest G. Barron. He died September, 1864; the mother died April 2, 1864. She was a member of the Baptist church, she was a sister of the Rev. A. J. Gordon, of Boston, Mass. Mr. Barron is a Mason and a member of Bezer Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 27; McGregor Royal Arch Chapter Mason and K. T. Mr. Barron has always taken an active interest in the schools or anything that promised progression to the town. He is one of the old settlers and enterprising representative men of McGregor. In politics he is rather independent, voting always for the best man.

Charles H. Barron, wholesale grocer and manufacturer of confectionery, McGregor, was born in Plymouth, N. H., Aug. 14, 1836. His parents were J. V. Barron and Laura (Robbins) who were natives of New Hampshire, and members of the Baptist church, who had a family of nine children—Charles H., subject of this sketch, was the youngest. He attended school in New Hampshire until eighteen; he then clerked for his brother, J. V. Barron, Jr., a merchant at Meredith, N. H., and in 1856 he came to McGregor and clerked for Merrill & Barron, until the commencement of the war, when Merrill sold out to E. R. Barron, and was appointed Colonel, and afterward became Governor of Iowa. Charles was then given a third interest in the store with E. R., and the firm was E. R. Barron & Bro., and in September, 1874, Charles established his wholesale grocery store under the firm name of E. R. Barron & Co., and since 1879 it has been C. H. Barron. He occupies a building eighty feet deep, two rooms twenty-five feet each wide, with a basement building, two stories and basement. He sells annually \$150,000 worth of goods. Mr. Barron married

Miss Hannah S. Hibbard, February, 1862. She was born in Wisconsin, and was a daughter of Isaiah Hibbard and Irene S. (Scott) Hibbard. Mrs. Barron is a member of the Congregational church. He is a Mason and a member of Bezer Lodge, No. 135, McGregor, Ia. He is one of the enterprising, representative men of McGregor, where he has been identified since 1856. In politics an independent. He is of Scotch descent.

Samuel Barnhouse, farmer, section 17, was born in Carroll County, O., May 14, 1836, a son of Francis and Nancy (Kelly) Barnhouse; the former was a native of Maryland, the latter of Ohio. In the fall of 1856 the family removed to Clayton County, Ia., and settled in Clayton Township, where they have since resided. The subject of this memoir was married Jan. 12, 1870, to Ella J. Beaman, who was born in Oconomowoc, Wis., and was a daughter of Hiram C. and Mary A. (Kilham) Beaman. Two children have blessed their union, viz.: Hiram F., born Oct. 11, 1870, and Samuel A., April 29, 1879. Mr. Barnhouse owns a fine little farm of fifty acres in this township, and is known as one of Clayton County's early settlers and prominent men. In politics he is a Democrat, and strongly favors prohibition. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James Bassett was born in Sag Harbor, Long Island, on the 5th day of November, 1824, and was a son of John and Frances P. (Fordham) Bassett. His father was a native of Connecticut, and a soldier in the war of 1812; his mother, a native of Long Island. The subject of this memoir came to Clayton County in 1857, where he has been actively engaged in business pursuits since. In 1857 he married Dorliska, F. Conkling, a daughter of Jedediah Conkling, of Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Bassett are the parents of three living children—Kate, Bertha and Georgia. Mr. Bassett is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Bezer Lodge, No. 135, and was a member of the convention that nominated James A. Garfield.

C. C. Bicknell, one of the pioneer business men of McGregor, was born in New York City, on the 31st day of July, 1826, son of T. W. T. Bicknell and Ann, *nee* Baker, his father, a native of Taunton, Mass., and mother, of Baltimore, Md. They were married in 1816, and were the parents of ten children, eight of whom lived to be adults. T. W. T. Bicknell died in Paterson, N. J., in 1845. His wife is living in Liverpool, England, at the advanced age of eighty-five. The subject of this memoir was at an early

age employed in his father's factory, where he remained until seventeen years of age, when he went to Evansville, Ind., and obtained employment as a clerk in a general store, remaining five years, then went to Cincinnati, O. He fitted up a flat boat with a general stock of goods, starting down the Ohio River, trading at different points, and selling out his stock. He then engaged in business in Caseyville, Ky., for one year; thence to New York, where he was employed as salesman for four years; thence to Cleveland, O., where he was engaged in the same business until 1856, when he came to Dubuque, Ia., where he kept books for a wholesale grocery house. From there he removed to McGregor, Ia. In 1852 he married Martha Miller, who was born in Newark, N. J., in 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Bicknell were among the early members and workers of the Methodist Episcopal church of McGregor. In politics he is a Republican, and has held several local offices of trust.

Christian Bloedel, wagon-maker, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Apr. 19, 1825. In 1848 he came to America and located in Pittsburg, Pa., where he spent six years; thence to Detroit, Mich., where he embarked in the grocery business one year and a half. From there he removed to Saganaw where he worked at his trade, and in connection cultivated a small farm. In 1859 he came to Guttenberg, Clayton County, Ia., and in 1862 to McGregor, where he has been engaged in manufacturing buggies and wagons. In 1849 he married Sophia Heine, who was born in Baden, Germany, in 1829. By this union there are six children, five living—Henry, George, Leonard, Charles and Johannah. Mr. Bloedel came to this county in limited circumstances but by close attention to business has accumulated a fine property and competency.

Miles Boyles, bridge-builder and contractor, McGregor, was born on the banks of the St. Lawrence River, Ogdensburg, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1820, a son of Miles and Mary (Patterson) Boyles, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States at an early day. They had a family of seven children, five boys and two girls. The father died in Erie County, Pa., in 1846; the mother in May, 1869. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools, and when sixteen years of age he learned the trade of a millwright, which he followed for four years, then embarked in bridge-building on several railroads in the East and West. At the time of the Erie Railroad war he was appointed

United States Deputy Marshal, under Frost and John H. Kuser. Afterward engaged in building the H. & St. J. R. R. and Chesapeake R. R., and Albermarle Canals. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, Company B, three months' service, commanded by Col. J. B. McClain; he re-enlisted in the military corps, under General McClellan, acting as assistant engineer on the C., R. & Petersburg R. R. He was transferred to the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and acted as main guide on the Curtis and Blackberry raids under General Dix, remaining in the service until the close of the war. He then returned to Erie, Pa., and from there to McGregor, where he has followed railroading since. In 1845 he married Isabel Warren, who was born in Erie County, Pa., in 1822. Mr. and Mrs. Boyles had nine children, three of whom are living—H. C., F. T. and Nancy I. In politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Boyles died in 1870; she was a member of the Lutheran church.

Ole A. Bratsberg, grocer, North McGregor, was born in Troutam, Norway, Jan. 17, 1841. His parents were Andrew J. and Jennie (Lane) Bratsberg, natives of Norway, and both members of the Lutheran church. They had a family of nine children, Ole being the fourth child and third son. He attended school until sixteen, worked on his father's farm until twenty-three, was employed in a hotel at Troutam four years, then came to America, landed in Quebec, Canada, and thence to McGregor, Ia., where he has since remained. He worked in Flemming's saw-mill ten weeks, in lumber yard and sash factory of Seeler & Shaw two years and eight months, then opened his present grocery store. He was married in McGregor to Eliza Oleson on Apr. 7, 1876. She was born in Norway and was a daughter of Ole and Julia (Johnson) Oleson. Mr. and Mrs. Bratsberg are members of the Lutheran church, and have had two sons, viz.: Albert G. and Oscar J. Mr. Bratsberg carries a full stock of groceries, provisions and staple goods, valued at \$3,000. He was a soldier in Norway seven years. He has held the office of Township Trustee five years, and has been a member of the City Council of McGregor. He is one of the enterprising representative business men of North McGregor, where he has been identified since June 2, 1869. In politics he is a Republican.

H. Brown, saddle and harness maker, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., on the 19th day of April, 1828, and was a son of John and Henrietta (Webler) Brown. His mother was of German

descent, and a native of Connecticut. She lived to be 103 years old, and her mother lived to be 105 years old. There was a family of nine children. The father and mother died in New York State. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a limited school education. When seventeen years old, he commenced to learn the trade of a saddler, and worked as an apprentice for three years. In 1850 he married Maria Seymour. By this union there were four children, three living—John C., who married Fannie Williams, and resides in McGregor; Georgie, May and Nettie. In 1853 Mr. Brown left his home in New York and emigrated to Northern Wisconsin, and settled in Trempealeau County, where he engaged in hotel-keeping. There were three families in the town at the time, and the second daughter, born there, was the second white child born in the county. He remained there until the close of the war, when he went to Waterloo, Ia., and remained one year and a half. From there he removed to Elkader, and remained until 1873, when he came to McGregor. Mr. Brown is a member of the Masonic lodge of this city.

H. W. Burlingame, one of the pioneer business men of McGregor, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., April 29, 1820. His parents, Gorton and Mary (Fanning) Burlingame, were married in Schoharie County, N. Y., in 1815, and had a family of eight children, six living, viz.: Alanson, Mahala, Margaret, H. W., Mary Ann and Alonzo. Mr. and Mrs. Burlingame died in Cortland County, N. Y., after a long and useful life. The subject of this memoir was reared on his father's farm, and received a common school education. In the fall of 1841 he married Jane S., a daughter of William Roundswell. She was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., in February, 1821. He immediately purchased land in Cortland County, following farming until 1853, when he sold out and came to Chicago, where he was engaged in building railroads, contracting on the Chicago & Northwestern, Wabash, and Detroit & Milwaukee roads, employing from 400 to 500 men. He returned to Cortland County, N. Y., and embarked in buying and shipping stock until the spring of 1857, when he removed to Broadhead, Wis., and the same year came to McGregor, Ia. He was engaged in building the McGregor, St. Peters & Missouri River Railroad. The company failing, he embarked in the lumber interest, in company with his brother, which business he prosecuted until 1870. In 1871 he built ten miles of the C., D. & M. R. R., between North McGregor and Harper's Ferry. In politics he is a Republican,

and has held several local offices of trust in the gift of the people. Mr. and Mrs. Burlingame were the parents of five children, three living—Mary J., Walter F. and Emeline R. Mr. Burlingame is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Bezer Lodge, No. 135, of McGregor.

H. H. Clark, M. D., one of the leading physicians of McGregor, was born in Centre County, Pa., on the 12th day of October, 1843, and was a son of John and Helen (Wolf) Clark. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters—William A., a member of the Second Artillery, Battery L. was killed at Vicksburg; H. H., John S., of California; James B., of Pennsylvania, and Mary. In 1851 John Clark emigrated with his family to Illinois, and located in Stephenson County, where he still resides. Dr. Clark was educated at the Rock River Academy of Mt. Morris, Ill., and in 1866 commenced reading medicine under Dr. J. M. McFatricks. In 1867 he attended lectures at the Chicago Medical College, graduated from that institution in the spring of 1870; also spent one year in the Chicago Hospital, in which he received a diploma. In 1870 he came to McGregor, where he has been active in the prosecution of his profession since. In October, 1881, he married Judith Baugh, who was born in Mt. Vernon, Ill., in 1851. By this union there are four children—Alice M., Florence L., Harry H. and Maud G. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity; also the Northern Iowa Medical Society, the Clayton County Medical Society, and of the State Board of Health. He enlisted in 1862, in the Ninety-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and served until the close of the war.

G. C. Cone, one of the prominent business men and early settlers of McGregor, was born in Wilbraham, Mass., on the 10th day of September, 1807. His parents, Osias and Lavina (Carpenter) Cone, had a family of seven children, three of whom are living—G. C., Hannah and Newell. In 1837 Mr. Cone left Massachusetts for the Territory of Wisconsin, and located in Waukesha, where he followed his trade until 1849, when he went to the gold fields of California, crossing the plains with ox teams. He engaged in the mines for one year, when he returned to Wisconsin. In 1859 he came to McGregor, where he engaged in the hardware business, which he has prosecuted since. In 1832 he married Louisa Anderson, who was born in New Braintree, Mass. They were blessed with two children, one living—Fannie. Mrs. Cone died in 1836, and he again married, Wealthy Griswold, who died

in March, 1881. Mr. Cone in politics was an old Jacksonian Democrat, but at the time of the organization of the Republican party joined them and has affiliated with them since. While in Wisconsin he was elected County Treasurer, and served eight years, and has also held other local offices of trust in McGregor.

C. W. Cowles, chief bookkeeper for the firm of W. & J. Flemming, manufacturers of all kinds of lumber, was born in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 14, 1844. His parents were S. D. and Sarah (Ostrander) Cowles. The former was a native of Connecticut, and died at Lansing, Ia., in February, 1856. He was formerly a merchant of Milwaukee. She was a native of New York, and died in September, 1862. They had a family of three children, two sons and one daughter, viz.: James W., who enlisted in Company K, Fifth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, was taken prisoner at Iuka, and died in the Andersonville prison; Charles W. and Sarah D., wife of John Flemming. Charles W. attended the schools of Milwaukee, Wis., and Lansing, Ia., and graduated from Sloan's Commercial College, of Chicago, in March, 1862. He went to Lansing, Ia., where he was chief bookkeeper for a lumber firm one year, and was clerk on the steamers "Milwaukee" and "Diamond Joe," running between St. Paul, Minn., and Dubuque, Ia., one year. He then began to work for W. & J. Flemming, keeping a stock of lumber at Postville, Ossian, Conover, Cresco and Le Roy, until 1868, when he was appointed chief bookkeeper for the firm in their office at North McGregor. Mr. Cowles was elected Mayor of South McGregor in 1879, and re-elected in 1881. In politics he is a Republican. He relates the following incident of Joe Reynolds, better known as "Diamond Joe." While Mr. Cowles was clerk on the "Diamond Joe" steamer, an old gentleman from the East was traveling on the river, looking at the country and interrogating everyone. Diamond Joe was on the boat, but a stranger would never guess he was the owner of the boat, as he dressed very plainly, and was always working at something. In this instance he was putting a hinge over a state-room door; he had his box of tools beside him and was hard at work when the old gentleman from the East came along; he and Diamond Joe had a long talk about the country, Mr. Reynolds giving the old gentleman all the information he could of the country. The old fellow remarked to others on the boat that the old lame carpenter (meaning Diamond Joe, who was lame), gave him more information than any of them, which caused considerable merriment.

John Crooke, agent for the Home Insurance Company of New York, the Hartford of Connecticut, the Phoenix of Connecticut, the Franklin of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, German American of New York, Girard of Philadelphia, Liverpool, London and Globe of England, Royal of England, American Central of St. Louis, Mo., established his office in McGregor in 1871. Mr. Crooke was born in Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 22, 1826, a son of John Crooke, Sen., and Mary, *nee* Dawson. His father was a Baptist minister, and died April 9, 1861; his mother, July 6, 1876, both in England. They had ten children, five sons and five daughters. John was the second child and oldest son; he attended school and studied until fifteen years of age, when he began teaching in the High School, where he taught eighteen months, then engaged in the dry-goods trade three and one-half years. Soon after he opened a private school in Nottingham, England, where he taught until 1852, when he came to America to join his brother in Winnebago County, Ill. He and brother owned and managed a stock-farm and saw-mill. In 1855 Mr. Crooke came to Iowa and located at Strawberry Point, Clayton County, where he clerked a couple of years in a general merchandise store, then purchased a partnership in a grocery store, which he held for one year, when he was elected Justice of the Peace, and appointed Postmaster and notary public, and engaged in the collection business. He remained in Strawberry Point until January, 1867, when he was appointed Deputy County Recorder at Elkader; he held that office four years, then came to McGregor and engaged in the insurance business, which he still prosecutes. He was formerly a member of the Baptist church, and is at present Secretary of the Board of Education, a position he has held since his election in 1874. He is one of the enterprising representative men of McGregor, and has been identified with the county since 1855. In politics he is a Republican.

James Cummings, car repairer for Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, North McGregor, was born at Port Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 23, 1830, a son of William and Agnes (Cain) Cummings, members of the Scotch Presbyterian church. They had a family of six children; five lived to be men and women. James, subject of this sketch, was the eldest son and third child; when six years of age he removed with his parents to County Antrim, North Ireland, where he remained until twelve, when his father died. He then came with his aunt to America, landed at Quebec, Canada, thence

to Plattsburg, N. Y., where he farmed until his marriage to Hannah J. Moore, on Aug. 13, 1853. She was born in the city of Troy, N. Y., and was a daughter of Samuel Moore, a wealthy machinist and foundry man of Troy. After his marriage in 1855, Mr. Cummings came to McGregor and settled on a farm on section 7, Mendon Township, where he lived until 1861, then moved to Wisconsin and enlisted in Company C, Forty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He then returned to McGregor, and began to work for George Keen, in his foundry in North McGregor; he worked there one year, then began to work in the car shops for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. In spring of 1859, with a John Hamilton, Nathaniel Lawson and William Reed, went overland to Pike's Peak, Col., where they remained five months. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church of North McGregor; he is Steward, Class-Leader and Superintendent of Sunday-school in this church. They have had three children, two living—William, who married Henrietta Brooks, learned telegraphing in North McGregor and was conductor of way freight on the Manitoba Railway; and Sarah J., wife of George B. Freeman, engineer of 128 engine, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Mr. Cummings owns a lot and two houses in McGregor. He is one of the old settlers and representative men of McGregor. He is agent for F. F. Munson, dealer in sand, of Chicago. In politics, he is a Republican; he is also a member of I. O. O. F., Itasca Lodge, No. 111, McGregor. He has been School Director, and always took an active interest in the schools and all that interested his town.

Mrs. Mary A. Davies, widow of Lewis Davies (deceased), was born in Whiteoven, Cumberlandshire, England, May 1, 1819, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Burkhart) Mitchell. She was married on March 21, 1841, to Lewis Davies, who was born in Shopshire, England, Feb. 11, 1806, a son of John and Margaret Davies. In 1845 Mr. Davies came to America, where he remained two years, then returned to England for his family. They embarked for this country in 1847, landed at New Orleans, thence to McGregor, Iowa, settling on a farm in Mendon Township, where they have since resided. Thirteen children blessed this union, eleven of whom lived to maturity. Nine are now living, viz.: Thomas, who married Louisa West; Daniel, who married Lizzie Allen; William, a resident of Montana; James, who married Mary

Moore; Lewis, who married Ella West; George, who married Christina Gray; Richard, who resides on the home farm with his mother; Mary and Sarah. When Mr. and Mrs. Davies came to Clayton County, McGregor was a village of six houses, and the prairies round about were in a wild and uncultivated state. Bravely they went to work, and out of the unbroken wilderness produced a finely improved farm. Mr. Davies died Nov. 29, 1875, and in his death Clayton County lost one of her most respected citizens. Mrs. Davies is still residing on the farm, which consists of 300 acres, 170 under cultivation. She is a member of the Congregational church, as was her husband during his lifetime.

Edmund Douglass was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., July 9, 1820, son of Gilbert and Elizabeth (Hamilton) Douglass, who were married about 1810, in Rutland, Vt., and soon afterward removed to Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he engaged in farming, and was elected Sheriff of that county a number of years. In 1831 he removed to Jersey County, Ill., where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1837. In 1844 the family removed to Clayton County, Iowa, and settled in Garnavillo Township. The mother died in 1865, in McGregor. Edmund learned the trade of a tanner and currier. He was married to Harriett Curtis, who was born in Washington County, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1820. Eight children blessed this union, seven of whom are living—George, Ellen, Ann, Edward, Reuben N., Cora and Leverett S. Mr. Douglass was engaged in the lead mines at Galena in 1845, and the following year came to Garnavillo, where he was employed as clerk. He afterward purchased a portable saw-mill in company with his brother. They purchased the first steam engine that was ever used in Clayton County. In 1853 he went to California, where he worked in the mines three years, then returned to Iowa where he has resided since. In 1859 he came to McGregor, and engaged in the sash and blind business. In 1870 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, which office he held in connection with Deputy U. S. Marshalship until 1880, and has held various offices since.

John Ecker, Mayor of North McGregor, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, July 24, 1841, a son of Dr. John Ecker and Katherine, *nee* Ihrig, natives of the Keystone State. He was partly educated in his native State, where he resided until about fifteen years old, when his parents came to Iowa, settling in West Union, Fayette County. His father engaged in the practice of his profession there until his death, which occurred in June, 1871. John

attended school there until April 24, 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Third Iowa Infantry, being among the first to offer himself to his country's cause. He served during the entire war, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., and discharged at Davenport, Ia., July 22, 1865. He enlisted as a private, was promoted to Chief Musician, and during the Atlanta campaign, to Sergeant-Major of the regiment, which finally became so reduced that they were ordered to consolidate with the Second Iowa, and Mr. Ecker was then promoted to Second Lieutenant. The Captain being on the Division General's staff, and the First Lieutenant at home, sick, Mr. Ecker had charge of the company until the close of the war. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, on April 7, 1863; at the battle of Atlanta, on July 21, 1864, and again on July 22, 1864. At the close of the war he returned to West Union, and soon after entered the Commercial College of McGregor, where he remained one year. He then began work as a machinist in the C., M. & St. P. R. R. shops, where he is still employed. He was married Oct. 20, 1867, to Mary Gruver, of Ashland County, Ohio. They have six children—Charles, Alta, Lena, Gerta, Mattie and Cretia. Mr. Ecker owns thirty-one acres of land in McGregor, chiefly laid out in town lots. He has held the offices of Recorder and Clerk, and in March, 1882, was called to that of Mayor. In politics he is decidedly Republican.

Thomas Edgar, blacksmith, round-house of the C., M. & St. P. railroad, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, Feb. 1, 1844; his parents were John and Mary (McCahan) Edgar. They had a family of three children—two sons and one daughter. Thomas came with his parents to America when four years of age, and settled in Licking County, Ohio. When thirteen years of age he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, in Ohio, and continued until 1857, when he went to what is now Corry, Erie County, Pa., and in 1859 returned to Ohio, and worked at his trade until Aug. 28, 1861. He enlisted in Company E, Thirty-first Ohio Infantry Volunteers, and remained in the service until the close of the war, and was promoted to Sergeant of the company. He was shot through the left hand at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga. At the close of the war he went to Erie City and the oil regions, and Toledo, Ohio; in 1869 he came to Davenport, Ia., and worked for the Rock Island & Pacific R.R. two months, then came to North McGregor and has worked for the C., M. & St. P. R. R. ever since. He married Malinda Vanlaningham June 22, 1869, at Davenport. She was a daughter

of Parly Vanlaningham, a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar have seven children—Laura F., Albert S., Florence, Lotta, Robert E., Fred W. and Anna. Mr. Edgar has been a member of North McGregor City Council four years and School Board three years, and in politics is independent, and inclined to vote for the best man. He is an old employe for the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co., and an enterprising representative man of North McGregor, where he has been identified since 1869. He was one of the first Aldermen of the town, and helped to organize the town of North McGregor.

John Elbling, manufacturer of and dealer in imported and native tobacco and cigars McGregor, was the first cigar manufacturer in Iowa north of Dubuque, having established a factory here in 1859, and has been identified with McGregor in the same business since. He started with a small capital, and now has a good trade in Northern Iowa, Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, with a salesman on the road all the time, and Mr. Elbling travels some also. He carries a fine stock of tobacco, pipes and cigars, and fancy smoking tobaccos. He was born in Wittenberg, Germany, Aug. 18, 1833, a son of Mathew and Gertrude (Mauch) Elbling. He graduated from the High School in Weilderstadt, Wittenberg, Germany, when sixteen, and then came alone to America, and landed in New York with about \$60.00. He went to Pennsylvania, and worked on the canal and railroad a short time, and then went to Philadelphia and learned the cigar manufacturers' trade. In 1857 he came to Chicago and worked here and at Milwaukee, Wis., until 1859, when he came to McGregor and opened his present factory. He married Mary Kapinos at Milwaukee, Wis., April, 1860. She was born in Bohemia, Austria, and was a daughter of John and Theresa Kapinos, of Kencereakan, Bavaria. Mr. and Mrs. Elbling attend the Catholic church. They have had two sons, one living, viz.: John H., working with his father in the factory. Mr. Elbling is a member of the Commercial Travelers' Association, and in politics is a Republican. He is one of the old settlers and enterprising representative men of McGregor, always taking an active interest in anything that promises progression to his adopted home.

Alfred J. Fallowdown, known as "Uncle Billy" Fallowdown was born in London, England, Jan. 4, 1821, and emigrated to the United States in 1846, landing in New York, and from there went to Oberlin, O., thence to Sandusky City, O. In 1852 he came to



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McGregor where he was employed by William H. Harding in the hotel business for fourteen years. He was then engaged as book-keeper by Mr. Williams, and from there went to Elkader where he was employed in a lumber yard by Robt. Freeman; also acted as Deputy Recorder, remaining there until 1876. In 1880 he came to West McGregor, where he is pleasantly situated. He is a member of the Episcopal church.

Theodore Farrington was born in West Hampden, Me., Aug. 16, 1844, and when a mere boy his parents emigrated to Beaver Dam, Dodge County, Wis., where he remained on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He then embarked in the photographer's business, and in 1868 he came to McGregor where he has since successfully prosecuted his business. In July, 1869, he married Elizabeth Peavy, a daughter of Franklin Peavy. She was born in Massachusetts in 1847. Two children blessed this union—Ray and Lester. Mr. and Mrs. Farrington are members of the Baptist church. He is an artist of no ordinary talent and ranks with the representative business men of McGregor.

H. H. Ferguson, proprietor of Ferguson's barber shop, formerly owned by C. Reeves, was born in Dryden, Tompkins County, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1828. His parents were William and Irena (Foot) Ferguson, natives of New York State, and members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a furniture manufacturer, and had a family of two sons and two daughters. H. H. was the oldest son. He attended school in Dryden until twelve years of age when he removed with his parents to Chagrin Falls, O., where he attended school, and learned the saddler's trade until 1851, when he removed to Portage City, Columbia County, Wis., where he followed saddlery and played in Otis's Orchestra until 1857; he removed to Monroe, Wis., and followed the same business until 1862, when he removed to Davenport, Ia. He then traveled for L. B. Collamar, wholesale saddlery and leather findings, until 1870, when he went to Council Bluffs, Ia., and engaged in the lightning-rod business until 1871, when he came to McGregor, Ia., and worked as foreman for S. M. McConnel & Company, wholesale dealers in saddlery, hardware, etc., until June, 1881, when he purchased and opened his present barber shop. Mr. Ferguson married Miss Lina H. Corning, at Kirtland, O., in June, 1848. She was born in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson had one daughter—Emma Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson married his present wife, Miss Mary Welch, September, 1872. She was born in Altrop, France;

she was a daughter of Michael Welch, an old settler of Clayton County. Mrs. Ferguson is a member of the German Presbyterian church. Mr. Ferguson is a Republican. He has held the office of Alderman two years in McGregor. He is one of the enterprising representative business men and citizens of McGregor. In 1854 he came to McGregor to look at the country and was not favorably impressed and returned to Portage City, Wis.

Micajah Foster, farmer, sections 4, 9 and 16, Mendon Township, was born in Essex, Mass., Aug. 27, 1807. His parents were Zebulon and Polly (Story) Foster, natives of Massachusetts, and members of the Congregational church. They had a family of nine children; eight lived to be men and women. Micajah, subject of this sketch, was the youngest son. He attended school until seven, when he moved with his parents to New Hampshire, and worked on a farm, attending school until twenty-one, when he farmed with his father until his marriage to Elizabeth Tucker, which occurred on April 5, 1838. She was born in Henniker, Merrimack County, N. H., and was a daughter of Thomas and Charlotte (Greene) Tucker, natives of New Hampshire. After his marriage, Mr. Foster farmed in New Hampshire until the spring of 1855, when he came to Clayton County, Iowa, and settled on the farm where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have had six children, four living, viz.: Homer, who is agent for a lumber company at Memphis; he was in the late war a member of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry; Mary A., married John Lawson; Zelda, married Edgar Lawson; they reside in Shelby County, Iowa, and Earnest, who resides on the old homestead with his parents. Mr. Foster owns a farm of 217 acres, 100 under cultivation; he raises grain and stock for the market. He has held various local offices of trust in his township, and is one of the old settlers and enterprising, representative men of Clayton County, where he has been identified since the spring of 1855. Hon. Rufus Choate was an own cousin of Mr. Foster on his father's side. His forefathers came to America near or about the landing of the Pilgrims. His grandfather and three of his father's brothers served in the Revolutionary war.

William J. Gilchrist is the lineal descendant of two Scotchmen, on his father's and mother's side, who came to the colonies previous to the Revolutionary war, and settled in the then County Tyron (now towns of Charlton and Galway, county of Saratoga and State of New York), named Wm. Gilchrist and William McCartney.

A raid of Indians and Tories during the Revolutionary war, under Sir John Johnson, compelled them to leave their farms; they removed to near Albany, and participated in the perils and hardships of the war. The only son of the former married the daughter of the latter on Nov. 22, 1799; both died in 1811, leaving four children, who were reared by the respective grandfathers, the subject of this sketch being the only survivor of these children, and was born Sept. 16, 1802. He was educated in the common schools of the town and subsequently aided by a celebrated Scotch teacher, and acquired a partial knowledge of the Spanish language, intending to go to South America, but these plans were frustrated by his marriage to a lady of his own name, in May, 1824. They had five children, two of whom only survive. He remained a farmer until 1854 when he sold his farm and possessions and removed to Elgin, and afterward to Rockford, Ill. While in New York he possessed the confidence of many of the prominent statesmen of the Empire State, Silas Wright, John Cramer, Samuel Young, Eli M. Todd, John Van Buren, and others, and was nominated as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1844, in opposition to John K. Porter, but was defeated on account of his temperance and free-soil proclivities. He was also a delegate to the Free-Soil Convention that nominated Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, in opposition to General Cass; and during the administration of Governor Wright, and subsequently, he was a commissioner to loan out the United States Deposit fund on improved farms, the interest of which went to the support of common schools. This fund he managed with fidelity and to the full satisfaction of State. After coming to Illinois, he invested his funds in farm mortgages and entered lands in Iowa, and finally came to McGregor, in 1857, and organized the old reliable produce firm of Gilchrist & Co. In 1863 he assisted Ex-Governor Samuel Merrill in the organization of the First National Bank of McGregor, of which he was a Director and Vice-President, and subsequently, with others, organized the Clayton County Savings Bank, of McGregor, and was President for several years. When Congress authorized the issue of four per cent. bonds, in small amounts, to be sold by Postmasters, the managers concluded to close up the institution, which they did, to the profit of the stockholders and the satisfaction of all concerned. The tear and wear of nearly four-fifths of a century has compelled him to relinquish all care, except his private business, with a liberal

competency and home, and all the appliances of comfort and luxury desired, and a wife yet surviving, having passed the fifty-eighth anniversary of their marriage, with kind children and grandchildren, he is a looker-on, rather than a participant, of the great events transpiring. He was nominated as a candidate for Representative to the General Assembly of Iowa, in 1861, but on account of the multiplicity of his engagements, was compelled to decline, but in 1863 was nominated and elected, and actively participated in the legislation of that session as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and means in the House.

Eugene A. Guilbert, M. D., McGregor, was born in Waukegan, Ill., Jan. 20, 1850, a son of Dr. Edward A. and Catherine Guilbert, *nee* Sommers, who were the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters. Dr. Edward A. Guilbert is at present residing in Dubuque, Ia., and has been in active practice for the past thirty-five years. He graduated at Rush Medical College when twenty-one years of age. Eugene A. commenced reading medicine in his father's office in 1867, and was associated with him until 1878, when he attended lectures at the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, and afterward attended the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating from that institution with high honors in 1881. He was unanimously chosen valedictorian of his class, and received a gold medal. He has held the following honorable appointments: United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions, Health Physician of Mendon Township, and Medical Examiner of A. O. U. W. and V. A. S. Lodge. In 1881 he was elected Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Homeopathic College of Missouri. He was commissioned Colonel and Aid-de-camp of Governor Gear of Iowa. The Doctor is well and favorably known throughout the Northwest as an orator and writer of unquestionable ability, and ranks with the leading physicians of Clayton County.

Samuel P. Gale, proprietor of the McGregor House, is a native of Monroe, Mich., born Jan. 4, 1833. His father, William W. Gale, was born in New York, and was a carpenter and joiner by trade. He was married in Rochester, N. Y., to Lydia A. Thompson, and soon after settled on a farm in Monroe County, Mich., being one of the first white men in that region. His farm is now a part of the town of Monroe. Samuel P. attended school and assisted on the farm until fourteen years of age, when he went to live with his brother-in-law, G. R. Mandaville, and under his in-

struction learned the carpenter, joiner and millwright trades. When twenty years old he went to Milwaukee, Wis., and there obtained a position as fireman on the C., M. & St. P. R. R., and three years later was given charge of the old "Milwaukee" engine, which he ran one year. On June 21, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, 24th Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, and served three years, being promoted from private to Sergeant of his company. At the close of the war he returned to Milwaukee and remained there about two years, when he came to North McGregor, Ia., where he worked as a machinist in the C., M. & St. P. car shops eight or nine years, then opened the McGregor House, which he has successfully conducted since. He was married on Feb. 12, 1867, to Mary Sovay, who was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., and was a daughter of Duncan and Rosetta Sovay. In politics Mr. Gale is rather independent on voting for local officers, but for President is decidedly Republican. He is one of McGregor's most prominent and respected citizens.

Duane E. Grout, assistant agent for the C., M. & St. P. R. R., at North McGregor, was born at Fox Lake, Dodge County, Wis., Feb. 22, 1846. His parents, Stephen D. and Marion E. (Garrison) Grout, were natives of New York, and had a family of three sons, viz.: Adelbert B., of Chicago; Irvin S., mining in Colorado, and Duane E., who attended school until fifteen, when he enlisted as a private in Company E, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, Sept. 27, 1862. He was in the battles of Port Gibson, Miss., siege of Vicksburg, Fourteen Mile Creek, Champion Hill, siege of Jackson, Miss., Opelousas, La., Carion Crow Bayou, was in the "Texas Expedition," the battle of Sabine Cross-roads, where he was captured May 8, 1863. He, with 100 others, escaped from the stockade at Hempstead, Texas, Nov. 14, 1863, but was recaptured by some Confederate cavalry in the Calcasien bottoms, La., and returned to Houston and were exchanged at Galveston, Dec. 25, 1863. He then joined his company at New Orleans, and took part in the Mobile expedition, Spanish Fort and Blakely. On April 8, 1865, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Fifty-third Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers for meritorious service, and remained in the service until the close of the war, when he was discharged at Madison, Wis. He went thence to St. Louis, Mo., and clerked in a grocery store in the fall of 1867, when he went to Chicago and clerked in the spring of 1868, thence to Woodman, Grant County, Wis., and took charge of a lumber yard for the firm

of Garrison & Co., until the fall of 1869. He was married there to Anna E. Deitrich, on Dec. 5, 1869. She was a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Geiser) Deitrich. After his marriage Mr. Grout went to Dubuque for the lumber firm, and in September, 1870, came to McGregor, where he began to break on the C., M. & St. P. R. R., and was injured accidentally while coupling cars on July 11, 1870, and since then has been employed in the office. He and wife have two children, viz.: Herbert B. and Mary E. Mr. Grout is a member of A. O. U. W., Keystone Lodge, No. 111, at McGregor. He was elected Mayor of North McGregor in 1880, and is the present Secretary of the School Board. In politics he is rather independent.

Captain J. L. Hagensick, a prominent citizen of McGregor, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 22, 1831. In 1853 he came to Clayton County, Iowa, and stopped at Garnavillo, where he was employed as a clerk in a general store two years, then went to Clayton Centre, where he embarked in the mercantile business, which he pursued until he came to McGregor, in 1865. In 1857, he married Maria Thoma, who was born in his native country. By this union there were eight children, six living—Louisa E. M., Annie C., John, William H., Leonora P. C. and Victor W. In politics he is Republican, and while at Clayton Centre was elected Justice of the Peace, and has held a commission as notary public since 1858. In 1857 he was commissioned as Postmaster of Clayton Centre, by James Campbell, being the first Postmaster at that place. Captain Hagensick, at the time of the unpleasantness between the North and South, raised a company of Union guards, and was elected and commissioned as Captain, by Geo. W. Stone, on Oct. 15, 1864. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Masonic fraternity.

W. A. Hall, M. D., one of the leading physicians of McGregor, was born in Blair County, Pa., Jan. 12, 1851, and was a son of W. B. and Sidney A. Hall, *nee* Ross, natives also of the Keystone State. W. B. Hall's early life was spent in the mercantile business, and was afterward engaged in contracting and building railroads. In 1850 he went to California, where he spent two years in mining and prospecting, and in 1852 returned to his home in Pennsylvania. In 1854 he came to Iowa, purchasing a large tract of land in Jackson County, which he farmed until 1867, then removed to Le Claire, Iowa. He engaged in the lumber traffic until 1874, and since that time has speculated in Western lands. He is now a

resident of Dakota. The subject of this memoir came to Iowa when three years of age, and was educated principally at Wesley College, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, graduating from that institution in 1873, being one of the youngest members of the class. He was subsequently employed as teacher in the chemical department for one year; also, by the Government, as Civil Engineer at Rock Island, one year. In 1874 he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. J. Conway, and in 1875 attended lectures at the Louisville, Ky., Medical College, from which he graduated in 1877. Prior to locating in practice in McGregor, he prosecuted his profession in Cape Girardeau, Mo., a short time. In the fall of 1881 he married Eliza Downton, daughter of Dr. W. A. Downton, of Danville, Ky., where she was born in 1853.

Hon. David Hammer, of McGregor, was born in Knox County, Ky., March 1, 1815; his parents were John and Hannah (Deweese) Hammer; he was a native of Baltimore, Md., and she of Tennessee; they were members of the Baptist church, and had a family of five sons and three daughters. David, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest; he left home before twenty-one years of age and went to Chicago, Ill., in 1835; he entered a claim in the Western part of Cook County before the land was surveyed. In 1836 he built a store in Dundee, Kane County, Ill., which he opened and ran some six years. He was married, in 1838, to Miss Adeline Ames. She was born in Vermont, and was a daughter of William and Polly (Brownell) Ames. In 1842 he removed to Marengo, Ill., where he kept a hotel and general store until 1858. In this year he removed to McGregor. He took an active part for three years in the organization and construction of the McGregor Western Railroad, now owned by the C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co. Mr. and Mrs. Hammer have four children. Their two sons, F. M. and A. A. Hammer, are merchants in Mitchell, Dak. Marie A. married Augustus French and they reside in Chicago. Miss Alice A. Hammer resides with her parents in McGregor. Mr. Hammer is a man of great ability, and besides holding numerous offices has been concerned in many important business enterprises. When a young man he was appointed, by the Supreme Court of Illinois, one of the Commissioners to assess the damages occasioned by the right of way granted the Illinois and Michigan Canal. He was Postmaster ten years at Marengo, Ill., and during Buchanan's administration he was for two years mail agent. Mr. Hammer was an ardent supporter of Stephen A. Douglas, and along with his

other political friend his resignation was promptly accepted when the schism occurred between Douglas and Buchanan. In 1859 Mr. Hammer was elected to the State Senate of Iowa, and served four years. He is a good speaker and an able debater. In 1867 Mr. Hammer was elected Mayor of the city of McGregor, and in 1869 was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State and ran ahead of his ticket. In 1878 he was elected, by the Iowa Legislature, Trustee for the Insane Hospital at Independence, Ia. In politics Mr. Hammer is a conservative Democrat; he is one of the leading politicians of Northeastern Iowa.

Jacob Heilman, farmer and stock-breeder, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Sept. 18, 1839, and was a son of John J. and Rachel Heilman, *nee* Barringer, who had a family of six children, Jacob being the fifth child and oldest son. When he was eleven years old his parents immigrated to America, landed at New York and from there went to Muskingum County, O., where he worked on a farm with his father until the spring of 1855; then came to McGregor, Ia. He worked for farmers in this vicinity until March 22, 1863, when he married Louisa, daughter of George and Rosene Schmit. Five children have been born of this union, viz.: Emma, George J., Augusta M., John C. and Henry W. After his marriage Mr. Heilman settled on his present farm on section 31, Mendon Township. It consists of 140 acres of land, 100 under excellent cultivation and thoroughly stocked. He is a Democrat in his political views.

John H. Hellberg, proprietor of the Hellberg House, McGregor, was born in Schoenkirchen, near Kiel, Holstein, Germany, Feb. 9, 1837, a son of John H., Sr., and Julia Hellberg, who had a family of six children. John H., Jr. attended school until fifteen years of age, then worked for different parties until 1865, when he embarked for America and landed at New York, and from there to Milwaukee, Wis., thence to Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he clerked in a hotel until 1867, and in that year settled in McGregor, Ia. He conducted a saloon and billiard hall here until 1869, then opened the McGregor House, and six years later he resumed his former business. In April, 1880, he opened the hotel which he still conducts, and has been a successful landlord. He was married Jan. 15, 1870, to Rosa Herman, who was born in Switzerland, and was a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Gfaler) Herman. Six children have blessed their union, five living—Henry, John, Frank,

Willis, and baby; a daughter, Clara, died in infancy. Politically Mr. Hellberg affiliates with the Democratic party.

Louis Hirshfeld, the oldest wholesale and retail dealer in gents' furnishing goods, hats, caps, boots and shoes, trunks, etc., McGregor, established his present business here in 1862. He occupies a building eighty-five feet deep, twenty-four wide, one story and a basement, and carries a stock of \$15,000. He was born in Schneidermuhl, near Berlin, Prussia, Germany, Sept. 19, 1833. His parents, Henry and Dorothy (Neuman) Hirshfeld, had a family of seven children, of whom Louis was the oldest. He attended school until thirteen, when he learned the tailor's trade, and followed that in the old country until 1854, when he came alone to America. He was ninety days at sea, and landed in New York City with only 15 cents in his pocket, and could not speak a word of English. He was not a boy to give up. He pawned a suit of clothes and purchased a small stock of "Yankee notions," and peddled with his pack in New York City for four months, then went to Gainesville, Ala., where his uncle gave him a stock of goods and a mule. He peddled in Alabama from 1854 to 1857, then went to New York City, thence to Chicago, Ill., where he married Rosalia Sommerfield on July 12, 1857. She was born in the town of Schneidermuhl, Germany, and was a daughter of Joachim and Hattie Sommerfield, who had a family of twelve children. After Mr. and Mrs. Hirshfeld were married he opened a merchant tailoring establishment in Chicago, which he operated until 1862, when he came to McGregor, Ia., and opened the old Clayton County store of clothing and merchant tailoring, which burned down soon after, and he established his present store. He and wife are members of the B'nai Sholen Synagogue, of Chicago, Ill., and have had a family of ten children, seven living, viz.: Henry, born Sept. 18, 1858, and engaged in business with his father; he married Lena Frank, of Chicago, Ill., June 6, 1882. She was born in New York City, and was a daughter of Moses and Yette (Kahn) Frank. Henry Hirshfeld is a member of Itasca Lodge, No. 111, I. O. O. F., of McGregor, and has held various offices in this lodge; is also a member of I. O. B. B., Daniel Lodge, No. 128, having been Secretary of this lodge three years, and is a member of the Young Men's Republican Association, of McGregor. Hattie Hirshfeld is the wife of Max Heidenrich, of McGregor; they were married May 8, 1881. Julius, Carrie, Rachel, Samuel and Frank, who reside with their

parents. Mr. Louis Hirshfeld, subject of this sketch, is a Mason and a member of Bezer Lodge, No. 135, A. F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F., Itasca Lodge, No. 111; has been Secretary of this lodge eleven years, and Past Noble Grand Master twelve years; is a member of Encampment, No. 28, and D. T. P. for McGregor Lodge two years; is also a member of I. O. B. B., Daniel Lodge, No. 128, McGregor, and has passed all the chairs in this lodge; is a member of Garden City Lodge, No. 49, O. K. S. B., of Chicago, Ill.; Sons of Benjamin and Druids, of Chicago. In politics he is independent. He is one of the old and representative business men of McGregor, where he has been identified for the past twenty years.

Alf. O. Hunt, dentist, McGregor, Iowa, was born in Utica, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1844. When seventeen years of age he commenced the study of dentistry with Dr. H. R. White, remaining with him for three years. In 1864 he came to McGregor and engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful. He is a member of the Iowa State Dental Society, and has been one of its active members since its organization. In 1880 he was elected Vice-President, and in May, 1882, was elected President. He has accepted a professorship in the Iowa State University. In 1868 he married Maria Church, a daughter of M. G. Church. She was born in Afton, N. Y., in 1848.

William F. Huntting, one of the prominent business men of McGregor, was born in Southampton, Long Island, on the 7th day of May, 1828. His parents, William and Ann (Foster) Huntting, had a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. William F., in 1856, married Mrs. Mary R. Smith, who died in 1872, leaving five children to mourn her loss—Annie F., Fred H., Harry S., Charles E. and Mary R. In 1876 he married Charlotte M. Monson, a widow of Reuben Y. Cory. By this union there is one child—William F. Mrs. Huntting by her previous marriage had one child—Jesse Y. Cory. Mr. Huntting came to the county in 1857, and has been identified with its business interests since.

E. W. H. Jacobs, architect, McGregor, was born in Huntingdon Co., Pa., Aug. 21, 1829, a son of Alexander and Dorcas (Vandevander) Jacobs, his father of English and Scotch descent, and a native of Pennsylvania, his mother of German descent. They were married in Pennsylvania in 1816, and were the parents of eleven children—seven sons and four daughters. Mr. Jacobs was by occupation a carpenter and joiner in early life, but subsequently

followed farming. In politics he was an old-line Whig, and was active in his party's interests. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs died in Pennsylvania. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. When sixteen years of age he learned the trade of a carpenter, and at nineteen years commenced reading medicine with Dr. Rodrigue, of Blair Co., Pa. Leaving this, he prosecuted his trade and studied architecture, which business he has followed since. In November, 1850, he left Pennsylvania and went to Muscatine, Ia., where he was employed by the Government at Fort Dodge for a short time, when the Government failed to vote an appropriation and the work was discontinued. He returned to Muscatine, remained a short time, and having friends in Clayton he came here, and being well pleased with the country he has remained here since. He spent one year in Garnavillo, then went to Clayton, where he purchased property and built a residence. In 1853 he married Emeline Cook. In 1862 removed to McGregor, where he has resided since. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs are the parents of six children—Stella May, wife of F. M. Hazlett, editor of the *New Hampdon Tribune*; Blanche, wife of Robert Quigley, attorney at law, of McGregor; Adeline, a teacher in Lansing High School; Edward H., printer; Frank B., dry-goods clerk, and Evlyn. Mr. Jacobs in politics is a Republican, and has held several local offices of trust. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Lawrence Jennings, farmer, section 9, Mendon Township, township 95, range 3, was born in Welland, Canada West, Feb. 14, 1843; his parents were Mathias M. and Mary (Dill) Jennings; they were natives of Canada; he was a cooper in early life, and in after years a physician. She and husband had a family of four children—three girls, and Lawrence, the subject of this sketch. He attended school at Canada West until ten years of age, when he came with his parents to Jackson, Ia., and in 1855 to Clayton County, and settled on a farm on the same section and township he now lives. Mr. Jennings married Miss Saphrona C. Dickens, Oct. 14, 1868. She was born in Clayton County, and is a daughter of Edward G. Dickens and Ann D. (Van Sickle) Dickens. They are among the first settlers in Clayton County. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings reside on their farm of 113 acres, forty of which is under cultivation and well stocked. He raises grain and stock for the market. He has held various local offices of trust in his township, and is one of the early settlers and enterprising representative men

of Clayton County, having been identified with the county since 1855. In politics he is rather independent, and inclined to vote for the best man. He is of English and German descent.

Capt. George Keen, one of the early settlers of Clayton County, was born in France, Dec. 9, 1827. His parents emigrated to Somerset County, N. J., when he was a mere child. His father soon after removed to Schuylkill County, Penn., where he was master mechanic on the T. & Pt. Linton Railroad. In 1850 he removed to Elkader, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1866. The mother died in 1852. The subject of this memoir was reared to the trade of a mechanic, and at the age of sixteen went into the shop as a hand, and at the age of twenty was made foreman. In 1850 he married Mary Broadbeck, who was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Keen were the parents of eleven children, seven living—Henry A., Frank G., Charles C., Mary F., Emma S., Amanda A. and Nellie J. After coming to Elkader he erected a machine shop, the first one in the Northwest, in company with his brother, A. Keen. They prosecuted the business until 1856, when he removed to Clayton and embarked in the same business. In 1858 he removed to North McGregor, and engaged in the same business in company with John Thompson. In 1867 he bought out his partner, and has since conducted the business under the firm name of George Keen & Sons. In 1872, before the building of the pontoon bridge across the Mississippi at this point, he overhauled and put in running order the steam barges then in use for transportation of trains. The company's engineers had made a failure of the barges, but Mr. Keen invented a cable chain system, by which they were worked successfully. On the completion of this work he was presented with a handsome gold watch, appropriately inscribed, in appreciation of his valuable services. In politics he is a Republican, and was the first Mayor of North McGregor, and has held other local offices of trust. He is a member of Bezer Lodge, No. 135, A. F. & A. M.; of McGregor Chapter and Commandery; also a member of Itaska Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Lewis Keen, machinist and assistant foreman of the C., M. & St. P. R. R., R. & N., McGregor, was born in Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, Pa., Dec. 25, 1839, a son of Michael and Mary (Smith) Keen. His father was a blacksmith, machinist and engineer of locomotives, and helped build some of the first locomotives in the country, and set up the first stationary engine on the Alleghany

Mountains. He made a machine that would run itself, but had no power to run anything else. He was a native of France, and came to America when a young man. His wife was born in Saxony, and they were married near Strasburg, France. They had a family of eleven children, four living—Frank, a type manufacturer at Milwaukee, Wis.; George, a molder and machinist, who has a foundry in McGregor; Louisa, wife of John Loyd, and the subject of this sketch. He attended school in Pennsylvania until ten or eleven years of age, when he came with his parents to Elkader, Ia., and began to learn the machinist's trade in his brother's foundry. He remained here five or six years, when he went with his brother to Clayton, and worked two or three years; then came with him to McGregor and worked in the foundry here until 1861, when he enlisted in the First Iowa Cavalry, Company K, and was elected bugler of the company, and held that position two months, when he was transferred to the regimental band, and remained in the service eighteen months; was mustered out, came home, and went to St. Louis, Mo., to re-enlist in a brigade band for General Warren, but failing to get a sufficient number for a band, he worked at his trade in St. Louis until 1863, when he returned to North McGregor and went into the fruit and grocery trade. Three months later he sold out and worked for the McGregor Western Railroad Company two years. Since then he has worked for the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co., except three months in 1872, when he was R. N. foreman for the Lake Superior Company at St. Paul. He married Isabell Norris, Oct. 15, 1864. She was born in Hennepin, Putnam County, Ill., and was a daughter of Willard B. Norris and Louisa (Lyons) Norris. Mr. and Mrs. Keen have had a family of five children—Isabell, Willard L., Louisa E., Edward F. and Robert P. Mr. Keene has held the offices of School Director and Councilman. In politics he is a Democrat, and is one of the old C., M. & St. P. Railroad men, and an old settler of Clayton County, and an enterprising representative man of North McGregor. He helped organize the first brass and string band of McGregor, and is at present a member of the band.

Marshall T. Kennedy, ex-Mayor, wholesale and retail dealer in drugs, books, stationery, wall-paper, etc., McGregor, was born in Erie County, Pa., May 25, 1836. His parents, John and Eliza (Deitz) Kennedy, had a family of three sons and one daughter, Marshall T. being the second son. He attended school until seventeen, and taught in Pennsylvania until nineteen, then taught

one winter in Saline County, Ill. He then returned to Erie, Pa., and attended the academy until twenty-four, when he came to McGregor, Ia., arriving here the spring of 1861. He clerked in a hardware and tin store for Stowe & Hopkins one year, and in a drug store until 1864; he then traveled over Montana, Idaho, Utah and Colorado, returning in the fall to McGregor. He married Louisa L. Bowen, on Dec. 29, 1864. She was born in Massachusetts, and was a daughter of Liberty Bowen. After his marriage Mr. Kennedy went to Erie, Pa., and clerked in a drug store, and traveled for a wholesale grocery house until the fall of 1865, when he returned to McGregor, and formed a partnership in a drug store with S. J. Case for one year, then bought Mr. Case out and formed a partnership with O. M. Buck for three years, then purchased Mr. Buck's interest, and has since conducted the business alone. He occupies a two-story building eighty feet deep by twenty-five wide, with a basement, and carries a stock of about \$15,000, and has had a traveling salesman for the wholesale department for the past fifteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of McGregor. They have two children—Mabel E., and Grace L. Mr. Kennedy is a Mason and a member of Bezer Lodge, No. 135, Clayton Chapter, No. 27, and Honorious Commandery, No. 8. He has held the office of Township Trustee two terms, and was elected Mayor of McGregor in 1878, and re-elected in 1879. In politics he is a Democrat.

William R. Kinnaird, Cashier of the First National Bank of McGregor, was born in Lancaster, Garrard County, Ky., April 19, 1838, a son of James and Eliza (Hann) Kinnaird. His father was a native of Scotland, who came to America and settled in Kentucky when twenty-one years of age. He was engaged in the mercantile business in early life, and afterward was connected with the bank of Danville, Ky., as President and Director. William R. received an academic education in his native State, graduating from Center College. Upon leaving school he came to McGregor, Ia., and accepted a clerkship in his brother's bank, where he remained until 1860, then took a position in the same capacity in the State, now the First National Bank. He was promoted to the position of Assistant Cashier, and in 1871 was appointed to his present position. He was married Oct. 11, 1870, to Amy Lawrence, of Decorah. She was born at Rockford, Ill., a daughter of Daniel and Lydia Lawrence, *nee* Smith. Four children have been born unto them, viz.: William, Lawrence, Katy and James (de-

ceased). Mr. Kinnaird is a member of Bezer Lodge, No. 135, A. F. & A. M.; Clayton Chapter, No. 40, and Honorious Commandery, No. 8. He has held the offices of City Treasurer, and Treasurer of the School Board. Politically he is a Democrat, and is classed with the prominent and influential citizens of McGregor.

Peter Klein (deceased) was born on the River Rhine, Germany, March 12, 1805. In 1833 he married Mary Ann Weaver, and in 1853 emigrated to the United States, locating at Guttenburg, Ia., where he followed the brewery business until his death, which occurred in 1879. Michael Klein, a son of Peter Klein, was married in 1861 to Augusta Kusel. By this union there are three sons, viz.: John, Harmon and Otto. In politics he is a strong Democrat, and at present Mayor of West McGregor, Ia.

Abraham Kohn, of the firm of Abraham Kohn & Co., wholesale and retail clothiers, McGregor, established this business here in 1863. They also have a store at Prairie Du Chien, Wis., and a factory at Philadelphia, Pa., where they manufacture all their goods, thus insuring first-class garments. They employ from eight to twelve traveling salesmen, and have a large and extensive trade. The members of the firm are Abraham Kohn, S. G. Levi, and Charles Stearn. Mr. Kohn conducts the factory at Philadelphia. Mr. Levi buys goods, and superintends the store at McGregor and at Prairie Du Chien. Mr. Stearn is also located at Prairie Du Chien. They are classed with the prominent and enterprising business men of McGregor, and are well and favorably known throughout the State as men of irreproachable business integrity. Mr. Kohn was born in Baden, Germany, June 16, 1849, a son of Maurice and Sarah (Herman) Kohn, who had a family of thirteen children. When he was six years old he came with his parents to America, and located in Philadelphia, Pa., where he attended school until ten years old, when he was given a position as office boy in the German-American Bank at that place. He remained there about eighteen months, then attended college one term, and at the expiration of that time accepted a clerkship in a furnishing house. In 1863 he came to McGregor and opened his present store.

Frank Larabee was born in New London, Conn., on the 10th day of September, 1834. In 1855 he came to Clayton County, where he has been actively identified with its business interests since.

John H. Larson, proprietor of Larson's boot and shoe store, Mc Gregor, was born in Wagner Township, Clayton County, Iowa, Oct. 19, 1853, a son of Holga and Sarah (Halverson) Larson. His parents settled in Clayton County in 1848, and now reside in McGregor. They are members of the Lutheran church, and have had a family of four children, three boys and one girl; the oldest son is dead. John resided on the farm, attending school, until eleven years of age, when he went to Elkader, Iowa, and clerked for Snedeger & Stearns one year; then went to school at Decorah two years. He returned to Elkader and clerked for A. T. Jones & Co. one year; then clerked for their successors, R. C. Place & Bro., until 1869, when he came to McGregor, and clerked for Jarrett & Wilson until 1875, when he bought out A. T. & T. O. Jones' boot and shoe store, and has remained in the business since. He has the leading boot and shoe store of the city, occupies a building 70 x 25 feet, two stories and a basement, and carries a fine stock of imported and domestic boots and shoes. He is a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor, and in politics a Republican. He was elected President of the Republican Club of McGregor in the fall of 1881, and still holds this office.

George W. Madden, carpenter, was born in Windom County, Vt., Jan. 7, 1828, a son of Michael and Electa (Johnson) Madden; the former, a native of Ireland, served on a man-of-war ship during the war of 1812. There was a family of fifteen children, eleven of whom lived to be adults. The subject of this memoir, the seventh son, was reared on a farm until sixteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the trade of wagon-maker; not liking the business he afterward learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. On the 12th day of April, 1861, the day the "Star of the West" was fired upon, he was the first to give his services to Uncle Sam in Clayton County, enlisting in the Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company C, for three months. Word being received from the War Department to enlist men for three years only he changed his enlistment at that time, at the expiration of which he re-enlisted in the same company, serving four years and three months altogether. Some of the principal engagements he participated in were those of Pittsburg Landing, siege of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Atlanta, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. During the march he was taken sick at Goldsborough, N. C., and was sent to the hospital at Troy, N. Y.; thence to Bedelo Island, City Point, Va.; thence to Louisville, Ky., where

he joined his regiment and was discharged at Davenport, Ia., July 20, 1865. In 1863 he married Martha Thompson, of Delaware County, Ohio, where she was born April 8, 1840. By this union there are three daughters—A. Lillian, Effie M. and Cora B.

Gregor McGregor, wholesale and retail hardware merchant, McGregor, Iowa, was born at Prairie du Chien, Wis., Aug. 23, 1845. When two years old he moved with his parents across the river to the Iowa side, where his father located the present city of McGregor. Gregor attended the public and select schools here until 1859, when he went East and attended the Fort Edwards Institute at Fort Edwards, N. Y., until 1864. He then read law in the office of Judge Stephen E. Brown, at Glenn's Falls, Warren County, N. Y., one year, when he returned to McGregor and engaged in general commission business, and one year later he established his present wholesale and retail hardware business. He now occupies a fine two story-brick building with a basement one hundred feet deep by fifty wide, and carries a full and complete stock of heavy and shelf hardware, valued at \$60,000. This is one of the leading business houses of the city. Mr. McGregor is one of the "pioneer children" of McGregor, where he has been identified all his life. In 1878 he was elected a Republican Representative to the Iowa Legislature, and re-elected in 1880. He was also elected Mayor of McGregor in 1871 and re-elected in 1874, and is at present a member of the city council. He has always taken an active interest in the schools, or any thing that promises progression to the city. Mr. McGregor resides with his mother, who is now in the seventieth year of her age. She has but two children living, viz.: Gregor, subject of this sketch, and Gardner, who is engaged in farming at Monona. He married Emma Turk, of Troy, N. Y.

A. & T. McMichael, grain merchants of McGregor, established their business here in the fall of 1880, and are two of the leading grain merchants of the county. They have an elevator in McGregor where they clean their grain for the market also have grain elevators in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and ship annually over 1,000,000 bushels of grain. A. & T. McMichael started in the grain business at Brownsville, Minnesota, in 1860, and moved to Dubuque in 1878, and from there to McGregor. They are natives of Scotland and sons of William and Rachel (Proudfoot) McMichael. They came with their parents to Canada in 1853, remained there until 1860 when they removed to Minnesota. Thomas was born

July 15, 1837. He married Harriet Powlesland, Jan. 3, 1861, at Dubuque, Iowa. She was born in England, and was a daughter of William and Harriet (Bodley) Powlesland; he was a farmer and tanner and currier. Mr. and Mrs. McMichael are members of the Presbyterian church; they have had six children, five living—William, Harriet, Thomas, Rachel and Florence. Mr. McMichael is a member of the Masonic lodge and demitted member of Hokah Chapter, No. 16, at Hokah, Minn., also of Couer de Leon Commandery, No. 3, Winona, Minn. In politics he is a Democrat. Alexander McMichael was born July 16, 1831. In 1862 he married Margaret De Lormier, of Dubuque, Iowa. She was a daughter of Peter and Margaret De Lormier. Mr. McMichael resides in Lansing, Iowa; he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. They have had four children, three living—Alexander, Bertha and baby.

V. R. Miller, one of the early settlers and prominent citizens of McGregor, was born in North Hero, Vt., on the 20th day of September, 1827. His parents were William and Chloe (Howard) Miller natives of Clinton County, N. Y. His grandfather on his mother's side was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was wounded at Camden, S. C., taken prisoner and held for several months on a man-of-war ship. They were given the choice to enlist in the British service or be held as prisoners. Himself with several others consented to enlist thinking their chances better to escape but was held thirteen years, when he deserted and joined the American army, serving in all twenty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the parents of eight children, six living—Herman, V. R., Alexander, Aurilla, Silas A. and Edward. In the spring of 1848 Mr. Miller emigrated to Clayton County, and located in Farmersburg Township, and the same year V. R. came through with the family. This being before railroad times, they traveled by canal from Whitehall to Buffalo, thence by steamer to Milwaukee and thence by teams to Prairie du Chien. The snow commenced falling on the 2d day of November, and the ground was covered with eighteen inches of snow. V. R. left the family and crossed the river, where he found Alex. McGregor, John Gould, John Stewart and H. D. Evans all living in one house. He proceeded to Farmersburg on foot, through the deep snow, taking him all day to make the journey, reaching his destination tired and nearly worn out. The following morning his father started with teams for the family. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are now living at

Lime Springs, Ia. In 1850 the subject of this sketch married Marietta Bass, a daughter of Lyman Bass, of Long Island. Four children blessed this union, three living—Theodore, Fannie M. and Mary E. Mrs. Miller died in 1862. He again married, Elizabeth Boynton, widow of C. S. Boynton. Mr. and Mrs. Boynton were the parents of four children—Emily, Francis, Oscar D. and C. S.

William H. Moncrief, retired, was born in Washington County, N. Y., Apr. 20, 1820, and was a son of James Moncrief and Mary, *nee* Stevens, likewise natives of the Empire State. When two years of age he went to live with his cousin, Andrew Foster, with whom he remained attending school and assisting on the farm, until seventeen years of age, when he went to Quincy, Ill., and followed farming in that vicinity until Mch. 10, 1844, when he was married to Mary Featherly, who was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., and was a daughter of Tyler D. and Betsey (Wheeler) Featherly. After his marriage Mr. Moncrief engaged in mining in Wisconsin four years, and kept hotel and followed the mercantile business in Muscoda, that State, until 1857, when he came to North McGregor, Ia. Since his arrival here he has contracted for railroads extensively, and has followed farming to some extent. He had charge of the contractor's store at McGregor fourteen months, and was employed as station agent at several stations in this vicinity. In the fall of 1865 he obtained a situation as clerk in a mercantile store in North McGregor, which he retained eighteen months, then embarked in that business for himself. In 1870, in company with L. Hankey, he graded the C., M. & S. P. R. R. from McGregor to Yellow River. He afterward went to Texas, returning to North McGregor in four months, where he has since resided. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Bezer Lodge, No. 135, Chapter 28, and Honorius Commandery, No. 8. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party, and by them has been elected to the offices of Township Trustee and Assessor, a position he still holds. Mr. and Mrs. Moncrief have had ten children, five living—William, proprietor of a billiard hall in North McGregor; Mary; Frank, engineer on the P. & B. R. R.; Fannie, now Mrs. Dwight Wells, and Valeda.

Ole Nielson, one of the pioneers of Clayton County, was born in Norway, June 17, 1831, son of Niels and Anna (Halvors) Nielson, who emigrated to the United States in 1846, landed in Milwaukee, and thence to Rock County, Wis., where they remained

until 1849, when they came to Clayton County, Ia. They located in Grand Meadow Township, where Niels Nielson is still living at the advanced age of ninety-six. After coming to the county, being unable to obtain work, Ole concluded to go to Illinois. He reached McGregor, where he was employed by Alexander McGregor to run the ferry-boat, remaining with him until his death. About that time he went to Colorado, where he entered a ranch with the intention of raising stock, but the Indians being troublesome he returned to Clayton County. In the fall of 1858 he married Gorand Hansen, who was born in Norway in October, 1830. They have four children—Annie, Niels, Jane and Henry A. Mr. Nielson has been identified with the county since 1849, and has seen the wild prairies converted into beautiful farms. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, chapter and commandery; also a member of the I. O. O. F. At the time of Alexander McGregor's death he was left one-half interest in the ferry which he had so ably attended.

Samuel Oleson, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Sweden, born Jan. 28, 1831. His parents, Ole Swenson and Mary, *nee* Peterson, had a family of eleven children, of whom Samuel was the fourth son. He worked on a farm in his native country until twenty-four years of age, when he came to America, landed at Quebec, Canada, and from there went to Chicago, Ill.; thence to McGregor, Ia. He settled at once on his present farm of 100 acres in Mendon Township. He was married in July, 1858, to Martie Lewis, who was born in Sweden, and was a daughter of John Larson and Katharine, *nee* Hanson. Of eleven children born of their union seven are living, viz.: John, Mary, Peter, Louis, Ida, Christina and Charley. Mr. and Mrs. Oleson are members of the Lutheran church, and in politics he is a Republican, and voted for the amendment. He is classed with Mendon Township's prominent and respected citizens.

Amos Pearsall, manufacturer of fine carriages, is one of the prominent business men of McGregor, Ia., and was born in Chenango County, N. Y., on the 14th day of January, 1822, a son of Amos H. and Clarissa (Nichols) Pearsall. He was reared on his father's farm until he was fourteen years of age, when he began to learn the trade of a saddler, and subsequently was employed on the road selling goods, traveling extensively through the Southern States. In 1849 he married Amelia Church, a daughter of Billings Church, of Chenango County, N. Y., and immediately afterward

emigrated to Trumbull Co., O. He embarked in the jewelry business in company with L. F. Emmons, employing from twelve to fifteen men on the road selling goods. He remained there some four or five years, when he disposed of his share of the business to Mr. Emmons and removed to Plattville, Wis., where he established a livery and stage line between Galena and Prairie du Chien. In the spring of 1856 he came to McGregor, where he was engaged in livery business till 1871; then for nine years was one of the firm of G. Hawley & Co., manufacturers of fine carriages. Since 1880 the firm has been A. Pearsall & Son. They have a large trade and make fine goods. They own and occupy a large four-story building. Mr. and Mrs. Pearsall are the parents of four children—George E., Cornelia J., Charles A. and Clara N. Mr. Pearsall is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Bezer Lodge, of McGregor.

E. D. Ryan, proprietor of the Railroad House, McGregor, located here in 1860, and engaged in the grocery business until 1865. He then opened and ran a toy store and news depot until 1875, when he opened his present hotel. It has thirty sleeping-rooms, a parlor and dining-room, and is in every respect a first-class establishment. Mr. Ryan is a native of New York, where he was born Dec. 13, 1823. His parents, Alvin and Harriet (Porter) Ryan, had a family of 5 children, four daughters and one son. The subject of this sketch attended school until 17; then went to Ohio and engaged in running canal-boats and keeping hotel. He married Lydia Brandon in January, 1850, and the fruit of this marriage were five children, one living, viz.: Mary, wife of Sheldon Hall, residing in Pueblo, Col. The mother died in 1859. Mr. Ryan then married Eliza Stacy in 1867. Five children were born of this union, one living, viz.: Shell Ryan, attending school. Mr. Ryan is a member of the I. O. O. F., Itasca Lodge, No. 111, of McGregor. He is one of the old settlers and enterprising representative men of McGregor, where he has been identified since 1860. In politics he is a Democrat.

Jacob H. Scrogum, Justice of the Peace and notary public, North McGregor, was born in Fulton, Calaway County, Mo., Sept. 7, 1844, a son of William Scrogum and Elizabeth, *nee* Hereford. He is a native of Virginia, and she of Tennessee. Her father was at one time Governor of North Carolina. When Jacob H. was one year old, his parents removed to Rock Island, Ill., where he attended school until sixteen years of age, and on March 1, 1864, was married to Charlotte S. Fisher, a native of Ertorf, Prussia,

Germany. She came alone to America when thirteen years old, and joined her uncle in Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Scrogum have had eight children, seven living—Agnes C., William H., George E., Charles L., Emma, Jessie H., and John M. Mary A. died in infancy. Mr. Scrogum became a resident of McGregor, Ia., in August, 1864, and worked one year in Seely & Shaw's sash factory, then engaged in his present business. He has one of the most extensive fisheries west of the great lakes. He also deals in ice, supplying the city trade. He was elected a member of the School Board in 1875. and in 1881 was elected its President, a position he still retains. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in 1880, being the only Democratic candidate elected that year. He runs for the Government Scrogum's light-house on Scrogum's Island.

M. L. Shugars, car repairer for the C., M. & St. P. R. R., North McGregor, was born in Lancaster, Lancaster County, Pa., Jan. 1, 1829; his parents. Michael and Rebecca (Sprout) Shugars. They were members of the Presbyterian church, and had a family of seven children; M. L. was the third son. He attended school until fourteen, when he followed the tailor's trade three years, and the painter's trade in Pennsylvania, until Dec. 25, 1854, when he came to Iowa City, Iowa, and worked until May, 1855; and then worked in St. Paul, Minn., and Dubuque until the fall of 1857, when he came to North McGregor. He engaged in painting here until 1862, then opened a restaurant and ran that six years, then began to work in the car shops for the C., M. & St. Paul R. R., where he has since remained. He was married to Caroline E. Goodman, Jan. 6, 1858. She was born in Mechanicsburg, Pa., and was a daughter of Matthias Goodman. Mrs. Shugars is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have had six children, two sons and two daughters living—George W., Etta, Charles and Jessie. Mr. Shugars was formerly a member of the I. O. O. F., at McGregor. He has been a member of the School Board nine years, and City Council two years. He is one of the old settlers of McGregor, having been identified here since 1857; he is also one of the representative men of McGregor, always taken an active interest in anything relating to his town. In politics he is a Greenbacker. He is of Hessian and Scotch descent. His grandfather was a Hessian soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Charles Siegel, farmer, section 6, Mendon Township, was born in Brown County, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1854. His parents were John

J. and Frederica (Young) Siegel; the former a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born Nov. 11, 1824, and was a son of John J., Sr., and Barbara (Pinkle) Siegel. John J., Jr., was the eldest of five sons and one daughter. In 1852 he came to America, landed at New York City, and in 1856 he came to Clayton County, Ia., where he has since resided. He and wife had five children, viz.: Charles, subject of this sketch who married Sarah McCarty, Jan. 2, 1876. She was born in Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of Alex and Sarah (Hultz) McCarty. They have one daughter—Emma, born Oct. 2, 1878. Mrs. Siegel is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Siegel owns a fine farm of 119 acres, sixty under cultivation. He is one of the pioneer children of Clayton County, having lived here all his life. In politics he is rather independent, and is one of the representative men and farmers of Clayton County. His brothers and sisters are Fred, Louis, Lena (wife of George Moody), and Bertha Siegel, who resides with her parents on the old homestead.

Allen Sparks, farmer, sections 29 and 31, Mendon Township, was born near Maysville, Lewis County, Ky., June 1, 1822. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Gilman) Sparks, he of Kentucky and she of Pennsylvania. They were both members of the Christian church, and had a family of eight sons and five daughters. Allen was the second child and oldest son. He worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one, when he went on a produce boat down the Mississippi River to New Orleans; thence to the mouth of Red River; thence to Shreveport, La., and down the Black River to Camden, La.; thence up the Washita River to Britton's Bluffs, buying and selling produce, etc., finally loading their boat with cotton and produce for New Orleans, where they sold out. Mr. Sparks was then employed as overseer on Hall's plantation at Union Parish, La., for one year, and then returned to New Orleans and took the steamer, "Queen of the West," for Maysville, Ky., being five days and thirty-six hours on the trip. He remained here on the old homestead until the fall of 1844, when he went to St. Croix, Minn., and worked in the pineries there and at Wisconsin until May, 1850, when he came down the Wisconsin River to McGregor, Ia., and entered 160 acres of land in Mendon Township, Clayton County, and engaged in farming. May 9, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Third Iowa Infantry Volunteers; was wounded in the left knee at the battle of Blue Mills, Mo., and wounded in the abdomen at the battle of

Pittsburg Landing. He was sent back to Iowa until he recovered from his wounds and to get recruits for his regiment. Some eight months after he joined his company at Memphis, Tenn., and was in the siege of Vicksburg forty-two days, and the night of the bayonet charge, June 10, 1863, was ruptured from jumping into a rifle-pit, and at the battle of Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863, was wounded in the wrist with a musket ball, which tore off the finger of his right hand. He then remained in the hospital at Mound City, Ill., until September, 1863, when he received an honorable discharge. He returned to Clayton County, Ia., and in 1867 settled on his present farm, where he and family still reside. Mr. Sparks married Martha Moore, Dec. 5, 1852. She was born in Carter County, Ky., and was a daughter of Jerry Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Sparks had four sons, viz.: Winfield S., Josephus, Benjamin and Henry Sparks. The mother died in 1859, and Mr. Sparks married Sarah A. Woodward, Sept. 25, 1862. She was a daughter of James and Hannah (Town) Woodward, of Vermont. They settled in Clayton County, Ia., in the spring of 1849. They had a family of three sons and three girls. He and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in July, 1867; she, Feb. 10, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Sparks have two sons and two daughters, viz.: Estella, born July 1, 1863; James W., born Aug. 24, 1867; Edward, born Jan. 20, 1871, and Anna, born March 7, 1876. Mr. Sparks owns a fine farm of seventy acres, forty under cultivation and well-stocked. He has held the office of School Director, and has always taken an active interest in the schools of the township. He is one of the old settlers and enterprising representative men and farmers of Clayton County. In politics he is a Republican, and voted for the amendment.

Peter Stauer, lumber merchant, was born in Prussia, Germany, Feb. 19, 1824, and received his education in his native country. In June, 1851, he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York, and immediately went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he had a brother residing. Mr. Stauer drifted around the country, working at various jobs, finally landing in La Porte, Ind., where he became acquainted with Catherina Daniels, whom he married. In 1856 he moved to Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he was engaged in conducting a boarding house until 1858, when he took a trip to California, and was engaged in mining there. In December, 1860, he returned to Prairie du Chien, and thence to McGregor, where he has resided since. Mr. and Mrs. Stauer are the parents of two

children—Amelia, wife of Otto Hattinger, of Chicago, and Ishmail. They are members of the Evangelical church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Bezer Lodge, No. 135, chapter and commandery.

James Washburne, farmer, section 30, Mendon Township, was born in Compton, Lower Canada, Feb. 21, 1814. His parents, Joseph and Sarah (Warner) Washburne, were natives of Massachusetts, and moved into Lower Canada at an early day. They had a family of five sons and three daughters, of whom, James, subject of this sketch, was the oldest son and second child. He attended school and worked on his father's farm until sixteen, when his parents removed to Pittsburg, N. H., and settled on a farm. At the age of twenty-one he left home and began to work for himself. He built and ran saw and grist mills on the Connecticut River until 1858, when he came to West Union, Fayette County, Iowa, where he worked at the wagon-maker and boot and shoe trades about five years, then farmed until February, 1867, when he came to Clayton County, and bought his present farm on section 30, Mendon Township, where he has since remained. Mr. Washburne married Betsey Wright at Pittsburg, N. H., Nov. 25, 1834. They have had a family of four girls and four boys—Anna, born Sept. 4, 1835, wife of Chas. Woodard; Phœbe A., born July 11, 1838, married Andrew S. Barnes; James, Jr., born Sept. 24, 1840, died Nov. 14, 1840; Amanda M., born April 30, 1842, wife of George E. Dayton; Marietta, born May 4, 1844, married Chas. Severy; Hiram P., born Feb. 1, 1847, married Jenette Allen; Chas. S. W., born Dec. 5, 1848, married Anna Schriver; George P., born March 28, 1851, married Ella Davis; Edward E., Sept. 20, 1853, married Josephine Orr. Mr. Washburne owns a farm of eighty acres, seventy acres under cultivation and well stocked; he raises grain and fruit for the market. He is one of the enterprising, representative men of Clayton County, where he has been identified since 1867. He was elected to the Vermont Legislature two terms, and was Justice of the Peace and Postmaster of Pittsburg, N. H., sixteen years; has also held the office of Justice of the Peace in Mendon Township.

H. H. Watson was born in Clermont County, Ohio, April 2, 1840, son of R. R. and Katherine (Moyer) Watson. In 1849 his parents removed to Coles County, Ill., remaining until 1857, when they removed to Kansas, and followed farming in that State and in Missouri. In 1860 they returned to Illinois. In 1863 our sub-

ject enlisted in Company F, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served to the close of the war, participating in all the battles of his regiment. After close of war returned to Lincoln, Ill., where his parents have resided since 1860. He engaged in the stock business there, and also in the circus business, contracting to convey overland circuses from town to town. In 1871 he removed to North McGregor, where he has remained ever since. He came here without means and followed fishing, trapping and hunting, until within the past six years, during which time he has run an omnibus line between North and South McGregor. He was married March 24, 1868, to Miss B. J. Rosche. They have had two children, one now living—Isabelle. Robert H. died in infancy. Mrs. Watson is a member of the Catholic church. In politics he is a Democrat. P. O., North McGregor.

L. G. Webb, City Marshal and Street Commissioner, McGregor, was born in Medina, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1834, and was a son of John R. and Catherine Webb, *nee* Stahl, natives of Pennsylvania. L. G. was the fifth son of twelve children born of this union, and, when he was one year old his parents moved to La Porte, Ind., thence to Ogle County, Ill., and two years later to Stevenson County. They resided there until 1854, when they settled in Benton County, Iowa, where the father still resides in the eighty-eighth year of his age, a hale, hearty old gentleman. L. G. Webb became a resident of McGregor, Iowa, in 1860, and followed his trade, that of a brick mason, here until 1877, when he was elected to his present offices, those of City Marshal and Street Commissioner, and in both positions shows himself to be a faithful and efficient officer. On Nov. 6, 1856, he was married to Anna McCauley, of Mansfield, Ohio. Her parents were William McCauley and Sarah, *nee* Douglass. Of eight children born of this union six are living—Ralph E. (an employe in the Chicago office of the M. S. & L. S. R. R.), Ruth, G. Dayton, Ray, John, and Gertrude. Mr. Webb is a member of Itasca Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 111, and politically he is a Republican.

Julius W. Wilson, proprietor of Wilson's Restaurant, McGregor, was born in Whitestown, Oneida County, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1807. His parents were James and Chloe (Blake) Wilson, natives of Connecticut, and members of the Presbyterian church. He was a farmer, and he and wife had a family of seven sons and one daughter. Mrs. Wilson was the widow of Mr. Roberts, by whom she had three children. Julius, subject of this sketch, was the fifth

son and a twin brother. He attended school there until twelve years of age, when he went to Rome, N. Y., to live with his half-brother for four years—attending school; then clerked in a store in Rome, Whitestown and Utica, N. Y., in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Milwaukee, Wis., until May, 1866, when he came to McGregor, Ia., where he now resides; he clerked here for Colgate & Cone one year, then was appointed mail agent between McGregor and Owatonna, Minn., on the C., M. & St. Paul R. R., a short time, when he opened his present establishment. He married Nancy P. Gibbs, February, 1848. She was born in Otsego County, N. Y., and was a daughter of John D. Gibbs, a printer, and Eunice, *nee* Cook. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Congregational church. He and wife have had five children, two sons and two daughters living, viz.: Chas. J. Wilson, chief train dispatcher of the St. Paul division of the Chicago, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R., office at St. Paul (he married Anna Dean at Worthington, Minn.); Fannie A. (widow of Dr. H. Hamilton), resides at McGregor; Emma E. (wife of George H. Bass), they reside in Dubuque; James S., station agent for the C., M. & O. R. R., at Wayne, Neb. Mr. Wilson is one of the enterprising representative men of McGregor. In politics a Republican, and a strong supporter of that party. His father was a sixteen-year-old boy who carried a musket in the Revolutionary war. He complained of the leg-ache once, and his comrades weighed his gun, knapsack, etc., and found they weighed more than he did.

Gerhard Wingen, Postmaster and merchant, North McGregor, was born on the Rhine River, in the village of Stockhausen, Prussia, Germany, June 13, 1826. His parents were Peter M., a farmer, and Marie A. (Weisenfelts) Wingen. They were members of the Catholic church, and had a family of five children, three sons living, viz.: William, a farmer in Sauk County, Wis.; Peter, retired farmer, residing in Eau Claire, Wis., and Gerhard, subject of this sketch. He attended school in Germany until fifteen, and worked at the carpenter's trade until twenty, when he and his brother Peter came to America. Being fifty-three days at sea, they landed at New York City; from there they went to New Lisbon, Columbiana County, O., and were engaged at carpentering and building boats and locks for eighteen months; then followed carpentering at Milwaukee, Wis., two years; then at Baraboo and Sauk City, Wis., until his marriage to Isabella Dahmen, Nov. 19, 1851. She was born in Cologne, Prussia, Germany,

and was a daughter of Christian and Helena (Breuer) Dahmen. In May, 1858, Mr. Wingen located at North McGregor, Ia., where he followed the carpenter's trade until 1866, when he opened his present store of general merchandise. On the 17th day of February, 1879, he was appointed Postmaster of North McGregor. He and wife attend the Catholic church, and have had a family of four sons and one daughter, viz.: John H., born Nov. 21, 1854, engaged as fireman of a locomotive for the C., M. & St. P. R. R.; Herman J., born March 15, 1856, and Christian, born Dec. 25, 1857, are partners with their father in the store; Isabella, born April 19, 1862, and William, Dec. 27, 1871. Mr. Wingen & Sons carry a \$10,000 stock of dry goods, notions, groceries, etc. In politics Mr. Wingen is rather independent. He is one of the old settlers and enterprising men of the county, having been identified with North McGregor since May, 1858.

Daniel C. Withrow (deceased) was born in Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., Sept. 24, 1807. He was a son of John and Isabella Withrow, *nee* Cannon, who were members of the Presbyterian church, the former being an Elder in that church, and a merchant. They had a family of four sons and one daughter. Daniel C., subject of this sketch, was the second son. He attended school until his father's death, about 1822, then learned the tailor's trade and opened a store of his own in Uniontown, and was married there to Sarah Devore, Mch. 31, 1831. She was born in Columbus, Ohio, Apr. 20, 1814, and was a daughter of Henry and Mary (Mason) Devore. He was a native of Canada, she of Pennsylvania. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. After his marriage Mr. Withrow kept store in Pennsylvania and in Stewartstown, Va., until near 1852, when they came to McGregor, Iowa, and settled on the Gass farm in Mendon Township. They lived there one year, then moved on the old homestead on section 7, where he died, Nov. 7, 1876, and where his wife and son reside. Mr. Withrow was a Presbyterian in religious faith, one of the pioneer settlers, and an enterprising representative man. Mrs. Withrow is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had a family of nine children, five living, viz.: Isabella, born Mch. 27, 1832, wife of John McCoy (they reside in North McGregor); William S., born June 22, 1834, married Katherine Bryson (they reside in Kentucky); James P., who resides on the old homestead with his mother, born Dec. 11, 1839; Samuel, Apr. 18, 1842, married Miss Alpina Kent (they reside on their farm near

Dexter, Mower County, Minn). Mrs. Withrow and son James own and occupy the old homestead, which consists of 440 acres, 90 under cultivation. Three of their sons served in the army. James P. and Samuel T. enlisted in Company G, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, Aug. 14, 1862. James remained in the service until the close of the war. Samuel remained one year then was discharged on account of disabilities. William enlisted in the First Ohio Infantry, and remained in the service three months, and was afterward Major of the Kentucky Home Guards.

Robert J. Wolf, farmer, section 8, Mendon Township, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1823. He was the son of Thomas L. and Mary (Kelley) Wolf. He was a Methodist, she a Presbyterian. The former was a native of Maryland, the latter of Virginia. They had eleven children, six boys and five girls. Our subject was the second son. He lived with his parents in Ohio till 1851, when the family moved to Clayton County, Ia., and entered a farm in Mendon Township, the same on which he now lives. Mr. Wolf was married to Margaret McClanahan, June 14, 1857. She passed her early life in Ohio, and was the daughter of James and Susan McClanahan, of Scotch descent, who were early settlers of Clayton County. They settled at once on the paternal farm, and have lived there ever since. She is a member of the M. E. church. They have had six children, of whom three are living—Frank, teaching school; Charlie and Susan, both at home. Mr. Wolf has a farm of 356 acres, of which 150 are under cultivation. He has lived in Clayton County thirty-two years, and is one of the few pioneers of McGregor's early history. He came to McGregor when there were but four houses in the town; one was a store of general merchandise kept by H. D. Evans, the others, a tin store kept by V. R. Miller, Evans' dwelling house, and the McGregor House. Mr. Wolf has seen the county change from a wild, uncultivated state, to its present prosperous condition. He is one of the enterprising representative men and farmers of the county, and in politics is a Republican.

James A. Wynne, cigar manufacturer, and one of the pioneer children of Clayton County, was born in the city of McGregor, in 1853. His father, William Wynne, was a native of Wales, and died when James A. was quite young. His mother, Cordelia, *nee* Howard, was born in New York State, and is still living. He was

educated in the schools of McGregor, and in 1870 learned the trade of a cigar-maker. In 1880 he established his present business, and makes a specialty of the brands, "Belle of McGregor," and "J. W. Zone." In May, 1881, he married Lizzie Garndt, a native of Schenectady, N. Y., born in September, 1854. Mr. Wynne is a member of I. O. O. F. lodge.



CHAPTER XXXVI.

MILLVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Millville Township is bounded on the north by Jefferson Township and the Mississippi River; on the east by Buena Vista Township; on the south by Dubuque County, and on the west by Mallory Township. It was organized in 1838, and the first election in the township was held in the fall of that year, John W. Griffith being elected Supervisor, and David Springer, Justice of the Peace.

There are two postoffices in the township, one at Millville and the other at Turkey River Station. Isaac H. Preston was the first Postmaster at Millville. William Woodworth is the present incumbent. The office at Turkey River was established in 1871, with John Moore as Postmaster. He still holds the office.

The first store was established in 1869 at Turkey River Station by John Moore, who has since continued the business. He carries a full line of general merchandise. J. H. Boyce embarked in the mercantile business here about 1875. He keeps a complete stock of such goods as are usually found in a country store.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the Volga branch of that road pass through the township, and the advent of the cars has added much to the business facilities of the place. The religious element of the township is represented by the Cumberland Presbyterian organization, who have a church building on section 18. It is a frame structure, 30 x 40 feet, valued at \$800. Its first pastor was P. H. Corider, Rev. Mr. Howard being the present one. The first Trustees were P. H. Corider and Jacob Springer; the present ones are Joseph Tweedy and John Bolsinger.

Millville Township is well provided for in the way of schools, having six excellent school-houses, two of brick and four frame, their total value being \$4,000. In the year 1881 there were 234 pupils enrolled in the public schools.

There are four burying-grounds in the township.

Millville Village was surveyed on the northeast quarter of section 16, township 91 north, range 2 west, by Ezra Hurd, Surveyor, for Isaac H. Preston, in July, 1856.

There is a fine flour-mill here, F. E. Heckel, proprietor. Two stores, filled with fine selections of goods suited to the market; William Woodworth is the proprietor of one—a fine brick building—and John Becker, proprietor of the other. The first blacksmith shop was run by Racine Barnett; the present proprietor is F. W. Zunhof. The first wagon shop was by John Griffiths & Bro.; the present proprietor is Henry Horsch. Mr. Woodworth carries a stock of about \$5,000 worth of goods. There is a population of about fifty persons in this village.

The village of Jefferson was laid out in 1852-'53. There is here a grist-mill and small stock of merchandise, kept by E. C. Jeffers. There is a blacksmith shop here, run by M. Wheeler. This comprises all the business of the village. There is here a population of about fifty persons.

Turkey River Village is a station on the C., M. & St. P. R. R., at the junction of the Turkey with the Mississippi River. There is a postoffice here; also two stores of general merchandise.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Leonard Ayers was born in Owego, Tioga County, N. Y., May 15, 1831, and remained there until 1847, when he came to Delaware County, Ia., and in 1852 went to California, where he remained three years, then returned to Delaware County. He was married there on July 19, 1855, to Martha Frances Young, and the following month removed to Clayton County. Five children were born unto them, viz.: Lyman W., born May 29, 1856, died Jan. 11, 1868; John T., born Jan. 14, 1858; James M., Aug. 21, 1859, died Nov. 20, 1870; Ella Viola, born Jan. 24, 1861, and William Lincoln, Dec. 27, 1863. Mrs. Martha F. Ayers died Aug. 13, 1868, and on July 21, 1870, Mr. Ayers married Mary Rutherford, native of Cottage Hill, Ia., born July 4, 1850. They have four children—Laura F., born Apr. 22, 1871; Della M., Sept. 19, 1873; Leonard Leroy, Sept. 3, 1876, and Flora G., May 26, 1878. Mr. Ayers owns a finely cultivated farm of 134 acres, on section 17, and is one of the representative farmers of Clayton County. Politically he favors the Republican party.

Carl Berger, a native of Saxony, Germany, born Oct. 11, 1839, came to the United States in 1846, and located near Niagara Falls, N. Y., where he resided eight years, then moved to Wisconsin settling near Cedarburg. Twelve years later he became a citizen

of Clayton County, and located on section 20, Millville Township, his present home. His possessions number 320 broad and fertile acres of highly cultivated land. He was married in February, 1868, to Mary Kickbuch, a native of Germany, born in March, 1850. They have one child—Helena, born May 15, 1870. Mr. Berger is independent in his political views, voting for principle rather than party. His father, Carl Frederick Ernst Berger, was born in Saxony, Germany, Feb. 19, 1807, and in 1846 he emigrated to America with his family, consisting of his wife and five children, viz.: Mollie, Carl, Frederika, Herman and August, who died while bravely defending the Union, a member of the Second Iowa Cavalry. Mrs. C. F. E. Berger died in Millville Township in 1870.

P. J. Blake was born in Dubuque County, Ia., Oct. 8, 1857. The early years of his life were spent in that place, and when ten years of age he came with his parents to Millville Township, Clayton County. They settled on section 33, on a farm of 160 acres, where the father died Nov. 1, 1881. P. J. is now running the farm, and is making it a financial success. He is a member of the Catholic church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Thomas H. Brown (deceased) was a native of England, and emigrated to America in 1844. He remained here until April, 1855, when he returned to his native country, and was married there on May 15 of that year to Sarah C. Brown, who was born in that country in April, 1830. They came again to the United States, locating in Clayton County, Ia., where they resided four years, then went back to England, returning to Clayton County in 1871. Mr. Brown crossed the Atlantic Ocean seven times. He died Oct. 2, 1881, and was laid to rest in Millville Cemetery, where a beautiful monument now marks his resting place. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had one child, a son—John William Hugh Givens, who was born April 5, 1856, and was married May 8, 1879, to Lizzie Minger, a native of Clayton City, Ia., born Dec. 19, 1858. Two children have been born unto them, viz.: Herbert, born March 29, 1880, died in infancy, and Ellen, born April 14, 1881. Mrs. S. C. Brown is a member of Church of England. She owns a finely cultivated farm of 900 acres.

Lewis Danner, a native of the Kingdom of Wirtemberg, Germany, born in 1806; came to the United States in 1836, landing at New York, thence to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1852, and then came to Clayton County, Ia. He at once settled on his

present farm on section 8, Millville Township, which consists of 120 acres of good land, and finely cultivated. He was married in Pennsylvania in 1840, to Mary Sincely, who was born in Germany, in 1819. Eight children have blessed this union—Catherine, born in 1844; Jacob, in 1846; Sarah, in 1848; Sophia, in 1850; John, in 1852; George, 1854; Hannah, in 1856, and Melinda, in 1860. Mr. Danner is a member of the Lutheran church. Politically he favors the Democratic party.

J. M. Desotels, is a son of Joseph Desotels, who was born in Canada, May 5, 1808, and from there moved to Chicago, where he resided two years, then went to Galena, Ill. He worked in the mines there fourteen years, and in 1848 came to Guttenberg, Iowa, where he resided two years, then removed to Buena Vista Township and engaged in mining there six years. He now resides on section 23, Millville Township. The subject of this memoir was born in Montreal, Canada, May 11, 1834, and came to Millville Township with his father in 1856. They own a farm of 200 acres of fine land on section 23, and are classed with the representative agriculturists and stock-breeders of Clayton County. He was married on Feb. 7, 1864, to Mary Bronilette, a native of St. Demos, Canada. Twelve children have been born of this union, viz.: Helena, born Feb. 27, 1865; Lucy, April 20, 1866; Emelia, Oct. 18, 1867; Louise, July 2, 1869; Louis, Dec. 22, 1870; Maxime, Jan. 26, 1872; Joseph, April 6, 1873; Josephine, born July 12, 1875, died May 16, 1876; August, born Nov. 17, 1876; William, Sept. 4, 1878; John, June 15, 1880, and Mary, Sept. 7, 1881. Mr. Desotels is a member of the Catholic church, and votes the Democratic ticket.

George Friedlein, Sr., is a native of Germany, born in February, 1831. He left the land of his birth for America in 1852, landed at New Orleans, and from there went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided seven years, then came to Clayton County. He settled on his present farm of 240 acres on section 8, Millville Township, which he now has under good cultivation, and has made many excellent improvements on his land. He was married in 1857 to Margaret Grush, and their union has been blessed with five children—Adam, born in 1862; Charles, in 1863; Henry, in 1865; Louis, in 1873, and Caroline, in 1868. In politics, Mr. Friedlein affiliates with the Republican party, and is classed with the prominent and influential citizens of Millville Township.

George Friedlien was born in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 14, 1848, and came to Clayton County in 1859, where he remained only

four months, then returned to Cincinnati. In the spring of 1864 he came again to Clayton County, locating in Guttenberg, where he resided until 1867, then moved on to his present farm of 120 acres on section 18, Millville Township. He was married on July 4, 1870, to Caroline Trovester, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 29, 1850, and in 1853 emigrated with her parents to the United States. They located in Cincinnati, O., where they remained two years, then came to Clayton County, settling first in Guttenberg, and afterward in Millville Township. Mr. and Mrs. Friedlien have one child—Willie L., born July 16, 1871. In religious sentiment Mr. Friedlien is a Lutheran, and politically he favors the Republican party.

William Friedlien is a native of Aurora, Ind., born Aug. 9, 1859. He came to Clayton County in 1862 with his parents, who settled at Guttenberg, where they resided until 1867, then settled on a farm in Millville Township. William remained on his father's farm until his marriage, which occurred Feb. 22, 1882, to Mary Kauffman, who was born in Millville Township, Aug. 5, 1866. Mr. Friedlien is engaged in managing his farm on section 18, this township. It consists of eighty acres of fine land. He was christened in the Lutheran faith, and was educated in the Republican school of politics, to the principles of which party he still adheres.

Joseph Graham (deceased) was born in Ireland, Dec. 12, 1812, and emigrated to America in 1824, settling in Vermont, where he remained until 1854. He then came to Clayton County, and located on section 19, Millville Township, where, in 1855, he erected a saw-mill, which he owned and operated until his death, which occurred Feb. 9, 1867. He married Adeline Haven, who was born in the Green Mountain State, Jan. 26, 1825. Five children blessed this union, viz.: Thomas, born Feb. 21, 1848; George, Feb. 2, 1850; Clarence, April 13, 1854; Elizabeth, Nov. 12, 1861, and Archibald, September, 1865. Mr. Graham during life had ever been active in any project tending to the advancement of Clayton County's interests, and in his death she lost one of her most respected citizens. His widow is still living in Dubuque, Ia. His sons, George and Clarence, are operating the mill, and occupy the old homestead. George was married Sept. 16, 1875, to Martha Wait, born in New York, Dec. 14, 1853. They have three children—Mabel, born June 14, 1876; Blanche, Aug. 19, 1877, and

Edith, May 6, 1881. The brothers own 320 acres of fine farming land, and in politics are Republicans.

John S. Graybill, a prominent citizen of Millville Township, was born in Millville Township, Clayton County, on June 30, 1848, and was the youngest of a family of nine children. He was married March 15, 1870, to Anna Smith, who was born in this township July 22, 1844. Five children have blessed this union, viz.: Charles, born Oct. 2, 1872; Ella, Nov. 31, 1874; Hattie, July 13, 1877; Martin, Dec. 8, 1879, and Orren, March 20, 1882. Mr. Graybill's mother, Amelia Graybill, was born in Union County, Pa., Dec. 4, 1808, and came to Iowa in 1841, settling first at Guttenberg, which at that time contained only three cabins. She afterward removed to section 23, Millville Township, where she is at present residing. When she came to the county it was yet in its infancy, being inhabited chiefly by the Indians. She says that as many as ten Indians have slept in her cabin in one night, they sleeping on the floor while the family occupied the beds. Mr. Graybill is now President of the School Board, and has held the offices of School Director, Road Supervisor and others. He gives the Republican party his support.

F. E. Heckel, miller, Millville, was born in Saxony, Germany, and came to the United States in 1867. He landed at New York, and from there went to Freeport, Ill., thence to Dubuque County, Iowa, where he engaged in milling five years, then removed to Peosta, Iowa, where he kept store a few years. He then bought the flouring mill at Millville, which he still owns and operates. He manufactures the best flour, and does a good business. He was married on Nov. 14, 1871, to Lottie Botsford, and their union has been blessed with two children, viz.: Therese, born July 7, 1874, and Frederick, July 24, 1876. Mr. Heckel is Treasurer of the School Board, and also serves as Township Clerk, being a capable and efficient officer. He takes an active interest in politics, and gives the Republican party his support. He is a Lutheran.

Cyrus Henderson, farmer, section 31, is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born Oct. 2, 1815. He moved from there to Galena, Ill., in 1831, thence to Dubuque, Iowa, in June, 1833, where he remained until January, 1835, then came to Clayton County. From 1838 to 1843 inclusive, excepting the year 1840, he worked at blacksmithing for the Winnebago Indians. On April 26, 1839, he married Mrs. Harriet M. Wells, *nee* Walker, a native of Gainsborough, Tenn. She had one child by her first husband, Nicholas

Wells, a son, Alonzo D. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have had eleven children, viz.: Martha E., born Feb. 13, 1843; Cyrus M. (deceased), Feb. 16, 1845; James E., Feb. 14, 1847; Jefferson F., Jan. 13, 1849; Eliphalet, March 9, 1850; Harriet Jane, April 22, 1851; Marceline L., Oct. 22, 1853; Daniel R., Dec. 9, 1855; John W., Oct. 28, 1858, and Effie S., May 6, 1860. Cyrus M. was a member of Company G, Twenty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded while bravely defending his country's cause, at Rolla, Mo., on Nov. 16, 1862. He died from the effects of his wounds Dec. 26, 1862. John Henderson, a brother of our subject, was the first white man buried in Clayton County, his death occurring in 1836. Politically Mr. Henderson favors the Republican party.

Bartholomew Herboldsheimer, a prominent citizen of Millville Township, was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 14, 1830. He emigrated to the United States in 1849, located at once in Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1868, when he removed to Clayton County, settling on section 20, Millville Township, where he still resides. He owns a farm of eighty acres, under good improvement. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and his sympathies, politically, have ever been with the Republican party. He was married to Barbara Pflegnardt on Oct. 4, 1854. Their union has been blessed with eight children—Daniel, born Sept. 2, 1857; Anna, born July 20, 1859, married George Gibbons; Louisa, born Aug. 5, 1861; Frederick, Oct. 8, 1862; Christina, June 5, 1865; Lizzie S., March 25, 1872; Philip, July 31, 1874, and John S., June 7, 1878.

Philip J. Hunter was born in Luzerne County, Pa., Nov. 29, 1830, and came to Iowa in 1847, settling in Millville Township, where he resided a number of years, then removed to Cassville, Wis., returning to Millville Township in four years. He resides on section 25, where he owns a finely cultivated farm of 120 acres. He is the present Justice of the Peace, an office he has held for six years. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity eighteen years, and in politics is independent, voting for principle rather than party. He was married in June, 1855, to Mary Leighty, who was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 4, 1832. They have nine children—Louisa, born in 1857; Mary, in 1860; Amanda, in 1862; Martha, in 1864; P. J., in 1867; Anna, in 1872; William D., in 1874; Edith, in 1875, and Eva in 1877. Twelve years of his life Mr. Hunter spent in Dubuque, Ia., engaged in manufacturing brick.

Charles James, a native of Staffordshire, England, was born April 5, 1827, and emigrated to America in 1831, landing at New York, where he remained two years, then removed to Ohio. That State was his home for eighteen years, and he then went to Chicago, and thence to Dubuque, Ia., where he resided until 1861, when he came to Clayton County; and has resided here since. He settled on section 23, Millville Township, where he owns a finely cultivated farm of eighty acres. In connection with farming he also carries on the marble business. He was married June 9, 1862, to Mrs. Amelia Kolker, who was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 4, 1834, and had three children by a former marriage. Mr. and Mrs. James have four children—Benjamin W., born June 20, 1863; Ada, Nov. 30, 1864; Hannah M., June 10, 1866, and William, Sept. 23, 1872. Mr. James is a member of the United Brethren church, and in politics is a Republican.

E. C. Jefferis was born in the State of Pennsylvania, Sept. 24, 1826, and came to Clayton County in 1848. He helped to build a saw and grist mill in Mallory Township, having to hew out timber to construct his work bench. The mill was completed in 1849, and during this time he did not see a woman's face. He returned to his native State in 1851, and was there married on June 5, of that year, to Rebecca Woodman, who was born in the Keystone State, Aug. 19, 1826. He came at once to Clayton County with his bride and settled on the Little Turkey River, Sept. 12, and lived in the first log cabin that was raised in the county without whisky. He built a saw-mill on section 31, Millville Township, which he ran until July, 1852, when he built his present flour-mill on section 30. There were over 100 men present at the raising, and no whisky, and they had it up by five o'clock in the evening. The mill is 36 x 46 feet, three stories in height, and contains all the latest improved machinery for manufacturing first-class flour. Mr. Jefferis also owns 1,200 acres of fine land, and is known as one of Clayton County's most prominent and substantial citizens.

Frank Kappen, one of the pioneer children of Clayton County, was born in Guttenburg, Ia., Nov. 6, 1861. He was reared and educated in that city, and removed from there to Millville Township in 1852. His father, Frank Kappen, was a native of Germany, and came to the United States in 1849. He lived in Canada two years, and from there removed to Chicago, Ill., and one year later to Guttenberg, Ia. From there he came to Millville Township,

where he was accidentally shot and killed in 1881. His wife died in 1879. The subject of this memoir was married Oct. 18, 1881, to Emma Minger, a native of Millville Township, born Apr. 20, 1862. Mr. Kappen is a member of the Catholic church, and politically affiliates with the Democratic party.

J. J. Kauffman, general merchant, was born near Wooster, in Wayne County, O., on Jan. 18, 1845. He came to Clayton County in the fall of 1854, and located in Mallory Township, where he resided nine years, then followed steamboating on the Mississippi River five years. He worked at various occupations for several years, returned to Ohio, where he remained a short time, and then came back to Millville and established a saloon, which he sold in three months, and then traveled over the State looking for a good location. He came back to Millville, and in partnership with his brother bought 530 acres of land, and one year later sold his share to his brother, and went to Adair County, Ia., where he purchased 240 acres of land, improved and sold it, returning to Clayton County and repurchasing a part of his brother's farm, which he cultivated four years. He is now keeping a general merchandise store in Millville. He was married July 5, 1872, to Susan J. Segraves, who was born in Rockville, Wis., Oct. 3, 1851. They have two children—Edna, born Jan. 4, 1874, and Dottie, Nov. 26, 1876. In politics Mr. Kauffman is a Democrat.

J. C. Marshall was born in Franklin Square, Columbiana County, O., Aug. 13, 1850, and was the eldest of eight children. His parents settled in Millville Township, Clayton County, when he was but nine years old, and here he was reared and educated. In the spring of 1871 he went to Kansas, returning to Delaware County, Ia., the same year. He resided there two years, then went to Nebraska, and sold machines for McCormick two years, and afterward went with a freight outfit from Norfolk to Deadwood, and from there to what is known as the Ponca agency, and helped to move the Spotted Tail tribe of Indians to the Rosebud agency and freighted for them six months. He spent the following winter in Nebraska, and in the spring began steamboating on the Missouri River. In 1879 he settled in Millville Township, where he has operated a saw-mill since. On Oct. 17, 1880, he was united in marriage with Mary Ray, who was born in Millville Township, on May 27, 1858. They have one child—Elsie, born Aug. 21, 1881. Mr. Marshall votes the Republican ticket.

John Moore, general merchant and Postmaster, Turkey River Station, was born in 1847, in Ireland, and immigrated to this country with his parents when quite young. They landed in Quebec, and from there went to Indiana, thence in 1856 to Dubuque, Ia. In 1869 he came to Turkey River Station, where he has since resided, and engaged in his present business. His marriage to Anna Tinney occurred in December, 1869. She was born in 1847. Five children have been born of this union—Maggie R., born Jan. 1, 1873; Emma E., July 18, 1875; Nellie V., June 26, 1878; John W., May 16, 1880, and Hannah E., Dec. 4, 1881. Mr. Moore is the present Township Trustee, and has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, School Director and Trustee. He is also connected with a ferry running from Turkey River across the Mississippi. He owns 670 acres of choice land, and has one of the finest farms in this section. In his religious faith he is a Catholic, and in politics a Democrat.

Leeson Smith was born in Ireland in 1815, and came to America when nineteen years of age. He has traveled quite extensively, and prior to settling in Clayton County, Ia., visited Canada, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, Mississippi, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and New York, finally settling on section 15, Millville Township, where he owns 167 acres of finely improved land. He has held the offices of School Director, Trustee, Treasurer and others, but of late years has declined election. He was married in 1843 to Mary Smith, who died leaving five children—Jane; Henry, now of Nebraska; William, who is farming the home farm; Ellen, now Mrs. John Bratt, and Charles, of Nebraska. His second marriage occurred in September, 1863, to Elizabeth Farley, who was born in Ohio, Mar. 26, 1836. Five children have blessed this union—John, Sarah Nettie, Mary E., Hannah and Leeson. Mr. Smith is a member of the United Brethren church, and formerly voted the Democratic ticket, but now affiliates with the Greenback party. He served in the Mexican war, a member of Captain Parker's company, of Dubuque.

Jacob Springer, one of the very earliest settlers of Clayton County was born in Fayette County, Pa., on Dec. 19, 1814, and remained there until 1835 when he removed to Wisconsin, and two years later came to Clayton County and has resided here since, with the exception of the years from 1850 to 1858 which he spent in the golden mines of California. He was married Oct. 25, 1860, to Julia Gilham, born June 8, 1837. Ten children have blessed

this union, viz.: David W., born Aug. 16, 1861; Baron A., June 18, 1863; Rachel M., Oct. 30, 1864; John C., Nov. 29, 1866; James T., June 23, 1868; Martha Jane, Mar. 1, 1870; Albert D., Nov. 20, 1871; Levi J., Sept. 17, 1874; Harvey E., July 3, 1876, and Minerva, Feb. 28, 1877. Mrs. Springer is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and politically he is a Republican. He served in the Mexican war, enlisting in 1846 in Captain Parker's company, Iowa mounted volunteers, and was stationed at Fort Atkinson to watch the Indians. He owns 110 acres of finely cultivated land, for which he has land grant signed by ex-President Fillmore.

Levi Springer was born in Fayette County, Pa., Aug. 15, 1832, and from there moved to Galena, Ill., thence to Elk Grove, Wis., finally settling on section 19, Millville Township, Clayton County, where he has since resided. He was married May 3, 1852, to Angeline Gilham, who was born in Wisconsin in 1834. They have adopted two children—Asin and Inez (twins), born Nov. 19, 1869. Mr. Springer owns a finely cultivated farm of 232 acres, and is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a Democrat politically, and was elected by that party to the office of Road Supervisor. Owing to a fall in his youth Mr. Springer has had to have his right leg amputated twice, first on Oct. 11, 1877, and again on Oct. 12, 1880. Albert Springer, brother of the preceding is also a native of the Keystone State, born Nov. 19, 1820. He came West with his parents, and after moving about from place to place settled in 1836 in Clayton County on section 19, Millville Township, where he is at present residing. He enlisted in the Mexican war in Captain Parker's company, mounted infantry, and was stationed at Fort Atkinson to watch the Indians and to prevent any outbreak on the part of the border settlers. He votes the Democratic ticket.

Elliott C. Thompson was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., Oct. 20, 1825. In the fall of 1853 he went to Louisiana, and remained in that and the States of Mississippi, Arkansas and Illinois until 1861, when he settled in Buena Vista Township, Clayton County. In 1875 he removed to Millville Township, purchasing a farm which he afterward sold, and bought 193 acres on section 21, where he is at present residing. His farm is under excellent cultivation, and is one of the finest in this section. In December, 1862, he married Ann Kearns, and their married life has been blessed with six children—Elizabeth, James A., Ellen Jane, Jennie,

Thomas and Albert. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Catholic church, and in politics he is a Democrat. He enlisted in 1864 in the Twelfth Iowa Infantry, and was discharged after serving one year.

Henry Torry was born in Oakfield, Genesee County, N. Y., June 25, 1841, and in 1851 he came West, locating in Boone County, Ill., where he resided thirteen years, then settled on the Big Turkey River, Millville Township. In 1869 he settled on section 17, his present location. He owns 267 acres of finely improved land. He was married Oct. 12, 1864, to Emma L. Springer, born near Melville, Clayton County, Sept. 19, 1848. Six children have been born unto them, viz.; George M., born Nov. 29, 1865; Della Nettie, April 9, 1867; Minerva, born March 9, 1869, died Aug. 23, 1871; Henry Eddie, born Nov. 20, 1871, and died the same day; Edward, born Aug. 17, 1873, and Earl, June 1, 1877. Mrs. Emily Torry died June 24, 1881, leaving her family and a large concourse of friends to mourn her loss. Mr. Torry enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Battery, and served six months, physical disability rendering him unfit for service. Politically he favors the Republican party.

Daniel Trewsdell was born in Lengera County, Canada, in 1831. He came to Clayton County in 1859, and settled in Millville Township. He followed the river for fourteen years, boating wood, railroaded two years, and for the past seventeen years has been engaged in farming. He owns 160 acres of finely cultivated land, and is classed with the representative farmers of this township. He was married in Cassville, Wis., to Ann Jane White, on Jan. 28, 1871. Seven children have blessed this union, viz.: Norman Henry, Elizabeth E., Mary B., Lilly F., Anna Jane, Sarah May and Emma Viola. Mr. Trewsdell votes the Republican ticket.

John Tweedy was born in County Down, near Newra, Ireland, in 1820, and emigrated to the United States in 1850. He resided at Castleton, near Albany, N. Y., one year, engaged in brick-making and railroading, then came West, stopped at Elgin, Ill., three or four months, thence to Clayton County. He settled near Millville, where he resided four or five years, then purchased his present farm on section 5, where he has since resided. It consists of 254 acres of finely cultivated land, and thoroughly stocked. He was married in March, 1860, to Sarah Jane Gillmore, who was born in Indiana, in 1830. Mr. Tweedy in religious sentiment is a Presbyterian, and in politics votes the

Republican ticket, and is strongly in favor of prohibition. He is extensively engaged in breeding stock for the Chicago market.

Joseph Tweedie, a prominent citizen of Millville Township, was born in October, 1836, in Ireland, where he was reared and educated. In 1850 he came to the United States, landing at New York, where he lived one year, and in 1851 came to Clayton County. He purchased 120 acres on section 25, Millville Township, which he still owns and resides upon. In November, 1860, he was married to Elizabeth Smith, who was born in Scotland, and died Sept. 2, 1880, leaving three children, viz.: John P., Thomas D., and William G. Mr. Tweedie was again married, Sept. 2, 1881, to Sarah Derr. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and politically is a Democrat. He favors prohibition.

William Woodworth is a native of Schroon, Essex County, N. Y., born Jan. 16, 1818. In September, 1838, he drove through to the Territory of Iowa with one horse and a buck board buggy, bringing his mother with him. He reached the Mississippi River at Savanna, Ill., and crossed at Port Byron, stopping seven miles above Davenport. He returned to Illinois, and located in Hampton, where he remained three years, then went to the lead mines of Wisconsin, returning to Millville, Ia., seven years later. He engaged in mining here two years, and then followed flatboating, steamboating, and in company with Isaac H. Preston, ran a ferry across the Turkey River, at what is now known as Millville. He next went to Fairplay, Wis., where he kept a saloon one year, then returned to Iowa, and built a log cabin at Cherry Valley, where he sold general merchandise seven years, and in 1865 erected a building for that purpose in Millville. In 1869 he built his present commodious store, and in 1876 a fine brick dwelling house, which he still occupies. He was married in March, 1870, to Julia A. Garabrant. They have one child—George, born March 17, 1873. Mr. Woodworth has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and is the present Postmaster of Millville. In the fall of 1881, accompanied by his wife, he visited New York, and many of the principal cities and points of interest in the East, returning via Montreal and Chicago. He has in his possession a piece of red oak timber, bearing the cut of an ax, which, according to the growth of timber near where it was found, must have been made 129 years ago.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

MONONA TOWNSHIP.

This is township 95 north, range 5 west. It contains thirty-six full sections, and is bounded on the north by Allamakee County, on the east by Giard Township, on the south by Wagner, and on the west by Grand Meadow. About seven-eighths of the township is high rolling prairie, and the remaining part timber. The highest point of land in Clayton County is said to be in Monona Township. The divide between the Turkey and the Yellow Rivers runs throughout it. Bloody Run drains about one square mile on the east, and branches of Robert's Creek drain it on the south. Hickory Creek runs through the northwestern corner of the township. The quality of soil is equal to the best that can be found in the West, and consists of black clay loam, with loose clay sub-soil, which, with thorough farming, produces excellent crops of all kinds of grain and grass.

On the 13th day of July, 1840, P. P. Olmsted and his brother David set out from Prairie du Chien across the Mississippi in search of a home. After one or two days' journey, they concluded to make a claim in what is now Monona Township. Returning to Prairie du Chien, they purchased an outfit for keeping house, and then settled on their claim. They were the first white settlers in Monona Township. About two miles northwest of their location was an Indian village, with a population of 200 Winnebagoes, whose chief was Whirling Thunder. There was also a farm of about forty-five acres connected with the village and cultivated by the Indians. This farm had been broken and fenced by the United States Government in 1838. They found the Indians peaceable, but never regarded them as very agreeable neighbors. Their first experience concerning the character of their neighbors was derived a few days after they had completed their cabin. Some of the Indians called during the absence of Mr. Olmsted and brother, and carried away all their bed clothes and provisions.

The next October, Whirling Thunder and his band moved to Fort Atkinson, where the whole Winnebago tribe of Indians, num-

bering about 3,400, were being moved, most of them from Wisconsin, for the purpose of compelling them to occupy the neutral grounds, according to stipulation. The Indians often crossed their reservation lines, however, and visited the whites. Speaking of the Indians, Mr. Olmsted says:

“We were often visited by the Indians, who were generally friendly and peaceable. On two or three occasions only did they show any disposition to injure us. About the first of August, soon after we had completed our cabin, brother David went to Grant County, Wis., where he remained about two weeks, leaving me alone to work on our claim, and during his absence eight or ten Indians, of both sexes, came into our cabin and asked for food. I gave them what I had cooked, but which did not appear to satisfy them. One of them commenced searching the cabin for more food, which did not surprise me or cause me any alarm until I discovered that he held in his right hand a butcher knife with blade drawn, which he tried to conceal under his blanket, but which I discovered probably in time to save my life, for as soon as I saw it and noticed the manner in which he held the knife, I was satisfied that he intended to take my life, and I immediately stepped to one corner of the room and caught hold of an ax, which was the best weapon within my reach, and told them to go out of the house, which order was obeyed with some apparent hesitation.

“About the first of the following November, brother David and myself being at our cabin together, seven strong-looking Indians came from the west, and upon speaking with them we discovered that they intended mischief. The first words spoken by them were threats to burn our cabin. After hearing their threats we bolted the door. They did not show any weapons, and I think they did not intend to injure us, but as soon as we shut the door against them, they commenced trying to break it down by throwing their weight against it. About the time they commenced trying to break down the door, Mr. Schnider, then employed as blacksmith at the mission near Fort Atkinson, came along with his team, and the Indians withdrew from the house. Knowing that Mr. Schnider had been employed by the Government for several years, and could converse with the Indians in their own language, we requested him to stay with us that night and try to persuade the Indians to be peaceable and not further molest us. Mr. Schnider very kindly complied with our request, and succeeded in preventing any further attack upon our premises. What the result would have

been had not Mr. Schnider come along just at that time, I am unable to determine. Had the Indians persisted in their attack upon our cabin we should have defended it to the utmost of our power, but they might have overpowered us and our lives been sacrificed. I shall ever remember with gratitude the timely aid rendered us by Mr. Schnider, who afterward settled in and became a respected citizen of Giard Township."

In February, 1841, S. Cummings and wife, with three children, removed into the township. Mrs. Cummings was thus the first white woman to live in Monona Township. One of her children, whom she brought with her, and who was born in Giard the November previous, was afterward Mrs. Oscar Collins. Mr. Cummings died in 1843, and Mrs. Cummings subsequently became the wife of P. P. Olmsted.

In the early summer of 1841, the two Olmsteds sold their claim to John Rowe, and they then selected claims, on a part of each of which the village of Monona has been built. During that summer P. P. Olmsted built a hewed log house, which was the first house built in the village. In the fall he sold his claim to A. T. Depue, bought his brother's claim, and erected a frame house 16 x 30 feet. This is believed to have been the first frame dwelling built north of Prairie La Porte and Millville. In the spring of 1842, C. B. Grey built a blacksmith shop, which he and P. P. Olmsted carried on that year. Among their customers were: Asaph Griswold and James Carlin, who resided southeast of Garnavillo; Elisha Boardman, John Downie, H. D. Brownson, and Jeremiah Gould, residing at and near where Elkader has since been built; John and Thomas Linton, living near Yellow River, and Joel Post, of Postville.

During the following summer, E. D. Button (afterward of Clermont), E. Bonnel and John Roberts settled in the township, all of them unmarried men. The same year two rival whisky shops were started, known as Sodom and Gomorrah. In 1844, Mr. Bushnell and family, P. R. Moore and family, and John Zimmerman, came to Monona Township. By 1847 the population of the township was about forty.

In the summer of 1840 a man by the name of Howard came to the township and erected and operated a hotel near where the Ten-Mile House now stands. He was a gambler by profession, and in the year following his arrival killed a man named Sanders, of Giard Township. This was the first murder in the present limits

of the county. Howard fled the country and was never afterward heard from.

James King came in 1841, and purchased the house that was erected by Howard, but subsequently located about two miles west of where Monona now stands. He was a native of Canada West, but had lived at Prairie du Chien. After remaining here several years he returned to Canada. But Canada manners, Canada customs and Canada climate did not suit him, so he again came to Iowa and located at McGregor, where he remained until his death.

John Rowe came the same year and purchased the claim of the Olmsted Brothers, known as the Cold Springs. Here he remained about three years, when he sold out and located on the southeast quarter of section 23, where he remained a few years, selling that and buying a place on Hickory Creek. Shortly after buying this place, he sold out and removed to Minnesota, where he is at present residing.

John Bull was another locating here in 1841. He was from Pennsylvania. After remaining here a short time he went to Wisconsin, where he married, and a few years later returned to this county and settled near Garnavillo, where he resided until death.

The same summer C. B. Guy and Robert Tucker, the latter a discharged soldier, came and located a claim, which was subsequently known as the V. H. McNeil place. In the summer of 1842 Guy built a blacksmith shop in company with P. P. Olmsted, and ran the first blacksmith shop in the township, and the first north of Turkey River. People came from Elkader and Garnavillo for their work. Guy subsequently removed to McGregor, and from there to Postville, where he still resides. Tucker remained here until 1849, when he went to California, and on returning took up a claim in Wagner Township, and subsequently one in Mendon Township, where he died.

A. T. DePugh moved in late in the summer of 1841, and settled on the northwest quarter of section 13, purchasing the same of P. P. Olmsted. He was from Michigan.

On the 7th day of June, 1847, Monona was named by a vote of a majority of the people who met for the purpose of organizing the township. The name was intended to be after the Indian maiden, who, tradition said, when separated from her lover by her father, leaped from a high rock into the Mississippi River. It was afterward, when too late, discovered that *Winona* was the

name intended. When first organized, Monona Township extended east to the Mississippi, and north and west to the neutral line. About one-fourth of what is now Monona Township was formerly included in the neutral ground.

Jedediah Barker and Patrick Cain were the first Trustees, and J. C. Stults the first Township Clerk.

In the summer of 1847, Reuben Gregg, John Gregg, B. McGonigle, Joseph Degraw, and their families, and A. Scott came into the township.

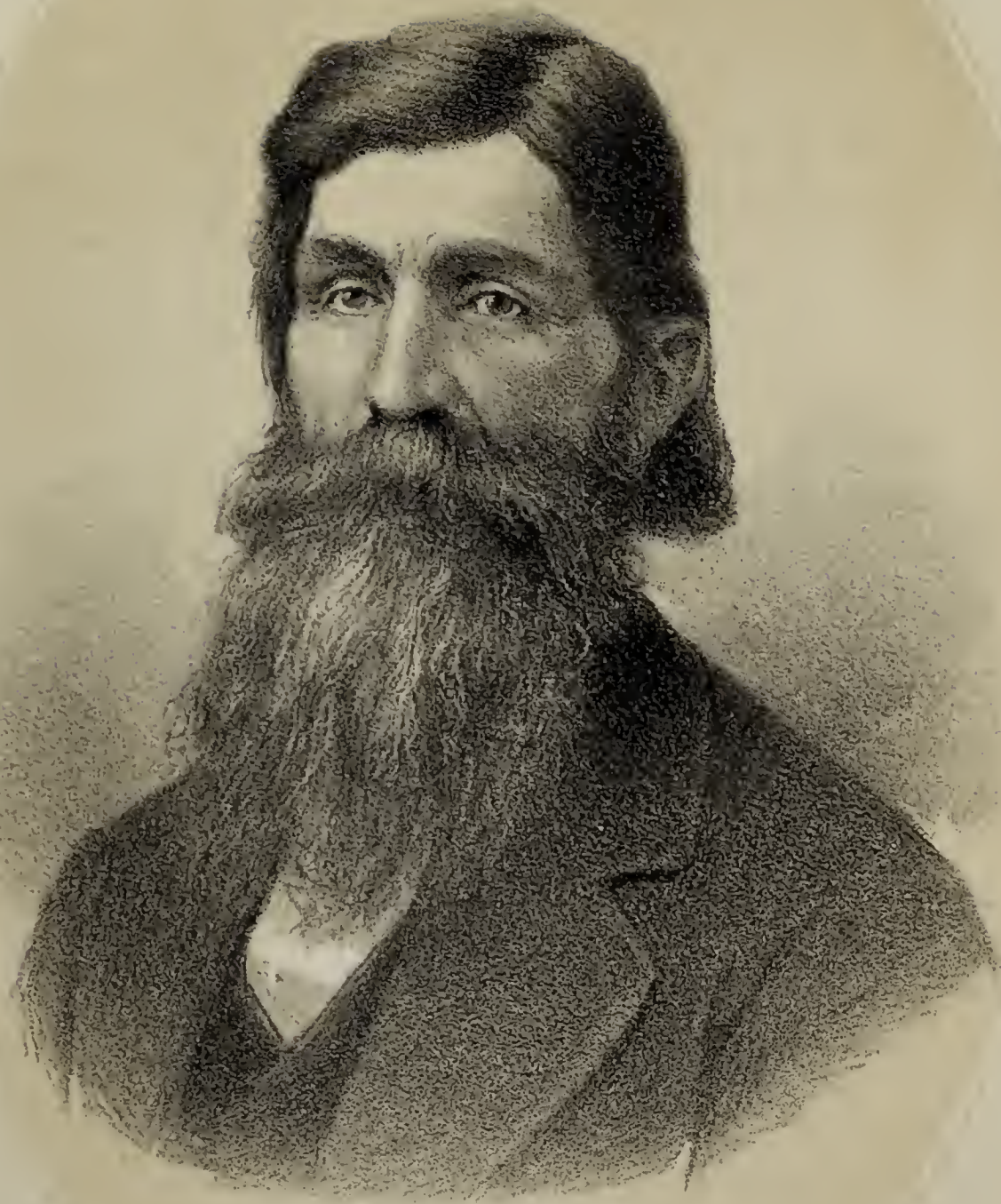
The Winnebago Indians were removed in 1848, to Minnesota, which opened the northwestern part of Monona to settlement by the whites, as well as a vast and fertile country north and west. At this date commenced the true and rapid prosperity of Monona Township. Prior to that date settlement was slow, owing to the presence of the savages.

In 1849 a postoffice was established at Monona, and P. P. Olmsted was appointed Postmaster. A store was started the same year by T. A. Olmsted and P. P. Olmsted. At this time many new settlers came in, among them Matthew Thompson, Andrew Thompson and their families, John McAndrew and family, Francis and Hugh Carr and David Drummond. In the summer of 1848 Monona, Grand Meadow and Marion Townships were surveyed, and in 1850 the land was offered for sale and was rapidly purchased by emigrants, but very little being bought by speculators. Since 1851 the population of Monona Township has increased from 100 to 1,500.

The first school was taught by Miss Wiltsey in the summer of 1845, in a part of P. P. Olmsted's house. In 1849 the first school-house was built. It was a frame building, and was located in the northeastern part of the village.

RELIGIOUS.

Zion German M. E. Church, of Monona, was organized by Rev. Fred. Smith in 1869. The first members were as follows: Jacob and Sarah Christian, Peter and Julia Christian, William and Barbara Brinkman, Valentine and Mary Bernhardt, John and Mary God, Frank and Elizabeth Hupfer, Philip Hines and wife. The first Trustees were William Brinkman, Peter Christian and Philip Hines. The ministers of the society have been as follows in their order: Peter Helwig, Carl Schuler, Rodall Frigenbaum, August Limburg, Henry Caste, August Brumm and H. Caste.



P. P. Olmsted

The present Trustees are Peter Christian, William Brinkman and Jacob Christian. They have a small frame church, 30 x 40, which cost \$1,170. The first Superintendent of the Sunday-school was Philip Hines; the present one, Peter Christian.

CLYDESDALE COLONY.

In 1850 several families in Scotland united for the purpose of emigrating to America in a body. Landing in this country, they came West and selected land in Monona Township. The Clydesdale Colony, as it was known, was composed of James Freebairn and family, John McAndrew and family, James Love, John Jack and family, John Davy, Robert St. Clair and family, David Drummond and family, Andrew Anderson and family, John Campbell and family, John McHuffy, John Craig and family, and Alex. McKinsley. James Freebairn was President of the colony. Among those now living are David Drummond and Andrew Anderson. The rest have passed away, but among their descendants are found some of the best citizens of Clayton County.

VILLAGE OF MONONA.

The most important village to-day in the township is that of Monona, which was laid out in July, 1851, by Ezra Hurd, County Surveyor, for P. P. Olmsted, B. B. Harding, Silas Egbert, Daniel Brown and J. T. H. Scott. It is situated on the south half of section 12, township 95 north, range 5 west. New Monona contains part of sections 11 and 13, in addition to the above. It was surveyed May 1, 1856, by Norman Hamilton, for Paul Egbert, Orpha Depue, H. E. Howe, T. G. Slitor, Joseph Degraw, P. P. Olmsted and R. M. Fonda. In 1867 Elijah Boley made an addition in the northwest corner of section 13.

Monona has had a varied existence, sometimes being prosperous and again apparently lifeless. Its situation is pleasant, and it is surrounded by as fine farming country as can be found in the State.

A store had been established here in 1849 by T. A. & P. P. Olmsted, for the benefit of the community surrounding. This was the beginning of the mercantile trade, which is now represented by a number of good substantial firms.

T. A. Killen & Co., who do business here, carry a large and varied stock of general merchandise, and occupy a room 70 x 22.

The business was established in 1868 by T. A. Killen and Paul Egbert, who continued until 1872, when John Killen purchased the interest of Mr. Egbert, the firm now consisting of T. A. and J. Killen.

The oldest drug store, the old reliable one of the place, is that of C. A. Dean, established in 1856. He bought out P. P. Olmsted in the general store and added a full stock of drugs. He is also Postmaster, and has been since 1861.

William A. McGonigle is a druggist, who commenced business in 1881. His line of drugs, books and stationery is up to the demand of the times and community.

The business now carried on by Cortis & Howard was established in 1875 by Cortis & McNeil, and continued by them for two years, when Mr. Cortis became sole proprietor, but soon after taking as a partner F. H. Howard. The firm carries a stock of general merchandise.

A. M. Davis is the present hardware dealer of the village. The business was established in 1867, by E. Boley, who controlled it till 1869, when Mr. Davis became proprietor.

A. C. Norton, photographer, commenced business here in 1872, and at the expiration of the first decade, finds his business in a satisfactory shape. He is also a dealer in clocks, of which he has in stock a fine line.

The manufacturing interests of Monona are centered in a steam grist mill, erected in 1875, by F. L. Wellman. It is two stories in height, and 75 x 36 feet in size. The building was erected at a cost of \$1,500. The machinery in the same is valued at \$2,000.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The secret and benevolent societies of Monona are the Masonic and United Workmen.

Clayton Lodge, No 70, A. F. & A. M., was organized March 30, 1854, under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge officers of the State of Iowa. The first meeting was held in the hall above the postoffice, with the following officers and members present: John Northrop, W. M.; William S. Scott, S. W.; Moses Teeters, J. W.; C. N. Atwood, Treasurer; Charles Bates, Secretary; William Crawford, Tyler; H. H. Soule, Chaplain. The lodge continued to grow in membership and influence until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge, held June 5, 1856, at which time a charter was granted. The first officers elected under the charter were: John

Northrop, W. M., William S. Scott, S. W.; C. A. Dean, J. W.; P. B. Mason, Treasurer; T. R. Comstock, Secretary; B. H. Olmsted, S. D.; E. H. Fowler, J. D.; S. M. Wilford, Tyler; Rev. James Stout, Chaplain. The lodge has had on its rolls the names of 166 members. The following named have officiated as W. M. since the organization of the lodge: John Northrop, W. S. Scott, C. A. Dean, J. T. H. Scott, P. B. Mason, F. D. Hinckley, Rev. Moses Polley, William Mott, E. L. Rice, J. R. Milliman, and E. J. Dailey. This lodge furnished ten volunteers for the Union army during the Rebellion—T. H. Barnes, M. W. Barnes, John Everall, A. L. Payne, T. A. Olmsted, J. G. Orr, J. A. Reed, Theodore Sherman and Willoughby Wells. The present officers of the lodge are: E. J. Dailey W. M.; Thomas Sherman, S. W.; James Watkins, J. W.; John Killen, Treasurer; Moses Polley, Secretary; William Brown, Tyler; Rev. Moses Polley, Chaplain.

Monona Lodge, No. 172, A. O. U. W., was organized June 10, 1878, with the following named officers and charter members, seventeen in all: Silas Egbert, P. M. W.; Fred. L. Wellman, M. W.; J. H. McGonigle, Foreman; Chas. A. Strobbridge, Overseer; John Killen, Recorder; P. P. Olmsted, Jr., Financier; Paul Egbert, Receiver; George Egbert, Guide; John A. Thompson, Inside Watchman; Henry J. Rudel, Outside Watchman; A. M. Wheeler, F. H. Howard, Dr. H. T. Schneider, Dr. C. H. Hamilton, A. C. Norton, William Smith. The lodge is now in good financial condition, with money in its treasury, and has a present membership of twenty-four. One death has occurred in the lodge—A. M. Wheeler. The following named are the present officers: John Killen, P. M. W.; Henry C. Howe, M. W.; George Egbert, Foreman; J. H. Barnes, Overseer; John Woodard, Guide; C. H. Hamilton, Recorder; H. T. Schneider, Financier; F. H. Howard, Receiver; H. J. Rudel, Inside Watchman; F. L. Wellman, Outside Watchman.

Northern Light Lodge, No. 156, I. O. O. F., was organized Oct. 17, 1867, by Grand Master William P. Sharp, assisted by William Garrett, Grand Secretary, with the following named charter members: L. G. Ireland, E. L. Rice, Harvey Murphy, Jonas Degraw, A. A. Frendy and F. F. Winters; ancient members, J. R. Powers and Elijah Bailey. The following named were elected and appointed first officers of the lodge: L. G. Ireland, N. G.; E. L. Rice, V. G.; L. S. Butler, Sec.; H. Murphy, Treas.; Moses Polly,

C.; A. A. Frendy, W.; J. R. Bowers, R. S. N. G.; E. Boley, L. S. N. G.; J. Degraw, R. S. V. G.; William Brown, L. S. N. G.; Moses Polly, Chaplain. The lodge has had a very successful career, and has initiated ninety-six members since its organization, numbering at the present time forty in good standing. The following comprises the list of Past Grands: L. G. Ireland, E. L. Rice, J. R. Bowers, H. Murphy, L. Butler, E. Boley, A. Elmore, Wm. Brown, Jed. Barker, Matthew Thompson, J. F. Thompson, F. L. Wellman, James Love, M. Polley, J. Hicks, R. W. Randall, Wm. Horrobin, A. C. Norton, David Grube, H. T. Schneider, James Gregg, H. Gilster, E. Green and Henry Heman. The hall which the lodge occupies was purchased for the sum of \$2,000, of which amount every dollar was paid, and the lodge is out of debt and in good condition financially. The present officers of the lodge are: E. L. Rice, N. G.; Peter Grube, V. G.; J. R. Bowers, Sec ; E. Green, Treas.; H. Gilster, W.; F. L. Wellman, C.; W. Brown, O. G.; W. R. Brown, I. G.; Warren Cassady, R. S. N. G.; H. Downing, L. S. N. G.; R. P. Oliver, R. S. V. G.; A. Williams, L. S. N. G.; E. L. Rice, F. L. Wellman, H. Heman, Trustees.

VILLAGE OF HARDIN.

The village of Hardin was surveyed in January, 1854, by S. P. Hicks, County Surveyor, for Leonard B. Hodges and others, on the northwest quarter of section 6, township 95 north, range 5 west. West Hardin was added in 1855 by Leonard B. Hodges, and another addition was made in 1858 by David Dickerson and C. E. Dickerson.

Previous to the survey and platting of the village a store and several dwelling-houses had been erected, and the prospect was deemed good for the building up of a most flourishing town or city. Surrounded by a splendid agricultural country, which was fast filling up with an enterprising people, everything seemed to favor the owners of the land and cause them to make an effort to win a prize by the sale of town lots, and affording a market for the large amount of produce that would be raised by the farmers in the neighborhood.

The first store was opened by A. D. Frazer, one of the original proprietors of the place, in 1851, and in the spring of 1852 R. T. Burnham brought on a large stock of goods. This may be said to be the beginning of the new town. With the growth of the town

the mercantile trade increased, so that in 1855 there were five stores where complete stocks of general merchandise were kept for sale; while at the same time all other trades were represented. No town in the northern part of the State was then in a more flourishing condition.

The name of the first man running a blacksmith shop in the place has been forgotten by the early settlers living in 1882, but Robert Montgomery came at an early day and operated for some years.

The first religious service held in the place was in a log school-house two years before the village was laid out. Rev. Mr. Bishop, of the Methodist Episcopal church, officiated. The first house of worship controlled by this influential body of Christian workers, was originally erected for a wagon shop, but purchased and fitted up for divine services. This was probably the first class organized in the Northwest.

The town of Hardin was so named in honor of Colonel Hardin, of Illinois. As already stated, it was at one time a very flourishing place, but the building of the railroad about two miles south left it "out in the cold," and from that time forward it began to decline, until to-day it has but little left to show where once a pleasant, thrifty and enterprising village once existed. The business of the place is now represented by Julius C. Beedy, who is the Postmaster and merchant.

VILLAGE OF LUANA.

The village of Luana is on the line of the C., M. & St. P. R. R., and was surveyed December, 1867, for Wm. S. Scott, proprietor, and is situated on section 8, township 95 north, range 5 west. Additions were made in 1871, by Alpheus Ernst, and in 1872 by Asher Adams, S. E. Adams, J. M. Truman, H. M. Truman, J. M. Chapman and S. M. Chapman.

The town was so named in honor of Mrs. Scott, the wife of the proprietor, whose Christian name was Luana. Previous to the survey being made there was a frame house erected upon the site in 1853, by Jacob Zimmerman. After platting the village the first house erected was by R. P. Oliver.

The first store building erected was by William Mott.

The first stock of general merchandise was by Thomas Comstock.

The first blacksmith was David Jennings.

The first wagon-makers were Daily & Luddington.

The first shoemaker was Watson Askew.

The first school-teacher in District No. 3, of which Luana is a part, was Andrew J. Felt.

The first religious services held in the neighborhood were by Rev. J. R. Cameron, of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The postoffice was established in 1864, James M. Chapman being the first Postmaster. The present Postmaster is A. M. Bronson. The office is a money-order office.

The first hotel in the place was kept by William S. Scott, who continued the business for eight years.

Jacob Buck is one of the principal dealers now in the place. He opened a stock of general merchandise in 1879, and has since been identified with the place.

C. A. Strowbridge is the druggist of the place, and carries a stock equal to the demand.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Luano was organized by Rev. J. R. Cameron in 1867. Robert P. Oliver was appointed Class-Leader; John Lawcock and W. S. Scott were elected Stewards. In 1868 the society contemplated erecting a house of worship, and the following named persons were elected Trustees of the church: Wm. S. Scott, Luther Nichols, Benjamin Bettys, J. M. Chapman, Geo. W. Oathout, Jas. Adams, John Lowcock. These with the stewards and class-leader were the first officers of the church.

The first religious services were held in a brick school-house, which then stood about half a mile west of town, but has since been removed.

The following are the names of the pastors who have had charge of Luano church: J. R. Cameron, first appointed in 1865, three years; A. G. Wood, part of one year; Wm. Cobb, two years; J. O. Hazelton, two years; G. L. Garison, one year; C. Cressy, two years; H. H. Hammond, one year; C. H. Taylor, three years; E. Ketchum (present incumbent), now in second year. There has been scarcely a year since its organization that has not witnessed some new accessions to the membership of the church; but the revivals especially noteworthy, occurred during the pastorates of J. R. Cameron and W. Cobb. Large numbers were converted and united with the church under each of these pastors. At the close of Mr. Cobb's pastorate the membership numbered 105, the largest membership that the church has ever had at any one time. The foundation of the present house of worship was laid in 1868,

and the building finished in 1870. It is 34 x 60 feet, and cost \$4,000.

The present officers of the church are: Pastor, E. Ketchum; Class-Leader, Wm. S. Scott; Stewards, Wm. S. Scott, Geo. W. Oathout, John Lowcock; Trustees, Wm. S. Scott, John Lowcock, I. D. Olmsted, Geo. W. Oathout, D. I. Farnham, A. McKellar, J. M. Chapman.

There has been such a large emigration from this region westward that the church during the last five years has sustained a loss of seventy-six members by removals. The present membership is fifty-six.

A Sunday-school was held in the brick school-house each summer from 1857 to 1867. Stephen H. Thompson was the first Superintendent. Since the organization of the church, the Sunday-school has been held winter and summer. The present officers are: Superintendent, Guy Higby; Assistant-Superintendent, Mrs J. M. Chapman; Secretary, Nellie Russel; Librarian, Edward Dailey; Treasurer, Mrs. L. L. Von Berg. Enrollment, sixty-three. Average attendance, forty-seven.

SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT TOWNSHIP OF MONONA.

During the summer of 1845 the first school ever taught in the district township of Monona was taught in a dwelling-house owned and occupied by P. P. Olmsted in the present village of Monona, Mrs. Wiltsee having been employed as teacher. The following year a school was held in a small building owned by John Bull, and afterward owned by Reuben Gregg, and used by him as a carpenter shop, and located on the lot now occupied by the Monona House. Miss Gay was employed as teacher. A school was taught here for several terms previous to the organization of a school district and the building of a school-house.

Until 1855 no schools had been held outside of the village of Monona within the limits of the present district township of Monona. During this year a school was taught in the present district now known as Sub-district No. 2, Miss A. L. Winter teaching a few pupils in a dwelling-house occupied by her father, Mr. Jacob Winter. In 1857 and 1858 schools were taught in the same district in a small log building owned by Harvey Green, and that had been previously used as a saloon. Miss Priscilla L. Winter and Miss Clementine Fonda taught here.

During the winter 1854-1855 a school was taught in a small building owned by W. S. Scott in the village of Luana. The irrepressible A. Felt, afterward editor of the *Nashua Post* was employed as teacher.

In 1856 the first school-house erected within the present limits of the district township of Monona, was built half a mile west of the town of Luana. Through the energy of its citizens, and Board of Directors, composed of W. S. Scott and S. H. Oathout, they succeeded in building a commodious and substantial brick school-house that for nineteen years fully met the wants of the district. John Ufford taught the first school. During this year Miss Angeline Tibbetts taught a school in the place, then known as Clydesdale, in a small log-building still standing on the farm owned by James Thomas. During this year also the citizens built a small school-house within the district, now known as Sub-district No. 5, and employed Charles Ford to teach the winter term of 1856-1857.

In 1857 James Parker, E. Rowland, Robert Killen and E. F. Boyles organized a school district in the northeastern part of Monona Township, embracing a part of Monona Township and a part of Franklin Township in Allamakee County, and employed Miss Angeline Tibbetts to teach a few pupils in a house occupied by Mr. Tibbetts. In 1858 the School Board of which employed E. F. Boyles to build a small frame school-house in said district at an expense of about \$350, and employed Miss Angeline Tibbetts to teach the first term.

Until 1858 there had been but little unity of action in respect to school matters within the township; but under the "New School Law" the township was organized into sub-districts.

The first meeting of the electors of the district township of Monona, for the purpose of electing school-officers, was held in the village of Monona on the 3d day of May 1858.

The whole number of votes cast was eighty-eight, of which H. C. Martin received for President, eighty-five; P. P. Olmsted, two; O. D. Bowles, one; J. T. Mott, received for Vice-President, eighty-seven; E. B. Hutchinson, Secretary, eighty-eight; Silas Egbert, Treasurer, eighty-eight. Wm. Mead and T. G. Slitor, Judges.

The first meeting of the Board of Directors of the district township was held May 11, 1858, and was composed of the fol-

lowing persons : P. P. Olmsted, Thomas Glass, W. S. Scott, L. Seymour, W. G. Alexander and E. F. Boyles.

On June 28, 1858, was held the first meeting of electors of Monona Township, for the purpose of voting a tax to defray the expenses of schools. A tax of four mills upon a dollar was voted.

Sept. 6, 1858, was held the first meeting of the electors of the township for the purpose of voting a tax for building school-houses. A tax of five mills upon a dollar was voted.

In 1858 a district was organized in the southwest part of Monona Township, now known as Sub-district No. 4, and during the winter 1859 Miss Rosie A. Glass taught a school in her father's dwelling-house, receiving as compensation, \$15 per month.

During the year 1861 the Board of Directors divided the District Township into seven sub-districts, the boundaries of which have remained essentially the same to the present time.

Under the direction of the Board of Directors in 1871 Mr. James Parker was authorized to build a frame school-house in sub-district, joint one at an expense of \$800. In Sub-district No. 2, there were no permanent accommodations for holding schools until 1862. Previous to this time schools had been taught in several different places. During this year I. P. Winter, E. F. Boyles and Alexander Gilchrist were authorized to have a frame school-house built in said district at an expense of \$450, and R. M. Sliator was employed to teach during the winter term of 1862-1863.

SUB-DISTRICT NO. 3 [LUANA].

The old "brick school-house" in Sub-district No. 3 being too small to furnish suitable accommodations for the growing necessities of the place, the Board of Directors appointed a committee composed of S. H. Thompson, Wm. Mott and David Grube to relocate the site for a school-house, and build a two-story frame building, which was completed and furnished at an expense of \$2,500.

At the present time commodious and well arranged school-houses have been supplied to all the sub-districts of the township, and by the judicious management of the various Boards of Directors, the schools have produced practical results that will compare favorably with the best schools of the rural districts.

VILLAGE OF MONONA.

After a district was organized for the village of Monona and adjacent territory, a small school-house was built, during the year 1849, upon a lot south of, and adjoining the lot of the present school-house in the village of Monona.

As the demands for more ample accommodations required a larger building, during the year 1854 a large two-story brick building was erected, that for several years met the wants of the district.

Until the year 1867 the village of Monona was a part of the district township.

As the district deemed it necessary to re-locate and build a new school-house, during the year 1869 the present school-house was built, a large two-story brick building, at an expense of about \$17,000.

VILLAGE OF HARDIN.

In 1858 Hardin became an independent district, and is composed of parts of Monona, in Clayton County, and parts of Post and Franklin Townships in Allamakee County. During the present year a commodious frame building will be erected amply sufficient to meet all the wants of the district.

J. C. Beedy, merchant and Postmaster, Hardin, Clayton County, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., April 25, 1821. His parents, John and Annis (Belding) Beedy, were married in Orange County, N. Y., in 1818. Three children blessed this union—J. C., Norman J. and Hannah, wife of C. H. Barnes. In 1834 Mr. Beedy left Vermont for Essex County, N. Y., where he remained four years, then went to Franklin County, N. Y. In 1848 he emigrated to Winnebago County, Ill., thence to Clayton County in 1851, where he has remained since. Mr. and Mrs. Beedy are both living at the age of eighty-two, having lived together as man and wife for sixty-three years. J. C. came to the county in 1850, and worked at the trade of carpenter and joiner for two years, and was then employed as clerk in a general store, and afterward embarked in the mercantile business, which he still prosecutes. He is the Postmaster at Hardin, which office he has held for many years. In 1840 he married Susan De Bar. They had six children, three living—John, Elizabeth and Annis. Mrs. Beedy died in 1851. He again married, Margaret Ridnour. To

them have been born two children—Annie and Cora. Mr. Beedy in politics is a Republican, and has held several local offices of trust.

Jacob Buch, one of the enterprising business men of Luana, was born in Oberrossbach, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1835. When nineteen years of age he emigrated to America, and located near Guttenberg, Clayton County, where he worked as a farm laborer for five years, then purchased land and engaged in farming, which he followed until 1868, when he disposed of his farm and went to Benton County, Ia., and embarked in the mercantile business. He remained there until 1878, when he sold out and went to Guttenberg for a short time, thence to Luana, where he is engaged in general merchandising. In 1860 he married Frederica Peppmiller, who was born in Prussia, Germany, Oct. 18, 1840. By this union there are five children—Amelia, Willie, Minnie, Lizzie and Garfield Arthur. Mr. Buch came to the county in very limited circumstances, but went manfully to work, and by judicious management has accumulated a fine property and home. In politics he is a Republican.

S. Candee, one of the pioneers of Iowa, was born in Oswego, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1816, and was a son of Asa and Mary (McAlpin) Candee. They were married about 1812, and were the parents of twelve children, nine living—Caos M., Alta, Jane, Amy, Ara, George, Huldah, Orinda and Selden. Mr. Candee by occupation was a farmer, and in 1834 emigrated to Monroe County, Mich., and located on a farm of heavy timber. Toledo was then composed of a few log cabins. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a limited education. In 1838 he left home and made his way to Iowa, crossing the Mississippi River at Davenport, and from Davenport went to Galena, where he was engaged in mining ten years. In 1849, in company with 120 men, he started for California. They proceeded to St. Louis, where they made a contract with parties to take them through in sixty days, they to pay them \$200 for the trip and a few extras. After starting out the company failed to fulfill their contract and the greater part of them had to walk most of the way. He remained in California about fifteen months, then returned to Galena, and from there came to Clayton County. In February, 1859, he married Eleanor J. Bowles, a daughter of Thos. C. Bowles. She was born in Maryland, Feb. 1, 1820. Mr. Candee has a beautiful farm of 210 acres, val-

ued at \$35 per acre, situated on section 5, Monona Township. Mrs. Candee is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Jacob Christein, one of the enterprising farmers of Monona Township, was born near Menhiem, Germany, July 25, 1829. When fourteen years old his parents emigrated to the United States, and located in Dearborn County, Ind., where he remained twelve years, then removed to Clayton County. In 1855 he married Sarah Schmidt, who was born in Wirtemberg, Germany, Sept. 15, 1826. By this union there was a family of four children, one living, viz.: Wesley, now being educated at Galena, Ill., Normal School, in the German and English languages. Mr. Christein came to the county a poor man, but by industry has accumulated an ample competency. He owns 107 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Christein are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

A. M. Cortis, merchant, Monona, Iowa, was born in Windham County, Conn., on the 29th day of December, 1818, and was a son of Zachri and Prudence (May) Cortis, of English descent, and on his mother's side a descendant of Old Ethan Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Cortis were the parents of eight children, three living—Saphrona, wife of J. Allen, of Dudley, Mass.; A. M., and D. A., of Willimantic, Conn. Mr. Cortis was a man who took a great interest in the welfare of the people where he lived, and was respected by all who knew him. The subject of this memoir was reared on his father's farm and received his schooling in his native State. When fifteen years old he was apprenticed to the boot and shoe trade, and when twenty-two went to Manchester, Conn., where he embarked in the business on his own responsibility, and was afterward engaged in Enfield, in the same business. From there he returned to Windham County, where, in 1845, he married Jane Martin, who died in 1849. He was employed as agent by a book house and was sent into Maryland, and was afterward employed as clerk in a boot and shoe store in Baltimore, where he remained one year. He then returned to Windham County, and in the spring of 1853 came to Clayton County, Iowa, where he has resided since. In 1854 he married Ann Smith, who was born in 1831. By this union there were five children, three living—Jane, now wife of Oscar Walker; Julia, wife of T. H. Howard, and Addie M. After coming to Clayton County Mr. Cortis engaged in farming, but meeting with an accident which unfitted him for farm life, he sold out and has been engaged in the mercantile business most of the

time since. He was an old-line Whig, and cast his first vote for Wm. H. Harrison, and since the organization of the Republican party has affiliated with it. He has held several local offices of trust in the gift of the people.

Elgin J. Dailey was born in Downers Grove, Du Page County, Ill., Sept. 22, 1844, a son of Emanuel and Mary Dailey, *nee* Squires; his father was a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Canada. The subject of this memoir left his home when seventeen years of age, and in the fall of 1863 enlisted in the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, Company C. Participated in the Price Raid through Missouri, and was at Centralia about two hours after the massacre. Their principal fighting was with the guerrillas. He was discharged Dec. 1, 1865. In 1866 he came to Clayton County, and located in Luana in 1869, where he has been engaged in his present business since. On Oct. 12, 1868, he married Charlotte A. daughter of Simeon R. Scott. She was born in Clayton County, in September, 1848. By this union there are six children—Edwin C., Walter Scott, Ella M., Ida May, Cora, Genevieve. Mr. Dailey is W. M. of Clayton County Lodge, No. 70, A. F. and A. M., located at Monona. In politics he is a Republican.

Philip Daubenberger was born in Baden, Germany, Sept. 13, 1837, and received his education in his native country. In 1852 he came to the United States, landing in New York, thence to Albany, N. Y., where he resided two years, then removed to Madison County, Wis., where he spent one year. He then purchased a farm east of LaCrosse, and remained until 1864, when he came to Clayton County, purchasing a large farm in Monona Township, and has resided here since. In 1874 he married Martha Walch, who was born in Austria, Jan. 20, 1850. The fruit of this marriage is three children—Albert H., Vincent E. and Frederick William. Mr. Daubenberger has a farm of 200 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Though coming to this county in limited circumstances, by close application to business has accumulated a fine property and home.

A. M. Davis, one of the prominent citizens of Monona, was born in Lewiston, Me., on Sept. 22, 1829, and was a son of Stephen and Catherine (Field) Davis, natives of the same State. They were the parents of twelve children, ten living, viz.: Otis F., of Lewiston, Me.; A. M., of Monona; Elizabeth A., wife of Rev. J. K. Greene, of Constantinople, Turkey; Angie S., wife of A. N. Hardie, of Boston, Mass.; Albert F., of Lewiston, Me.; Rodney,

was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in the First Maine Cavalry; Emma, wife of M. S. Merrill, of Ft. Atkinson, Iowa; Melvin, of Clayton County; Cornelia W., wife of Frank Baker, of Castalia, Ia.; Frederick L., of Boston, Mass., George K., of Lewiston Me., and Everett C. (deceased). Mrs. Davis died in 1856, and Mr. Davis is living in Maine at the advanced age of eighty-one years. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm and received a common school education. In 1851 he left his home for the gold fields of California, where he was engaged in mining and other pursuits until 1864, when he returned to Maine, and the following spring came West and located in Monona Township, Clayton County, Iowa. In 1869 he embarked in the hardware business, which he still follows. In 1857 he married Miss Sarah L. Willard, who was born March 29, 1839. By this union there was a family of two children—Sarah E. and Cornelia M.

Melvin Davis, one of the pioneer farmers of Monona Township, was born in Lewiston, Me., Feb. 16, 1842, a son of Stephen and Catherine Davis, *nee* Field. Melvin received his education in his native State, and at the age of twenty he entered the Union army, enlisting in the Seventeenth Maine Volunteer Infantry, Company D. The first engagement participated in was at Fredericksburg, under General Burnside, and then followed the battles of Chancellorsville and the Wilderness. He was at the surrender of General Lee, serving nearly three years. After the close of the war he returned to Maine, where he remained a short time, and in 1869 came to Clayton County, Ia., where he has followed farming since. On Apr. 25, 1871, he married Esther Olmsted, a daughter of Page P. Olmsted. She was born in this county in 1850. By this union there are four children—Flora E., Clara A., Frank O. and Lizzie E. Mr. Davis owns a fine residence and a farm of 130 acres, all under cultivation, and valued at \$50 per acre. In politics he is a Republican.

R. Mitchell Fonda, farmer and dairyman, Monona Township, and one of the enterprising citizens of Clayton County, was born in Montgomery, now Fulton County, N. Y., on the 15th day of August, 1824, a son of William and Henrietta S. (Mitchell) Fonda, who were married in Montgomery County, N. Y., March 4, 1817.

By this union there was a family of twelve children, nine living, viz.: Ann E., R. Mitchell, Mary R., William H., Henrietta, Andrew J., Clemantina H., Alexa and James M. In 1832 Mr. Fonda moved to West Troy, and in 1838 to Herkimer County,

N. Y., where he followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1847. The mother died in Monona Township in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Fonda were members of the Presbyterian church. R. M. received a common-school education, and afterward was employed by Hinkley & Bullen in the lumber business, receiving at commencement \$13 per month, and the last year of his services received \$1,000. In 1861 he married Mary A. Smith, a daughter of Rufus Smith, of Herkimer County, N. Y., where she was born Sept. 11, 1837. The issue of this marriage was five children, viz.: Henrietta, born Nov. 30, 1862; G. H. and Helen G. (twins), born Jan. 15, 1865; Robert M., June 9, 1868; William W., Sept. 27, 1871. In 1855 Mr. Fonda left his home in New York with his family and emigrated to Clayton County, locating in Giard Township, one mile east of Monona, where he remained until 1864, when he purchased his present farm of 256 acres. It is now under a high state of cultivation, and is valued at \$60 per acre. Mr. Fonda is extensively engaged in the dairy business, and keeps from fifty to sixty cows. He has a beautiful house, and one of the largest and best constructed barns in the county.

Henry R. Foote was born in Huron County, Ohio, July 14, 1837, and was a son of Moses and Maria (Pulmer) Foote, natives of New York. There was a family of five children, two of whom are living—David and Henry R. Moses Foote left New York in 1830 and went to Huron County, O., where he entered land and remained until 1855, when he sold out and removed to Clayton County, locating in Wagner Township. A few years later he moved to Lodomillo Township, and is at present a resident of Cherokee County, Ia. The subject of this memoir came to this county with his parents in 1855. When twenty-three years of age he took a trip to Pike's Peake, California and Montana, where he spent ten years in mining. In the fall of 1872 he returned to Clayton County and purchased a farm in Giard Township. In February, 1871, he married Julia I. Burnham. She was born in Orange County, Vt., June 20, 1847. Of three children born of this union two are living—Theron A. and Flavilla S. Mr. Foote has a farm of 70 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. His brother, who went to Pike's Peake with him, enlisted in the Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge by the explosion of a shell, which eventually caused his death. He was Lieutenant of his company.

John S. Gregg, one of the pioneers of Clayton County, was born in Lower Canada, on the 28th day of November, 1823, son of Reuben and Mary (Bruce) Gregg, his father a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of New Hampshire. They were married in Montreal, Canada, in 1820, and were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters, viz.: John S., Jane, Mary, Julia, Samuel, James, Reuben and Annie. Mr. Gregg by trade was a millwright and carpenter, and came to Clayton County in 1845, where he spent one year, then returned to Canada. In 1847 he moved his family to this county, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1872. The mother is still living at the advanced age of eighty-nine. John S., in 1844, left his home and came to Iowa, coming by water to Milwaukee, and from there footed it to Clayton County, following the old Government trail, traveling one whole day without seeing a house. Soon after coming here he entered the claim where he now lives, the land having changed hands once. He has been twice married: first to Jeannette Ferguson, who was born in Canada, Oct. 23, 1826. They had six children, viz.: Percella, Jesse C., E. Jane, Gustavus, Lovina and James. Mrs. Gregg died Aug. 10, 1865, and he again married Dec. 22, 1869, Jerusha Burge, a widow of Josiah Wheeler, by whom there was five children, one living—Ira J. In the winter of 1844 and '45, Mr. Gregg returned to Canada on foot, making a distance of 750 miles in twenty-one days. His average expense was fifty cents per day. The same year he returned to Clayton County in company with his father and Mr. Ferguson. Mr. Gregg had but fifty cents of ready money in his pocket when he reached Clayton County, but by hard work he has accumulated a competency. He owns 115 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre.

Dr. Charles H. Hamilton, one of the leading physicians of Clayton County, Ia., was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., on the 7th day of December, 1842, a son of Henry C. and Mary Ann (Keller) Hamilton, his father of Scotch and his mother of German descent. They were married in Montgomery County, May 27, 1840. By this union there was a family of nine children, four daughters and five sons. Mr. Hamilton was previously married to Eveline Shepard, by whom he had five children. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are still living on the old homestead. In politics he was an old-line Whig, and at the organization of the Republican party joined them, and has affiliated with them since. The Doctor was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in his

native State. When eighteen years old he commenced teaching school, which he followed for several years, and in September, 1864, came West, spending his first winter in Clayton County. The following year he entered the Iowa State University, where he prosecuted classical and scientific studies two years. In 1867 he went to Muscatine County, Ia., and in 1869 was elected County Superintendent of Schools. His time not being all employed he read medicine with Dr. H. M. Dean, and in the fall of 1871 attended lectures at Rush Medical College; also attended lectures during the winter of 1872 and '73, and graduated with honors. The same spring he formed a partnership with Dr. John Linton, of Garnavillo, where he remained until 1877, when the partnership was dissolved, since which time he has followed his profession alone in Monona. Dr. Hamilton is emphatically a self-made man, having combatted the stern realities of life at every step, and is a living instance of the truthfulness of the old adage that patient and persevering efforts will overcome all obstacles. Immediately after locating in Monona, he secured a large and lucrative practice, which has steadily increased. On June 12, 1873, he married Matilda Lewis, a daughter of Thomas Lewis, a native of Harrison County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are the parents of two children—Florence and Gayle.

Henry Hines, farmer, Monona Township, was born in Hanover, Germany, Feb. 10, 1842. When thirteen years of age he left his native country and emigrated to the United States, and located in Read Township, Clayton Co., Ia., where he obtained employment as a laborer. In 1862 he took a trip to California, and was a teamster, running between California and Nevada. He remained there eight years, then returned to Clayton County. In 1871 he married Frederica Kluss, who was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1850. To them have been born five children—John, Lizzie, Amelia, Julius and Ella. In 1875 Mr. Hines located on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres of beautiful land, valued at \$50 per acre. He was a poor boy when he came to this county, but has, by his own industry, accumulated a fine property and home.

O. D. Hopkins, farmer and stock-grower, and one of the pioneer settlers of Clayton County, was born in Lamoille County, Vt., Sept. 10, 1828. His parents, Hiram and Mary (Reynolds) Hopkins, were married in Canada about 1822, and had a family of seven children, five of whom lived to be adults, viz.: Chauncey S., who died in California; Cordelia, who married Judge Henry Stowell

(now deceased); O. D., Ransom, Eliza, wife of J. F. Brown, and Mary B., wife of Wm. Gay, of California. Mr. Hopkins in early life followed farming, and came to Clayton County in 1852, and from here went to California, where he died in 1878. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and an ardent supporter of the Republican party. O. D. was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education, and when twenty-one years of age started out for himself. In 1852 he married Phœbe, daughter of Jonathan and Prudence (Chase) Wells. She was born in Franklin County, Vt., Sept. 6, 1833. In May, 1852, Mr. Hopkins left Vermont and emigrated to Clayton County, arriving June 1 of that year. As they were in very limited circumstances, their furniture was of the rudest kind, consisting of stools, tables and bedsteads made by Mr. Hopkins. Their first home was a small frame house, in which they lived for some time, without any floor or door. Mr. Hopkins taught the first school in the district where they now live, and, while teaching, in the mornings and evenings used to lead an ox to plow corn, which Mrs. Hopkins would hoe through the day. Thus they started out, and by judicious management have accumulated a fine property and home. He owns a beautiful farm of 148 acres, under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins have had three children, viz.: Lizzie, wife of W. H. Russell, of Oxford, Neb.; Clara May and Marian, who died at the age of four years.

Michael Humphrey, one of the pioneers of Clayton County, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, Sept. 29, 1834, and emigrated to Canada in 1848. He remained there one year, then went to Racine, Wis., where he was employed by Judge Burchard, and had the entire supervision of his farm for four years. In 1853 he came to Clayton County and located on his present farm, where he has resided for thirty years. In 1856 he married Mary McGuire, who was born in County Caven, Ireland, in 1831. They have six children—Kate, Mary, Lewis, Lizzie, Peter and Theresa. Mr. Humphrey came to the county poor, but by industry has accumulated an ample competency. He owns 280 acres of land in Clayton County and 1,000 acres in Allamakee County, valued at \$15,000. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey are members of the Roman Catholic church at Monona, and have done much to build it up. He has a fine stone residence which was built in 1869, at a cost of \$4,500, with a beautiful grove surrounding it. His father died soon after coming to the

country, and his mother died in Clayton County, at the advanced age of seventy-two.

Frank Hupfer, farmer, Monona Township, was born in Saxony, Germany, Oct. 25, 1834, and was a son of Charles and Frederica (Frederick) Hupfer. When he was thirteen years of age he was apprenticed to the trade of a furrier. In 1852 he left his home in Germany and came to the United States, landing in Philadelphia, where he remained but a short time, thence to Chicago, where he was engaged in various occupations until 1855, when he married Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Hinz. She was born in Germany, and emigrated with her parents to America when a mere child. Nine children blessed this union—Frances S., now the wife of John Longendorfer; Mary E., wife of John Bernhardt; Charles F., Henry A., George P., Edward Lewis, Arthur E., Harry N., and Frank B. In 1859 Mr. Hupfer located in Grant County, Wis., where he followed farming, and while there was drafted into the Union service, and had to pay \$300 to procure a substitute, then a large sum, he being in limited circumstances. In 1864 he came to Clayton County, where he has resided since. He came to the country a poor man, having but \$15 in money when he started for Chicago, which he paid for his fare, and while making his trip was forced to pick corn from the fields to live upon. By good management he has accumulated a fine property and home, owning 400 acres of land, all under cultivation, and valued at \$35 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Hupfer are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

S. H. James is a native of Grafton County, N. H., born Oct. 1, 1820, and was a son of Joseph and Ann (Calfe) James. In 1850 he invented a shingle and clapboard machine which was used extensively throughout the East, which business he followed for five years. In 1842 he married Eliza J. Dow, who was born in 1825. The fruit of this marriage is four children, three living—Susan A., wife of A. V. DePugh; Alfred W., who died April 9, 1879; George H., and Abbie, wife of Douglass McBride. In 1844 he left his home in New Hampshire and emigrated to Marquette County, Wis., where he remained six years. Thence to Allamakee County, Ia. In 1861 he came to Clayton County, where he has resided since. He has 200 acres of land, 160 under cultivation, and valued at \$40 per acre. In politics he is a Jacksonian Democrat, and while in Wisconsin was elected as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Robert Killen, one of the prominent farmers of the county, was born in Tyrone County, Ireland, July 20, 1816. In 1845 he emigrated to Canada, spending two years in Montreal, and in 1847 came to Clayton County and located in Garnavillo Township. He made a claim there, but not being satisfied with it, relinquished it and located on the land he now owns. On Oct. 25, 1849, he married Margaret Conolly, who was born in Ireland, Jan. 1, 1820. Of six children born of this union, five are living—John, Martha J., George H., Alexander G., and Mary L., wife of George Gilbert, of Monona. Mr. Killen came to Clayton County in limited circumstances, having for capital a strong arm and a determination to succeed. By industry and fair dealing he has accumulated a fine property, and has won for himself a good name in the home of his adoption. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Monona.

John Killen was born in Monona Township, Clayton County, Ia., on Dec. 20, 1852, and was a son of Robert and Margaret (Conolly) Killen. He was reared on his father's farm, and received a liberal education. In 1879 he was married to Lizzie, a daughter of John Bener. She was born in Germany, March 1, 1857. By this union there is one child, Jessie L., born May 18, 1881. Mr. Killen is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the A. O. U. W., being one of the charter members.

C. C. Lang, one of the prominent and enterprising farmers of Clayton County, was born in the Western Reserve, Loraine County, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1832, and was a son of William and Abrella (Swearingen) Lang, father of Scotch and mother of German descent. There was a family of eleven children, eight living—Nicholas, William, John, David, C. C., Abigail, Nancy and Sarah. In early life William Lang learned the trade of a blacksmith, and in 1856 he emigrated to Clayton County, Iowa, where he is still living. Mrs. Lang died in 1840. He again married, Sybil Buckley, a widow of Medad Buckley. C. C. was educated in his native State, attending two terms at Oberlin College. When eighteen years of age he learned the trade of a carriage-maker, which he followed for sixteen years. In 1856 he built the wagon shops in National, Clayton County, in company with O. D. Pettitt, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Lang & Pettitt. He afterward sold his interest to Mr. Pettitt and went to Monona, where he remained two years, then returned to National and embarked in the mercantile business. In 1880 he closed out his business,

and came to Monona Township, where he has since been engaged in farming. On March 8, 1860, he married Ann E., daughter of John Shaw; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Lang are the parents of four children—John A., Carrie J., Charles B. and Frank S. Mr. Lang owns 180 acres of land in Clayton County, 250 in Cerro Gordo County, 29 in Allamakee County, 160 in Minnesota and 80 in Osceola County, Iowa, making a total of 707 acres, valued at \$12,380.

William C. Linton, one of the pioneers of Clayton County, was born in Breckenridge County, Ky., on the 7th day of October, 1815. His parents, Benjamin and Lucy (Crewdson) Linton, were married in the State of Kentucky, where a family of twelve children was born, eight sons and four daughters. His father was by trade a tanner and currier, which he followed in connection with farming. He died in Kentucky in 1866. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. In May, 1842, he left Kentucky for Iowa, and located in what is now Allamakee, then Clayton County. In the fall of 1844 he entered a claim in Farmersburg Township, where he afterward made a farm and resided until 1882, when he disposed of it and moved to Monona Township, where he still lives. In 1849 he married Jennette Phillips, a widow of D. M. Barber, one of the early settlers of Clayton County. She was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., April 14, 1825. Mr. and Mrs. Linton are the parents of three children—John, Millard F. and Mattie S. Mr. Linton came to the county when it was one vast wilderness, and has lived to see it transformed from a wild, uncultivated State to one of the wealthiest counties in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Linton are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a soldier in the Mexican war.

John Lowcock, farmer, section 16, one of the enterprising farmers of the county, was born in Yorkshire, England, Nov. 15, 1823. In 1849 he left England for the United States, where he worked as a laborer for a few years, and in 1853 purchased the farm on which he now resides. In 1855 he married Mary Carr, who was born in Northumberland, England, Aug. 8, 1823. By this union there is one child—Mary E., born June 17, 1856. Mr. Lowcock has a fine farm of 200 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Mr. Lowcock came to the country poor, but by his own exertions has accumulated a competency and is one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. In politics he is a liberal, voting for the best man. Mr.

and Mrs. Lowcock are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John N. Lytle, one of the enterprising farmers of Clayton County, was born in Erie County, Pa., Oct. 14, 1828, a son of Mathew S. and Jane (Nicholson) Lytle. They were married in Erie County Pa., in 1827, where a family of six children was born, five living—John N., Isabell E. (wife of W. P. Eno), George, Mathew S. and William H. In the spring of 1854 John N. and George Lytle left their home in Pennsylvania and came to Clayton County, when it was yet in its infancy. Being pleased with the country, they located in what is now Monona Township. The following year their parents immigrated to Clayton County, where they spent their last days, the father dying here July 31, 1871, and the mother Aug. 11, 1868. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. On June 4, 1868 he married Jennie Woodmansee, a daughter of David Woodmansee, of Howard County. She was born in Geauga County, O., April 7, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Lytle have been blessed with three children, two living—Jay, born June 10, 1871, and Clarice, May 27, 1876. Mr. Lytle has a beautiful farm of 230 acres under cultivation, valued at \$50 per acre; also sixty acres in Allamakee County, valued at \$10 per acre. Mr. Lytle has been identified with the county for a quarter of a century and lived to see the wild prairies transformed into beautiful farms and homes. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for old Zachariah Taylor.

John Lytle, Jr., the grandfather of John N. and George Lytle, emigrated from the Susquehanna Valley to Waterford, Erie County, Pa., 1796, and soon became a prominent citizen of that new country. In 1802 he was elected to the Legislature by the five counties which then constituted that district. He was unfortunately killed in 1816 by his horse becoming unmanageable upon a bridge, throwing him upon the ice fifteen feet below.

Captain John Lytle, the great-grandfather, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, who was in command of Fort Freeland on the west branch of the Susquehanna, which was taken by the British and Indians under Captain McDonald, June 30, 1779, and all the prisoners, including Captain Lytle, were taken to Tioga River, thence into the Genesee country, and from there to Niagara and Lower Canada. The country through which they passed was one vast wilderness, and they did not see a white man's dwelling after they left Lycoming Creek until they arrived at Fort Niagara. A

little beef without salt, roasted on the end of a stick, was their chief article of food. In about two years Captain Lytle succeeded in making his escape by strategy.

George Lytle, one of the prominent and well-to-do farmers of Clayton County, was born in Erie County, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1832, a son of Matthew S. and Jane (Nicholson) Lytle. George was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. When twenty-two years of age, in company with his brother, J. N., he came to Clayton County, where he has been identified since. In 1865 he married Rosa, daughter of Thomas Glass, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Feb. 18, 1803, and when a young man came to the United States and located at Pittsburg, Pa. While there he became acquainted with Jane Gray, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, May. 20, 1811. They were married in Pittsburg, May 5, 1835. Ten children were born of this union, six of whom are living—Rosa A., William H., Jennie, John, Robert and Isabel. In 1842 he left Pittsburg and went to Monroe County, Ohio, where he remained ten years, then returned to Pittsburg, and in 1855 came to Clayton County, where Mr. Glass entered a large tract of land and accumulated a fine property. He died Dec. 24, 1875. Mrs. Glass died in June, 1876. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and had held several local offices of trust. Mr. and Mrs. Lytle are the parents of two children—Jennie Bell, born April 15, 1866, and George Ivy, June 22, 1871. Mr. Lytle has a farm of 320 acres of land in a beautiful farming country, under a high state of cultivation, and valued at \$50 per acre. In politics he was an old-line Whig, but at the time of the organization of the Republican party, joined them, and has affiliated with them since.

Percival W. McClelland, Monona, Ia., was born in Licking County, Ohio, on Oct. 14, 1846, son of Rev. E. J. and Miranda (Wescot) McClelland, natives of New York. Mr. and Mrs. McClelland were the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter—Frank W., Celestia B. (deceased), and Percival W. Percival W. was educated at the State University of Iowa, graduating in 1873; from that time up to 1877 he taught school, when he was elected as Superintendent of the schools of Clayton County, holding the office for four years. In 1880 he married Miss Mary Ann Winkley, a daughter of Alonzo Winkley, a prominent citizen of Monona. She was born in Meriden, N. H., March 21, 1860.

Mr. and Mrs. McClelland are the parents of one child. Mr. McClelland is a member of the I. O. O. F., Elkader Lodge, No. 103.

Charles L. McGonigle was born in Junaitta County, Pa., on the 11th day of February, 1836, a son of Bartimeus and Catherine (McDonald) McGonigle, who married about 1831, and were the parents of nine children, five living—Charles L., Clamanda C., John H., William A. and Amanda M. In 1839 the family emigrated to Linn County, Ia., and located near Center Point, being among the pioneers of that place. In 1847 they came to Clayton County and located on section 11, Monona Township, where Mr. McGonigle entered land and engaged extensively in farming. In 1853 he went to California, where he was engaged in mining, and remained there until his death, which occurred in 1868. Mrs. McGonigle is still living in Elkader, Ia. Mr. McGonigle was active in politics in an early day, and was elected as one of the first County Commissioners of Linn County; he was also a candidate for the Legislature. The subject of this memoir was reared on his father's farm and received a liberal education. At the age of twenty-four he commenced teaching school, which he followed a number of years. In June, 1864, he married Helen Barnes, a daughter of Isaac and Harriet (Churchill) Barnes. She was born June 30, 1846. By this union there are four children—Effie L., Mc B., Linnie C. and Bart C., who died February 21, 1867. In the spring of 1867, Mr. McGonigle embarked in the mercantile business in company with Silas Egbort, which occupation he followed until 1876, when he was elected County Recorder. Mr. McGonigle has sixty-five acres of beautiful land adjoining Monona, valued at \$60 per acre.

William A. McGonigle was born in Linn County, Ia., on the 8th day of May, 1846, and was a son of Bartimeus and Catherine McGonigle. He was reared on a farm and received a liberal education. When twenty-three years of age he engaged in school-teaching, and was afterward employed as a clerk in a drug store at Postville and Winthrop, where he received a thorough knowledge of the business. In 1874 was employed in the graded schools of Monona, two years. He served as Deputy Recorder of Clayton County for a short time, when he returned to Monona and was again employed in the schools. In April, 1881, he went to Rock Rapids, Lyons County, Ia., where he took charge of the schools in that place, and remained a short time. In 1878 he married Ella Egbert, a daughter of Daniel and Catherine Egbert. She was

born in St. Joseph County, Ind., April 15, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. McGonigle are the parents of one child—Bessie K., who was born Jan. 1, 1880. Mr. McGonigle is a member of the A. O. U. W., Monona Lodge, No. 172, and the V. A. S. Lodge, No. 51.

Gardner McGregor was born in McGregor, Clayton County, Ia., March 14, 1848, and was a son of Alex. and Ann (Gardner) McGregor. In May, 1869, he married Emma Lurck, a daughter of Jeremiah and Caroline Lurck, of Hudson, N. Y. She was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., May 10, 1846. Mr. and Mrs. McGregor have been blessed with one child—Eloise, born in Troy, N. Y., April 14, 1870. Mrs. McGregor is a member of the Baptist church. He owns a finely cultivated farm of 168 acres, valued at \$50 per acre, and is one of the prominent citizens of Monona Township.

Archibald McKellar, one of Clayton County's prominent farmers, was born in County Lanark, Scotland, Dec. 24, 1832. He was one of a family of five children, he being the only surviving one. Mrs. McKellar died in Scotland in 1838. In 1848 Mr. McKellar emigrated to the United States, locating in Farmersburg Township in 1851. He again married, Mrs. Jane Havens, a widow of John Havens. One child was born of this union—Duncan, of Richardson County, Neb. Archibald received his early education in his native country, coming to this county with his father in 1848. He went to Minnesota soon after and engaged in the lumber trade, where he remained five years. In 1858 he married Christine Nelson. She was born in Sweden in 1839. Five children blessed this union—Margaret J., Peter D., Alice J., Laura A. and John F. Mr. McKellar owns a farm of 142 acres, under cultivation, and valued at \$40 'an acre. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Luana.

Israel McWilliams, farmer and stock-grower, section 30, was born in Fayette County, Pa., on the 22d day of June, 1819. His parents, Samuel G. and Sarah (Huston) McWilliams, were natives of Fayette County, Pa., and were of Scotch descent. They were married in Fayette County, where a family of seven children was born—six sons and one daughter—Huston, Izard, Samuel K., Evans, Israel C., Brown and Ellazana. His father was a farmer, which he followed until his death, which occurred on June 22, 1834. The mother died Jan. 11, 1879. The subject of this memoir when fifteen years of age was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, serving three years. In 1851 he came to Clayton County, locating

in the southern part of the county, near Colesburg, where he remained some years, then sold out, and purchased property near National. In 1858 he came to his present place. On Jan. 2, 1844, he married Margaret Flenniken, who was born in Greene County, Pa., May 12, 1821. Four children blessed this union, three of whom are living—Lewis C., Mary F., wife of Alexander Fraser, and Ella. Mr. McWilliams has 230 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He makes a specialty of bee-raising, having some 500 swarms, the honey from which is made from excellent white clover.

Edward Murphy, farmer, section 15, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., on the 11th day of April, 1813. His parents, Patrick and Nancy Murphy, had a family of ten children, seven living—Ann, James, Edward, Hiram, Jane, Thomas and William. Mr. Murphy by occupation was a contractor and builder, which he followed in his native State until his death, which occurred May 8, 1835. The mother died about 1856. Edward was educated in his native State, and when eighteen years of age learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner with his father, working with him until he reached man's estate. In 1843 he married Matilda, daughter of Burgess French. She was born in Virginia, July 9, 1820. By this union there were eleven children, five of whom are living—William H., Marcellus F., Alice (wife of Theodore Sherman), Nancy J. and Edna. In the spring of 1838 Mr. Murphy left Lancaster and went to Tazewell County, Ill., where he remained until 1844; then spent one year in Knox County, Ill. In 1845 he went to St. Joseph County, Ind., where he remained until 1860; then came to Clayton County, and located on the place where he now resides. He owns sixty acres of beautiful land, valued at \$50 per acre. Mrs. Murphy died in October, 1878. In 1850 Mr. Murphy crossed the plains to California, via the overland route, and remained there one year, engaged in mining.

Thomas Murphy, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., Feb. 5, 1827, a son of Patrick and Nancy Murphy. There was a family of ten children, eight of whom lived to be adults. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania, and when sixteen years old was apprenticed to the trade of a wagon maker. In 1855 he married Mary Jane Rettew, by whom he had one child, which died in infancy. Mrs. Murphy died in Chester, Pa., in 1859. He again married, Sarah Foreman, of Berks County, Pa. In 1859 he left Pennsylvania, and located in LaPorte County, Ind., where he fol-

lowed his trade a few years; then removed to Morgan County, Ill. In 1862 he went to Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he followed his trade for seven years; thence to Clayton County, Ia., and located on the place where he now resides. He owns a farm of 145 acres, under a high state of cultivation, and valued at \$60 per acre. Mrs. Sarah Murphy died in January, 1869, and for his third wife he married Mary Walk, of Clayton County.

Luther Nichols, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Erie County, N. Y., on the 1st day of April, 1827, and was a son of Clark Nichols and Nancy, *nee* Howell, the former a native of Rhode Island, the latter of New York. They were married in Erie County, N. Y., where ten children were born, five living—Luther; Caroline, now the wife of John Weatherlow; Elmina, wife of S. F. Mann; Olive, wife of Frank Blood, and Alice. Mr. Nichols was a farmer, which occupation he followed until his death, which occurred in 1879. Mrs. Nichols died in 1880. Luther was reared on his father's farm, and received a liberal education. When twenty-one years of age he left his home and went to Mississippi and Tennessee, where he was engaged in teaching school for a number of years. In 1854 he came to Clayton County and bought the land where he now resides. In 1860 he married Eveline, daughter of David M. Woodmansee. She was born in Painesville, Lake County, O., Sept. 28, 1835. By this union there were seven children, four living—Elbert, Arthur, Alice and Estella. Mr. Nichols has 320 acres of land in Clayton County, valued at \$40 per acre. He has held several local offices of trust in the gifts of the people, and has always taken an active interest in educational matters. He can truly be classed with the pioneers of this county, having been identified with her interests over a quarter of a century.

Haskell Nichols, farmer, Monona Township, was born in Essex County, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1823, and was a son of Ezra and Polly (Brown) Nichols. His grandfather, Edmund Brown, was a soldier in the war of 1812; also in the Revolutionary war. Haskell was reared on a farm and received a common school education. When twenty-one years of age he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed for ten years. In 1852 he went to California, where he engaged in mining for six years. In 1859 he came to Clayton County, Ia., where he purchased speculator's land, paying \$10 per acre. In February, 1862, he married Dexamiana Wallace, who was born in Westport, Essex County, N. Y.,

Dec. 15, 1834. By this union there were four children, two living—Marian C. and Leora. Mr. Nichols has ninety-five acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. In politics he is an old line Whig, and at the time of the organization of the Republican party joined them, and has affiliated with them since. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles F. Nichols, was born, in Woodstock, Vt., Jan. 19, 1850, and was a son of Nathaniel and Lucy (Claflin) Nichols, who were married in Rutland, and settled in Stockbridge, Vt., where three children were born—Nathan D. Lucy J. (deceased), and Charles. Mr. Nichols by trade was a carpenter and joiner, and followed the business of contracting and building. In 1855 he emigrated to Clayton. Previous to coming to Iowa, Mrs. Nichols died and he again married, Emily H. Sargent. He died Jan. 18, 1869. The subject of this memoir married Emma I. Hinman, a daughter of Orson C. and Cynthia A. (Patterson) Hinman, natives of New York State, where she was born Sept. 15, 1853. By this union there was one child—Estella A., born Aug. 7, 1875.

A. C. Norton, photographer and jeweler, Monona, son of Edwin D. and Hannah C. Norton, *nee* Hinman, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., on July 30, 1849. His parents were married in that county, where two children were born—A. C. and Herbert M. Minnie, now the wife of Burton Wade, was born in McKean County, Penn. The subject of this sketch at an early age began to learn the photographer's and jeweler's trades, becoming very proficient in them. In 1872 he came to Clayton County, Iowa, and located in Monona, where he embarked in his present business, and has met with good success. He was married in 1869 to Laura A. Whaley, a native of Cattaraugus County, N. Y. Their matrimonial life has been blessed with four children—Charles E., born Sept. 22, 1870; Elbert D., Oct. 29, 1871; Cora Edna, Nov. 4, 1872, and Blanche A., March 14, 1878. Mr. Norton is a member of the I. O. O. F., Northern Light Lodge, of Monona.

S. H. Oathout, one of the early settlers of Clayton County, was born in Madison County, N. Y., on the 12th day of November, 1809. His parents, John and Ruth Oathout, *nee* Baldwin, were married in Otsego County, N. Y. By this union there were eight children, two living—Aaron and S. H. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. On Jan. 1, 1834, he married Eliza Abbott, who was born in Lebanon, Madison County, N. Y., April 20, 1811. Their union has been

blessed with eight children—Moses, Orlando, George, Henry, Josephine, Albert, Alpha and Alice. In 1855 he emigrated to Clayton County, and located on a tract of land he had purchased the previous spring of 340 acres of wild prairie land. The following year he built ten miles of fence, driving over a ton of nails. Mr. Oathout has been identified with the county for twenty-seven years, and has seen the wild prairies transformed into beautiful farms and thriving villages. In politics he was an old line Whig, but at the time of the organization of the Republican party joined them, and has affiliated with them since.

Dennis O'Leary, one of the pioneer settlers of Clayton County, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in July, 1811, and was a son of Patrick and Mary (Courtney) O'Leary. He left his native country in 1847 for the United States, coming via Quebec to St. Louis, Mo., where he was employed in a wholesale grocery store for six and a half years. In 1845 he married Elizabeth O'Sullivan, who was born in Ireland in 1820. To them have been born nine children, five living—John, Dennis, Daniel, Margaret (now the wife of Daniel Haggerty), and Mary. In 1852, Mr. O'Leary purchased the land where he now resides, and in 1853 moved his family on to it. His first cabin was 12 x 16, made of poplar poles, and crooked at that. They had brought with them some fine furniture from St. Louis, and among it was some high post bedsteads. His cabin ceiling was either too low, or the bedposts too long, and he was forced to cut holes through the floor to make room. Mr. O'Leary owns a fine property and home, and is classed among the well-to-do farmers of the county. He has owned 412 acres of beautiful prairie land, a portion of which he has divided among his children. In politics he is a Democrat, and an ardent worker against all whisky traffic. He has had some experience in traveling over the wild prairie, having twice been lost—once was saved by letting his horse have the rein, and once by his faithful dog, which took him home.

P. P. Olmsted, one of the first settlers of Clayton County, was born in Farifax, Franklin County, Vt., on the 27th day of March, 1819, son of Timothy Olmsted and Eunice, *nee* Page, the former a native of Litchfield, Conn., born May 12, 1767, the latter of New Hampshire, born in 1780. They were married in Franklin County, Vt., in 1818. By this union there were two children—Page P. and David. Mr. Olmsted was previously married to Huldah Smith, by whom he had ten children, one living—Isaac T., now

of Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt. Mr. Olmsted died in 1844, his wife in 1865. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm and received a common school education. In 1839 he left his home in Vermont and came West, spending his first winter in Prairie du Chien, and in the spring of 1840 came to Clayton County, and located in Monona Township on what is known as the Cold Spring, in company with his brother David, being the first settlers in the northern portion of the county; at that time there was not a white settler in Minnesota or north and west of this county. They shortly afterward erected a cabin and broke the first prairie in Monona Township. Remaining until the following May they sold their original claim and located where the village of Monona now stands. P. Page built a cabin in the northwest quarter of section 13, his brother David claiming the southeast quarter of section 11, where he fenced and broke ten acres, being the first land fenced in the township. P. Page sold his claim and claimed the northeast quarter of section 13, making some improvements. He afterward traded with his brother for the southeast quarter of section 11, where he erected the first frame house in Monona, it being the only one north of Guttenberg. After making the trade he entered into partnership with C. B. Guy, building the first blacksmith shop. Mr. Olmsted's house was long used for a hotel, it being the only available place for people to stop. In July, 1852, he moved to his present farm of 580 acres, which he has under excellent improvement and valued at \$50 per acre. In December, 1843, he married Hannah Rowe, a daughter of Frederick Rowe, of Moriah, N. Y., and widow of Stanton Cumins, by whom she had two children, one living—Bertha A., wife of Nathan Bowles. She was born near Albany, N. Y., Oct, 27, 1814. By this union there were eight children, six living—Irving D.; Clara, now the wife of Harry S. Curtis; Esther, now Mrs. Melvin Davis; Parma, wife of Henry S. Wilson; Phineas P., and Sarah, wife of Frank Gilbert. Mr. Olmsted has held several local offices of trust, was Supervisor for twenty years, and in 1866 was elected to the State Legislature, where he represented his district with honor.

David Olmsted was born in Fairfax, Franklin County, Vt., May 5, 1822. His father, Timothy Olmsted, was born in Ridgefield, Conn., where his ancestors settled about the year 1740, and where he resided until about 1810, when he removed to Franklin County, Vt., where he settled on a farm in Fairfax. In 1827 David re-

moved with his parents to Fairfield, in the same county, where he resided until he was sixteen years old, when, with the consent of his parents, he started to search for a home in the Great West. His opportunities for obtaining an education were very limited, his being less than the average New England boys on account of severe inflammation of his eyes having prevented his attending the district school for two years, when ten and eleven years old; but by perseverance and the aid of his mother, who was a woman of unusual intelligence and discretion, he succeeded in securing a fair knowledge of the common English branches, which, with his stern integrity and native ability, in great measure compensated for the meager advantages for obtaining an education at school. About the first of May, 1838, he started, with only about \$20 in money and a change of clothing, to find a home in the West. He crossed Lake Champlain in a steamer to Port Kent; from thence he traveled on foot to Ogdensburg, thence deck passage to Toledo, mostly by steamer; from Toledo to Mineral Point, Wis., on foot, where he arrived on June 15, 1838, where he found employment with J. T. Lathrop, who kept a hotel, where he remained until September, when the hotel was destroyed by fire in the night; he, with several others, narrowly escaped being consumed with it by jumping from an upper story window without any clothing except his night clothes. The following month he went to Grant County, Wis., where he purchased forty acres of land near Burt's Mill, on Grant River, where he resided until November, 1839, and where his brother Page visited him when very sick with fever. After his recovery he and his brother went to Prairie du Chien, where they found work the following winter, and in July, 1840, they fitted themselves with a light tent and as much provisions as they could carry on foot, with a blanket for each, and started on an exploring tramp through the then unsettled portion of Iowa, on the waters of Turkey and Yellow Rivers. After spending about two weeks in looking over the country as far west as Fort Atkinson (which the United States Government had commenced to build), they selected a claim at what has since been called Cold Spring, in section 13, township 95, range 5, now Monona Township, and immediately commenced the erection of a cabin, which they soon completed, and which was the first building erected in Monona Township. At that time there were no white settlers less than six miles east, and none west nearer than California, and none north nearer than Pembina, except some military or trading stations. About a year after

making their settlement they sold their claim to John Rowe, and took up separate claims where the village of Monona has since been built. David worked at improving his claim for about three years. In 1844 he was elected to the first Constitutional Convention. In 1846 he, with E. H. Williams and others, raised a company of volunteers and tendered their services for the Mexican War; were mustered into service and sent to Fort Atkinson, to relieve the regular troops, under Captain Sumner, who were ordered to Mexico. David, who had been commissioned Lieutenant, remained at Fort Atkinson with his company in charge of the Winnebago Indians about two years, and in June, 1848, removed the Indians to Long Prairie, Minnesota. After his company was discharged, he remained at Long Prairie, and engaged in trade with the Indians. In August, 1849, he was elected a member of the council, and at the organization of the first Legislature of the Territory of Minnesota, in September, 1849, was elected President of the council. In 1850 he was nominated for a delegate to Congress, but withdrew his name before election day. In 1851 he was married to a daughter of Orlando Stevens, a prominent lawyer of St. Albans, Vt. In 1852 he quit the Indian trade at Long Prairie, and removed with his wife to St. Paul. In June, 1853, he commenced editing the *Minnesota Democrat*, at St. Paul, but about one year later he removed to Winona, where he had purchased a large interest in the town-site, which proved a very profitable investment. In 1855 he was again nominated as delegate to Congress, and accepted the nomination, but was defeated by H. M. Rice. In the summer of 1856 he was attacked with consumption, from which he never recovered. He spent the winter of 1856-'7 in Cuba, the summer of 1857 in Winona and St. Paul, visited his mother and other relatives in Vermont, became so feeble that he was unable to travel, was confined to his bed for about three years, and died at Fairfax, Vt., Feb. 2, 1861. He left two children, one son and one daughter.

Rev. Moses Polley was born in the town of Bowdoin, Lincoln County, Maine, on Feb. 14, 1816, and was a son of Ashel and Mary Polley, *nee* Stafford, likewise natives of Maine. His father in his early years led a sea-faring life, and afterward engaged in the lumber traffic and in farming. The parents died in their native State after a long and useful life. The subject of this memoir received his early education in his native State, and after leaving school engaged in milling on the Penobscot River. He was married on May 19, 1841, to Hannah C. Ireland, who was

born in Penobscot County, Maine, Aug. 14, 1821. Five children have blessed this union—Daniel W., who enlisted in the Union service in the Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and officiated with his regiment in the North, as guard to a paymaster while paying off Indians, after which he was sent to the South, and there contracted a disease from which he died April 7, 1865, in Monona, Iowa; John F., a graduate of, and now a teacher in the Iowa State University, since which he has accepted the position of principal draughtsman in the Surveyor General's office, at Helena, Mont; Osbert, and two others deceased. Mr. Polley was ordained as a minister in the Christian church in 1840, and in the summer of 1842 was sent to Hampton Falls, N. H., in charge of the Christian church at that place. He preached in various localities in that State until 1857, when he came to Iowa. Prior to locating in Clayton County he preached in Fayette and Allamakee Counties, and in 1864 he moved to Monona, where he often preaches and still resides. He is a man of superior intellectual endowments, and fine oratorical powers. He is widely known throughout the country, and is called for far and near, to administer to dying souls, and to perform the marriage ceremony.

Joseph Riley, painter, Monona, was born in Green County, Wis., on the 27th day of April, 1845, and was a son of George, a native of Indiana, and Elizabeth (Graham) Riley, a native of Tennessee, who emigrated to Illinois when she was twelve years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Riley were married in Green County, Wis., where two children were born—Joseph and David. He followed the trade of a carpenter and joiner there, and in 1853 emigrated with his family to Clayton County, Iowa, and located in Mendon Township, one mile southwest of McGregor. He purchased 160 acres of land, paying for the same one horse and \$160 in cash; erected a cabin, 18 x 20 feet, shingled with shakes or clapboards, and in the meantime cut poles and stretched their wagon cover over them, where they lived until the cabin was finished. Some years later he traded his property for 240 acres of prairie land in the Southern part of Allamakee County, receiving \$600 cash. Since that time he has been offered \$12,000 for his land. When he came to Clayton County it was still in its infancy, wild game being very plentiful. He was very fond of hunting, and would stand in the door of his cabin and shoot deer, killing fifty-five deer in one winter. Mrs. Riley died Aug. 29, 1856. He still resides on the old homestead in Allamakee County. The subject of this sketch

was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. When twenty-one years of age he learned the trade of a painter, which he has followed since. In November, 1856, he married Emily, daughter of Thomas B. Walker, who settled on Turkey River in an early day, and is now a resident of Audubon County, Iowa. She was born in Clayton County in 1843. To them have been born four children—Hattie J., Nora M., Lillian and George Ira. Mr. Riley has been identified with this county nearly thirty years, and is one of her most prominent citizens.

Dr. Herman T. Schneider was born in Hesse-Castel, Germany, April 8, 1844. His parents, Henry and Catherine (Eifert) Schneider, emigrated to the United States in 1848, landing in New Orleans; from thence went to McGregor, Iowa, then but a small village, and located in Giard Township, eight miles west of McGregor, where Mr. Schneider entered a large tract of land and made a farm, where he still resides, being one of the pioneers of Clayton County. The Doctor was reared on a farm, receiving a primary education in the county school. When eighteen years of age he commenced reading medicine under Dr. E. Walther, of Giard, who afterward removed to Garnavillo. He then attended Warrenton College, at Warrenton, Mo., continuing his studies for one year; afterward attended two courses of lectures at Hahne-mann Medical College, Chicago, Ill. He married Louisa, a daughter of Rev. P. Helwig. She was born near Farmington, in Van Buren County, Iowa, March 25, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider are the parents of three children—Clara, Alfred and Ella May. Soon after his marriage Dr. Schneider located in Colesburg, Delaware County, Iowa, where he followed his profession for seven years, and in the winters of 1877 and '78 attended another course of lectures, when he graduated, having previously located in Monona. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. lodges of Monona. Dr. and Mrs. Schneider are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has never taken a very active interest in politics, but has devoted all his energies and talents to his chosen profession, in the practice of which he has met with marked success.

Theodore Sherman was born in Yorkshire, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1845, and was a son of F. W. and Minerva B. Sherman. When seven years of age his parents emigrated to Clayton County, Ia., and located in Monona Township. In 1862 he enlisted in the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, Company L, and was sent to

Dakota, where he participated in the campaigns against the Indians under Generals Cook and Sulley, serving over three years. On Oct. 27, 1867 he married Harriet, daughter of Daniel Egbert. She died July 22, 1872. He again married, A. M. Murphy, a daughter of Edward Murphy. She was born in Indiana, July 29, 1853. One son blessed this union—Frank T., born Sept. 23, 1877. Mr. Sherman has eighty acres of beautiful land, all under a high state of cultivation, and valued at \$50 per acre. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Clayton Lodge, No. 70, also of the I. O. O. F., Northern Light Lodge, No. 156, at Monona, and the V. A. S. lodge.

Truman G. Slitor, retired farmer, was born in Schuyler, Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 27, 1809, a son of James and Fannie (Mandigo) Slitor, who were the parents of nine children, two living. The family are remarkable for their longevity, all living to the age of eighty or ninety. The subject of this sketch was married in Yates County, N. Y., to Jane Van Zant, who was born in Seneca County, N. Y., April 6, 1809. Their union has been blessed with five children, four living—Hannah J., widow of Charles Strobridge; Richard, living in Le Roy, Minn.; Edward, and Mary Jane, wife of James Fonda. In 1853 Mr. Slitor left his home in Yates County, N. Y., and emigrated with his family to Clayton County, Ia., locating in Monona Township, where he followed the trade of a carpenter eight years, then purchased a farm, and followed farming until 1881. He then removed to Monona, where he purchased property, and has resided since. He came to the county a poor man, but, by good judgment and economy has accumulated a competency, and to-day is enjoying the fruits of his labor.

Joshua D. Smith, one of the early settlers of Clayton County, was born in Essex County, N. Y., on the 4th day of July, 1833. His parents were Joshua and Susannah (Durfee) Smith, the latter a native of Rhode Island, the former of New York. They were the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters. While living in New York their house caught fire, and Mrs. Smith being alone, three of their children were burned to death; one she succeeded in getting out, but it was so badly burned that it afterward died. They lost all their household goods. In 1850 he emigrated with his family to Clayton County, and located in Farmersburg Township, where he entered land and made a farm, remaining until his death, which occurred in February, 1858. The mother died in January, 1880. J. D. was reared on a farm, and received

a common-school education. He left home and engaged in business for himself, entering into the land speculation in Minnesota and Iowa, which he followed up to 1864, when he married Pamela, daughter of Henry C. Hamilton. She was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., March 21, 1837. By this union there are four children, three of whom are living, viz.: Horace, Amelia B. and Zoe. Mr. Smith has a beautiful farm of 166 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. In politics is a Republican, and has held several local offices of trust. He has been identified with the county for over thirty years, and can truly be classed with its pioneers.

Rev. Adam Smith, pastor of the United Brethren church, Monona, was born in Worms, on the River Rhine, Germany, on the 30th day of May, 1840. His parents, John and Barbara (Genuine) Smith, were married at Worms, where eight children were born, seven living—John, Jacob, Adam, Charles, Catherine, Ann and Lucy. Mr. Smith was a professor in Burstadt College, and died in 1880. Mrs. Smith is still living in her native country. Adam was educated in Burstadt College, going as far as the third department, and receiving a certificate in the English and German languages. In 1860 he left his native country for the United States, and located in New York City, where he was employed in the German missionary calling for two years. He then came to Freeport, Stephenson County, Ill., and engaged in the general mercantile business, which he prosecuted for four years. From there he went to Waverly, Bremer County, Ia., where he embarked in the boot and shoe business, and in the meantime joined the conference, which called him to different fields. In 1863 he married Caroline Meincer, of Stephenson County, Ill. Their union has been blessed with five children—Bertha, Louis, George, Julia and Caroline. Mr. Smith is a man of superior mental endowments and fine oratorical powers.

Charles Snell, farmer, and one of the early settlers of Clayton County, was born Apr. 26, 1817, in Greenbrier County, Va. His parents, Henry and Mary Snell, *nee* Bryant, had a family of six children, three living, viz.: Louis, Charles and Kizzie, wife of Samuel Whiteman, of Madison County, Ind. In an early day his parents emigrated to Indiana, where they both died. Charles Snell was married in Madison County, Ind., to Mary A. Dobson, on July 25, 1844. Three children born of this union are living—Rebecca, George H. and Arminta. Mrs. Snell died Aug. 12, 1863. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and respected

by all who knew her. He again married, Mary Hicks, who was born June 9, 1830. Mr. Snell left Indiana in 1852 and came to Clayton County and located on the place where he now resides. Coming to the county poor he has by hard work accumulated a fine property, and to-day is one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. He owns 160 acres of beautiful land, valued at \$50 per acre, and 40 acres in Allamakee County, valued at \$80 per acre. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles Stratton, one of the enterprising farmers of Clayton County, was born in Essex County, N. Y., April 28, 1822, and was a son of Benjamin and Polly (Mansfield) Stratton. He remained on his father's farm until he was six years old, when he was forced to work out and support himself. In 1846 he went to Washington County, Wis., where he worked as a farm hand and in the pinneries. In January, 1849, he married Hannah VanAuken, who was born in Albany County, N. Y., July 27, 1832. Of twelve children born of this union, eight are living—Melissa L., Mary, Charles A., David E., Carrie E., Andrew G. and Maud I. In April, 1856, Mr. Stratton came to Clayton and located in Wagoner Township, where he purchased land and opened up a farm, since which time he has entered and improved five other farms. In 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served nearly three years. After the war closed he returned to Clayton County, and settled on his present farm in Monona Township. He owns 160 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Mr. Stratton came to the county a poor man, but by industry has accumulated a fine property and home, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of the county.

C. A. Strobbridge, one of the enterprising business men of Luana, was born in Yates County, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1851, and was a son of Charles and Hannah J. (Slitor) Strobbridge; his father was a native of Herkimer County, N. Y., and his mother of Ohio. They emigrated to Clayton County in 1854, where he engaged in farming and remained until his death, which occurred in January, 1878. The mother is still living. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a liberal education. When nineteen years of age he commenced teaching school, and in the spring of 1874 was employed in North McGregor in the graded schools for three years. In 1877 he embarked in the drug business in Monona, remaining there until the fall of 1881, when he came to Luana, where he has prosecuted the same business since. On

April 16, 1873, he married Hattie, daughter of David Roberts, of Pennsylvania. She was born in Jo Daviess County, Ill., April 18, 1850. By this union there are two children—Grace and Roy Charles. Mr. Strobridge is a member of the A. O. U. W., Monona Lodge, No. 172, and the V. A. S., and Mrs. Strobridge is a member of the Congregational church.

Matthew Thompson, retired farmer, and one of the early settlers of Clayton County, Ia., was born in Scotland, Jan. 6, 1805, and was a son of Alexander and Ann (Anderson) Thompson. The subject of this memoir when a boy, learned the trade of a dyer, and, not liking the calling, he afterward turned his attention to suburban gardening. In 1823 he married Jean Martin, who was born in Scotland, Aug. 1, 1803. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of six children, all grown to maturity. In 1842 he left Scotland for America, landing in New York, and from there went to New Jersey, where he was employed in landscape gardening until 1848, when he removed to Clayton County, Ia. This being before the time of railroads, he came through with teams, and located in Monona Township on sections 23 and 26. He owns 240 acres of beautiful land, valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. Thompson came to the county poor, but by his own exertions and industry has acquired an ample fortune, and is one of the prominent and well-to-do farmers of the county.

Stephen H. Thompson (deceased) was born in Center County, Pa., Dec. 27, 1823, and was reared on a farm, receiving a liberal school education, attending two terms at Ashland College. In 1846 he married Elizabeth Bowles, who was born in Holmes County, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living—Matilda J., wife of Moses Oathout; Sarah, wife of Asher Adams; William C.; Emma, wife of Frank A. Nichols; John T., Charles J., and Selden C. and Ernest V. (twins). In 1853 Mr. Thompson came to Iowa, and located one mile north of Monona, and in 1854 removed to the place where Mrs. Thompson now resides. Mr. Thompson died at his home in Monona Township, in February, 1879, leaving a large family to mourn his loss. He was a member of the Congregational church, and was an honest, upright man in all his dealings. He left his family 120 acres of beautiful land, valued at \$40 per acre, on which Mrs. Thompson now resides with a portion of her family.

John A. Thompson was born in Toronto, Canada, Sept. 21, 1840, and was a son of Robert and Martha Ann (Abraham) Thompson. His father is of Scotch and his mother of English descent. They were married in Canada, where six children were born, three of whom died in infancy. In 1853 they left Canada and emigrated to Clayton County, locating on what is now known as Sodom and Gomorrah, three and one-half miles west of Monona. Mr. Thompson bought 160 acres of prairie and 120 acres of timber land, which he cultivated and resided upon until 1877, when he moved to Monona. John A. was reared on his father's farm, and received a liberal education. On Sept. 15, 1866, he married Mary E. Tubbs, who was born in Wisconsin, March 10, 1850. Their union has been blessed with two children, one living—Blanche, born Oct. 26, 1879. Mr. Thompson has been identified with the county for nearly thirty years, and has lived to see the wild prairies transformed into beautiful cultivated farms and thriving villages. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Monona Lodge, No. 172.

William N. Tucker, harness-maker, Monona, was born in Quincy, Mass., Jan. 30, 1846, and was a son of Alfred and Emeline Tucker. In 1861 he enlisted in the Seventy-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, Company C, in which regiment he served fourteen months, when he was discharged for physical disability, and in 1864 enlisted in the Ninth New Hampshire Artillery, and participated in the battles of Slaughter Mountain, Sulphur Springs, Gaines Mills, second battle of Bull Run, Cedar Creek, and saw General Sheridan when he came in on his twenty-mile ride. He served until the close of the war, and in 1867 came West, and in 1872 located in Monona, where he has resided since.

Conrad Ulrich, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Bavaria, Germany, on the 22d day of October, 1813. In 1834 he married Maria Kreig, who was born in the same place on Feb. 16, 1815. Three children were born there, viz.: John, Jacob and Margaret. In 1846 he left his native country and came to Ripley County, Ind., where he remained eight years; then removed to Allamakee County, Ia., where he purchased land and made a farm. In 1866 he came to Clayton County, settling in Monona Township, where he still resides. After coming to this country two children were born—George and James. Though coming to this country in limited circumstances, by hard work and judicious management Mr. Ulrich has accumulated a fine property and home, and is classed

among the well-to-do farmers of this township. He owns 160 acres of beautiful land, under cultivation, and valued at \$50 per acre. They are members of the Evangelical Association of Giard.

Chester S. Warner, a son of Samuel F. and Betsey Warner, *nee* Wright, was born in Clayton, Jefferson County, N. Y., on the 15th day of November, 1829. The family consisted of eight children, five of whom are living—Wm. F., Ellen, Caroline, Jane and Chester S. In 1847 Mr. Samuel Warner emigrated with his family to Indiana, and located in La Grange County. In 1852 he came to Clayton County, Ia., locating in Farmersburg Township. Mr. and Mrs. Warner died in Clayton County, the mother in 1861, and the father in 1881. He was a member of the Congregational and she of the Christian church. The subject of this record was reared in Northern New York, receiving a common school education. In 1858 he married Mary Smith, a daughter of Phineas L. Smith, of Vermont. She was born in Franklin County, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1835. The fruits of this union are two children—Emma and Ella. Mr. Warner has been identified with the county for thirty years, and has lived to see the wild prairies transformed into beautiful farms. He owns a farm of 105 acres, under cultivation, and valued at \$40 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Warner are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Postville.

William F. Warner was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1837. His parents emigrated to La Grange County, Ind., when he was eight years of age, where they remained five years, and in 1853 came to Clayton County. W. F. was married in 1869 to Miss Jennie Glass, a daughter of Thomas Glass. She was born in Pittsburg, Pa., June 6, 1841. By this union there are four children—Thomas F., born Sept. 28, 1870; Bessie G., March 30, 1872; Alice L., Sept. 27, 1874, and Loreen Ashley, Dec. 6, 1877. Mr. Warner came to the county poor, commencing at the lower round of the ladder, but by hard work and judicious management, has accumulated a fine property and home, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. He has 378 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre.

James Watkins, one of the wealthy farmers of Clayton County, was born in Morristown, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1833, son of Jerred Watkins, who was born in 1795, and Lura (Wood) Watkins, born in 1798. They were married in Malone, N. Y., in 1819, and had a family of nine children, eight living, viz.: Pamela, Delia, Charles, Lois, James, Henry, Eunice and

George. Mr. Watkins by occupation was a carpenter, and joiner. In 1835 he left New York and emigrated to Lorain County, O., where he remained until the spring of 1852 when he came to Clayton County, which was his home until his death which occurred Jan. 1, 1867. The mother, still living, is in her eighty-fourth year. The subject of this memoir was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and when fifteen years of age commenced to learn the trade of blacksmithing, which he followed until he was twenty-three, when he learned the trade of stone mason, working at the same from 1856 until 1863, with the exception of one year. In 1863 he took a trip to California, where he remained three years and three months, then came to Clayton County. He purchased the old homestead in Farmersburg Township, and engaged in farming one year, and from that time until 1875 followed his trade. He then purchased his present home. He owns seventy-five acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$75 per acre. On May 1, 1872, he married M. J. McNeil, a daughter of H. V. McNeil. She was born in Lindsay, Upper Canada, Dec. 18, 1848. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Lowell, Annie and Mac. Mr. Watkins has never taken any interest in politics, having never cast a vote at an election. When he came to the county he was in debt, but he went manfully to work and by judicious management has accumulated a fine property, and is now ranked among the wealthiest men of the township.

F. L. Wellman, one of the prominent citizens of Monona Township, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1842, and is a son of Alva S. and Abbie (Sherman) Wellman, who are the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters—F. L., William W., Clara, widow of Dennis Brand; Smith, a merchant of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., and Mary, a practicing physician of Akron, O. Mr. Wellman, Sr., is by occupation a cabinet-maker, and is still living in New York State. The subject of this memoir in early life learned the trade of a cabinet and chair maker, following the same until he was twenty-one years old. In 1860 he left his home for the gold fields of Pike's Peak, coming via Clayton County, where he had friends living, and not receiving favorable reports of Pike's Peak, concluded to remain here, where he engaged in farming. In 1865 he married Alice Redding, who was born in 1844. By this union there was one son—Lewis A. In politics Mr. Wellman affiliates with the Republican party, and has

held several local offices, having served as Township Trustee for fourteen years.

Ira. P. Winter, retired farmer and one of the pioneers of Clayton County, was born in Waterloo, Seneca County, N. Y., on the 30th day of October, 1818. His father, Jacob Winter, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was shot through the body near Fort Erie. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Jacob Winter married Sarah Preston in Seneca County, N. Y., about 1817. They had a family of three sons and two daughters. In July, 1852, he emigrated to Clayton County, where he remained until his death, which occurred in April, 1855. The mother followed him in August, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Winter were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, the former being Class-Leader for many years, and did much in building up the same in this township. Ira P. was reared on his father's farm and received a liberal education. On Feb. 28, 1838, he married Nancy M. Hinman, a daughter of John Hinman and Polly, *nee* Clark. She was born in Erie County, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1821. Their union has been blessed with four children—Percilla L., wife of H. H. Ladd; Sarah C., wife of Richard M. Slitor; Frank F., who married Cordelia Alexander, and Virginia F., wife of Alvin L. Alexander. Mr. Winter came to the county in 1852, and has resided on his present place thirty years. In politics he is a Republican, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty-five years. In 1867 he was appointed Deputy Treasurer, filling the place with honor for three years. Also was Deputy Collector, and has held other local offices. Mr. Winter had one son in the Union army, Frank F., who served in the Second Iowa Cavalry, Company F.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

READ TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized March 4, 1856, and was named in honor of Robert R. Read, an early and much respected pioneer of the county, whose sketch is given in the chapter of "Illustrious Dead." He held various offices at different times, and earned the high regard of his fellow citizens. It is situated in range 4 west, and of its twenty-seven sections twenty-four lie in township 93 north, while two whole and two half sections lie in the next tier south. There is both wood and meadow land, and the soil is considered very good. It is watered by several small creeks, tributary to Turkey River. The people of this township are entirely agricultural, and there is but one village, Clayton Center. The soil is well cultivated, and the population is industrious.

The first settler within the limits of Read Township (then a part of Garnavillo) was Joel Post, who settled on or near section 9, in the spring of 1838. After him came Elias Misner, who settled on section 22, then sold out and went to Texas. Then came Mrs. Mary Uriell, with her three sons, Patrick, Michael and John, locating on sections 27 and 34, in the spring of 1839. Both of Michael's brothers and their mother have since died. A sketch of Michael's life is given elsewhere in this chapter. Other early settlers were Martin Brassell, Constantine Gallagher, Alexander Falkner, Patrick Rogers, Eugene Rogers and Asaph Griswell. The southern part of the township was settled mostly with Irish, and the northern part with Germans and Americans.

Michael Uriell was born in Ireland, Sept. 25, 1816. His parents, John and Mary (Gleason) Uriell, were both natives of Ireland. In that country Mr. Uriell died. Mrs. Uriell soon after, in 1838, emigrated to America with her three sons, of whom Patrick was the oldest, Michael the subject of this sketch, was second, being twenty-two, and John was the youngest. Patrick was married before emigrating, but Michael and John were single. All of the boys had passed their early life on a farm, and had few educational advantages. They possessed, however, the qualities most essential

to success, frugality, health, strength, energy and indomitable perseverance, and so were well fitted for the task of making for themselves a home and acquiring a competence in this new country. That they succeeded the citizens of Clayton County and of Read Township cheerfully attest.

Mrs. Uriell and her sons landed at New Orleans, whence they proceeded to St. Louis. Remaining there a few months they again journeyed north, arriving at McGregor, Nov. 1, 1838. They first went to Farmersburg, and then in the spring, to what was subsequently made Read Township, but was then a part of Garnavillo. Joel Post was the only one who came before them. Mrs. Uriell, and Patrick and John have all served their allotted time, and are numbered with that throng fast swelling with the departed spirit of Clayton's early settlers.

Michael settled on the northwest quarter of section 29, and has lived there ever since, with the exception of the first five years after making his claim. He was appointed by J. E. Fletcher, Indian Agent, to act between the Government and the Winnebago Indians, which duty he discharged for the term above mentioned, and then settled permanently at home.

Mr. Uriell has never sought office, indeed has rather avoided what his fellow citizens would fain almost thrust upon him. He was the second Justice of the Peace in his township, and filled that office for two years. At the succeeding election, Mr. Uriell relates, he wrote ballots against himself all day, and escaped election by two votes. He served as Supervisor four years under the law directing that there be one from each township, or twenty-two for the county, and since the plan of three supervisors was adopted, he has served six years. The only offices he has ever coveted are those of School Director and Road Commissioner, for he is deeply interested in having good roads and good schools.

He was married Nov. 6, 1849, at Dubuque, to Catherine Sullivan, of Dubuque, who was also of Irish descent. They have had seven children, and have buried six. Frank is the only one who survives.

Mr. Uriell is a man of liberal views and high principles, and has won the enduring regard of the citizens of Clayton County, of all sects and of all parties. He is at the present time President of the Old Settlers' Association, in which he has always taken an active part.

On the retirement of Mr. Uriell from the Board of Supervisors, the *North Iowa Times* paid him the following merited compliment: "In the retirement of Hon. M. Uriell, the county loses the services of a valuable and honest servant; one who has faithfully discharged the duties devolving upon him with a zealous and earnest desire to benefit those for whom he was laboring. We believe we are but expressing the feelings of the people over the county when we say that in the retirement of Michael Uriell, Clayton County has parted with an honest, faithful, upright servant."

The Uriell brothers started a large breaking team and broke the first farm in Read Township, which was then about equally divided between Garnavillo and Boardman.

"In those days," writes Michael Uriell, "business moved slow. There was not a blacksmith shop in the county, and I used to go to Prairie du Chien to get my plow fixed, and to Catfish Mill, Dubuque, to buy a little flour.

"In these early days Rev. David Lowry was agent of the Government for the Indians on the 'Neutral Ground', as it was then called, authorized to open up a large farm for the Indians and teach them the arts of husbandry. This drew the attention of men and teams to that place, among whom was your humble servant. I staid there during a part of three administrations, those of D. Lowry, James McGregor and J. E. Fletcher, the latter of whom finally led the Indians on to the Crow Wing River, far up into Minnesota.

"All the grain raised before the construction of the Elkader Mill was very little profit to those who raised it, there being no machines to harvest it and no market for it when threshed. The wheat we raised in 1840 remained in the stock-yard for four years, and could not be sold in this county for twenty-five cents a bushel; but the erection of the Elkader Mill by Thompson, Sage & Davis, gave a new impetus to farming, and from that date Clayton County began to prosper; the people had bread to eat and a market for their surplus grain. No men ever had more power over the inhabitants of a new country than they had, and no men ever exercised it so leniently.

"The people, after a time, came in here to settle very fast, but we were all quiet until Judge Price organized us into a little body-politic of our own. The town was organized just in time to take part in the county-seat contest that first sent the county seat to Elkader. At this election, held at the house of John Barrett, the

men who voted were in earnest. Every man had a reason of his own, and as there was no liquor to be had, it was pleasant to hear the arguments *pro* and *con*. Victory, however, turned in favor of Elkader by two votes, and in all subsequent elections since that time. Read has stood by Elkader.

The first election held in Read was at the house of John Barrett, Apr. 7, 1856.

The first female child born in Read was Mary E., daughter of Joel Post, and the first male child was James, the son of Patrick Uriell.

The first religious services were conducted in various private houses, by Father Joseph Cretin, in 1841-1842. He came occasionally to the settlements at first from Prairie du Chien, and then from Dubuque. He was afterward the first Bishop of St. Paul. The first church was built some time after at Clayton Center by the Lutheran denomination.

The first school-house was built of logs July 2, 1850, and the first school was taught by James O'Kief. There are at present five school-houses, and the school property is valued at \$3,500.

The first mill was the celebrated "dry mill." Elisha Boardman selected a site for a mill on a creek which seemed to promise ample power, and engaging men to build the mill, he left for Canada to attend to some personal affairs. Not long after his absence the creek became dry. The men, however, went on and erected the mill according to instructions, and in the spring freshet they managed to saw one or two logs. The water went down again, and in this predicament the mill was found by Mr. Boardman on his return. The cause of the water's mysterious disappearance lay in the presence of a sink a half mile up the creek where the water goes into the ground, not reappearing until three miles lower down.

No attempts have been made since to establish either mill or factory in the township by water-power, and this "dry mill" has gone to decay. The creek on which it was built is the only one suitable for mill purposes in Read.

CLAYTON CENTER.

The village of Clayton Center was surveyed in April, 1856, by Lewis Brockman, for Fred Hartman, as proprietor. It is situated on the southeast quarter of section 8, township 93 north, range 3 west of the fifth principal meridian.

The first house was built by Fred Hartman, and the first store by J. L. Hagensick.

The first wagon-maker was Conrad Grotz, the first blacksmith was Charles Krull, and the first shoemaker was John Scheopf.

Dr. Scheit was the first physician in the township. He remained one year in Clayton Center, and then went to McGregor, where he died. The only physician now is C. W. Hagensick, a graduate of Joplin College, Mo.

The Lutheran Church, located at Clayton Center, was first built of stone, in 1856, and was rebuilt of wood in 1874. The society was organized by Rev. Mr. Schiller. Among the first members were three Hankimer brothers, Mr. Hartner, Mr. Lintner, Mr. Mitchell and two Brandt brothers. The first Trustees were Fred. Hartman, Adolph Hankimer and Wolfgang Lintner. Rev. Mr. Schiller, the first pastor, served four years, and then was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Stockfield, who remained but a short time. Rev. Mr. Schultz then came and remained one year, and after him came Rev. Fred. Seifert, the present pastor, who has led his flock for twenty years. He has in his ministry baptized 1,234 children, married 302 couples, performed burial rites for 307 persons, and confirmed 443 persons. The present Trustees are Carl Stelich, E. Lemke and William Lewis. The present membership is about forty.

The postoffice at Clayton Center is the only one in the township. The first Postmaster was J. L. Hagensick, and the present Postmaster is C. W. Hagensick.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Nicholas Adams, one of the representative citizens of Read Township, was a son of Samuel and Susannah (Shobert) Adams, natives of Pennsylvania, and both now deceased, the former dying on April 22, 1866, in Clayton County, where they settled in 1855, the latter in her native State. The subject of this memoir was married in 1856 to Polly Howard, whose parents, Jacob and Rowana Howard, *nee* Ross, were natives of New York, and settled in Clayton County in 1832, being among the very earliest settlers. Jacob Howard died here in 1864, and his wife followed him in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been blessed with seven children, of whom Orsimus, born Sept. 1, 1857; James, Dec. 24, 1866; Mima, April 30, 1869; Or-

rin C., Oct. 21, 1871; Clara, Jan. 26, 1874; Charles Henry, May 21, 1876; Myrtle, April 19, 1879, are living. The deceased are John, born March 16, 1859, died Jan. 11, 1861, and Julia. Mr. Adams enlisted in 1862 in the First Iowa Cavalry, Company B, and served his full term, and veteraned at Little Rock, Ark. He participated in many of the battles fought under Generals Stute, Carr, Davidson, Schofield and Custer (who was killed by the Indians in the Black Hills). Mr. Adams escaped without a wound, and was discharged at Davenport, Ia. Mrs. Adams is one of the earliest settlers of the county, there being only eight white persons here when she came with her father, and on the site of the present flourishing city of Elkader there stood but one small log hut, that of Elisha Boardman. Clayton County was at that time a vast, unexplored region, inhabited by the red men, and the only sounds that disturbed Nature's solitude were the cry of the coyote and howling of wolves. To point to-day to the finely cultivated farms and comfortable homes, to listen to the hum of machinery, and note everywhere the signs of busy, active life, needs no further evidence of the work performed by these hardy pioneers.

Alexander Falconer, farmer and hotel-keeper, was born among the hills of Scotland on Sept. 14, 1805. His parents, Alexander and Catherine (Brander) Falconer, were also of Scottish birth, and died in the land of their nativity. He came to the United States in 1833, locating in Maryland, where he helped to build the first railroad in the State. He enlisted in the First Regiment of the United States Infantry, Company E, under Captain A. S. Miller, and served faithfully for eleven years, participating in the Florida and Mexican wars. He was wounded at the battle of Oridobee, while fighting the Indians on the frontier. He was honorably discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on Feb. 9, 1846. Upon leaving the service he came to Clayton County and entered a farm, which he sold five years later, and engaged in hotel-keeping. He was married in 1842 to Mary Macgee, a daughter of John and Margaret (Greer) Macgee, the former a native of England, the latter of Ireland. To them were born four children, all now numbered with the dead, viz.: Willie, George, Bennie and Sammie. Mr. Falconer is a member of the Presbyterian church, his wife of the Roman Catholic. He is neutral in his political views.

C. W. Hagensick, general merchant, druggist, Postmaster, and medical practitioner, Read Township, was born in the town of

Weinssenstadt, Bavaria, Ger., on June 25, 1824. His parents, Christopher and Eve (Bochringer) Hagensick, were natives of Bavaria. Christopher came to the United States in 1848, locating in Garnavillo Township, this county. The subject of this memoir was the recipient of an excellent education in his native country, and when twenty-one years of age he entered the military school, and received his discharge after six years of service. He then emigrated to the United States, accompanied by his mother and two brothers, and joined his father at Garnavillo. His mother died there on May 21, 1874. He attended school a short time here, in order to become proficient in the English language, then embarked in the mercantile business, which he has followed since. He has also practiced medicine a number of years, having graduated from the medical college at Joplin, Mo., receiving a diploma. His marriage occurred in 1854 to Amelia, daughter of Christian and Eliza (Dansman) Wandel, natives of Prussia. To them have been born three children—A. C., born Mch. 15, 1860; Alma, Mch. 5, 1865, and Laura, Aug. 2, 1868. Mr. Hagensick has held the offices of Township Trustee, School Director, and Clerk, and is the present Postmaster. The family are members of the Lutheran church. He votes the Republican ticket.

Dennis Hays, one of the prominent citizens of Clayton County, was born in County Claire, Ireland, in the year 1826. His parents, John and Bridget (O'Laughlin) Hays, were likewise natives of that country, where the former died in 1849. She came to the United States in 1855, and died in Dubuque County, Ia., in 1865. Dennis emigrated to this country in 1851, and came to Clayton County in 1859. He now owns a finely cultivated farm in Read Township, and is one of our representative men. His marriage occurred in 1855 to Bridget, daughter of Timothy and Mary Liddy. Their union has been blessed with six children—John, born Aug. 17, 1856; Michael, Jan. 17, 1859; Mary, March 4, 1861; Bridget, Nov. 1, 1862; Margaret, July 13, 1864, and Honora, March 3, 1866. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Hays votes the Democratic ticket.

John H. Kiesel, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, is a son of John George and Katherine (Huene) Kiesel, natives of Germany. They came to the United States in 1847, locating in St. Louis; they now reside in McGregor, Ia. The subject of this sketch was born April 1, 1844, in Germany, and came to the United States in 1847. He was educated here, and learned the

carpenter's trade at Guttenberg, Ia., which he followed three years, then engaged in clerking for a number of years. He was married in 1874 to Katherine, daughter of Peter and Maria Katherine Beckes, natives of Hessen, Germany. They came to the United States in 1855, and are now living in Jefferson Township, Clayton County. By this marriage there is one child—John H., born June 4, 1877. Mr. Kiesel votes the Democratic ticket. He enlisted in 1862 in the Fourteenth Missouri, Turner's German Regiment, Company C, under Captain Walsch. He served about three years, and was honorably discharged after going through the battle of Pea Ridge and many other severe engagements without a wound.

Herman Schulte, one of the pioneer children of Clayton County, was born in Garnavillo Township, Dec. 10, 1849. His parents, William and Catharine (Struckoff) Schulte, were natives of Germany, and came to America in 1838, and after spending one year in Missouri, came to Clayton County, and engaged in farming. William Schulte died here in 1878. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm, and in 1870 purchased his present farm of 280 acres on section 27, Read Township. He has his land mostly under cultivation, ornamented with a beautiful residence, and all the appurtenances of a first-class farm. He makes a specialty of raising fine stock, and owns in company with two brothers-in-law, one of the finest creameries in the county. They have new machinery, and a building valued at \$2,000. In 1872 Herman Schulte and Catherine, daughter of William and Mary Kamm, were united in marriage. Her parents were natives of Germany, and emigrated to Clayton County in 1842. Mr. Kamm's father is living with him; he is eighty-four years old. Mr. and Mrs. Schulte have had seven children—Eleanor, born Nov. 2, 1873; Clara, Jan. 25, 1875; Edmond, June 19, 1876; Elvina, Sept. 27, 1877; Agnes, Nov. 4, 1878; Herman, born May 10, 1880, died March 3, 1881, and Adeline, born Jan. 30, 1882. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Schulte votes the Democratic ticket.

J. H. Schulte, one of the prominent farmers of Read Township, was a son of John E. and Mary (Wesling) Schulte, natives of Germany, where the former died. She came to the United States, and located in Ohio, where she died. Our subject emigrated to this country, and resided in Ohio until 1856, when he came to Clayton County, and settled on a farm adjoining his present one. He now owns 223 acres of valuable land under excellent



J. B. Schmidt

cultivation. He was married in 1847 to Mary A., daughter of John Henry and Marguerite A. Waterman, *nee* Spode, natives of Hanover, Germany. They came to the United States in 1835, and located in Miami County, O., where they died. By this union there are nine children—Anna, born in 1849, is now the wife of Herman Diers, and resides in Nebraska; Charles, born in 1860; Martha, in 1862; Louisa, in 1865, and Caroline, in 1870, are living. Mary, John H., Frederick and Maggie are deceased. The family are members of the Lutheran church at Garnavillo. Mr. Schulte is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and in politics is a Republican.

Charles Schultze, general merchant, and one of the prominent men of Read Township, was a son of Henry and Mary Schultze, *nee* Genzel, and was born in Prussia, Jan. 15, 1826. He was the recipient of an excellent education in his native country, and there studied medicine, which he has practiced to some extent since. He emigrated to this country in 1855, and spent one year in Momence, Ill., then came to Clayton County. In 1858 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary Best, *nee* Dachling, a native of Hanover, Germany. She was the widow of Henry Best, by whom she had three children — Doris, born Jan. 30, 1845, married William Werger, of Farmersburg Township; Wilhelmina, born Oct. 3, 1846, now the wife of Lorenz Poesch, residing in Omaha, Neb., and William, born Dec. 15, 1854, is married and lives in Read Township. Mr. Schultze has held nearly all of the township offices, and is at present serving as Secretary of the School Board and Notary Public. He gives the Republican party his support.

Rev. F. W. Seifert, pastor of the Lutheran church at Read, was born in the Dukedom of Brunswick, Germany, on March 16, 1831. His parents, Charles and Rebecca Seifert, were likewise natives of that country, and both died there. He was a soldier in the German army and a contractor for buildings in Germany until 1858, when he came to the United States. He came directly to Clayton County and worked in a saw-mill in Volga Township one year. He had the misfortune to have one of his legs frozen, and amputation became necessary. He then began studying for the ministry, and in 1862 he received his present charge. He was regularly ordained at Quincy, Ill., in 1865. On Jan. 12, 1866, he was united in marriage to Catherine Ruckdacsch, whose parents, Ernst and Catherine Ruckdacsch, *nee* Hosch, were natives of Bavaria. They are now residents of Grand Meadow Township, Ia. To them have

been born eight children—Ernst, born Oct. 28, 1866 (deceased); Ann, Feb. 22, 1868; Louisa, Feb. 1, 1870; Mary, Feb. 25, 1872; Amelia, Apr. 8, 1874; Sophia, Dec. 7, 1876; Fritz, Jan. 29, 1878, and an infant, Sept. 15, 1881. Mr. Seifert is a man of high literary attainments and superior oratorical powers.

C. H. Tangeman, one of the prominent men of Clayton County, was born in Hanover, Germany, Oct. 11, 1817, and was a son of Gerhard and Marguerite Tangeman of German birth. He was educated in the schools of his native land and there learned the carpenter's trade. He came to the United States in 1840, and worked at his trade in Ohio three years, then engaged in the milling business there for eleven years. After the expiration of that time he came to Clayton and bought 440 acres on section 21, Read Township, which he now has under good cultivation and containing many excellent improvements. On May 22, 1846, he was united in marriage to Wilhelmina, daughter of Benjamin and Dorathea Koop, natives of Germany. They came to the United States in 1835 and located in Auglaise County, O., where they both died. Mr. and Mrs. Tangemann have had ten children, of whom Henry, born Jan. 24, 1848; Wm. August, July 2, 1850; Amelia Anna, Oct. 10, 1856; August F., Nov. 29, 1858; Henry J., Dec. 6, 1860; Edward H., Feb. 17, 1863; Benjamin G., May 27, 1865, and Mahala Ann, Sept. 8, 1869, are living; Justina, born Apr. 5, 1852, died Oct. 22, 1853, and Georgiana Josephina Charlotte, born July 1, 1854, and died June 8, 1861. Mr. Tangeman and family are members of the Lutheran church. He votes the Republican ticket.

Thomas Thompson.—Among the noble men who have spent their time and energies in bringing Clayton County to its present prosperous condition, none deserve more honorable mention than he, a brief sketch of whose life we give below. He was born in England on March 19, 1823, and was a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Thompson, *nee* Aram, natives of Yorkshire, England. He came with his parents to the United States in 1845, and in February, 1847, entered land in Clayton County, near Garnavillo, which he disposed of soon afterward and bought a farm in Farmersburg Township. He also sold that and located on section 6, Read Township, where he died May 6, 1881. He married Sissa Gambers, daughter of Huly and Jane (Lucas) McDonald, natives of Virginia. Her father died in Kentucky, her mother in Elkader, Ia. Mrs. Thompson was born in Mason County, Ky. Their union was blessed with twelve children—Elizabeth Jane, born July 18,

1847, married Osander Mayhew, of Benton County, Ia.; Charles, born Aug. 22, 1850, is married and resides in Kossuth County, Ia.; J. J., born Jan. 6, 1853, is married and lives in Elkader; Robert T., born Jan. 29, 1855; Ambrose S., Jan. 23, 1860; Stella M., July 6, 1862; Lorena V., July 19, 1864; Frank L., Jan. 3, 1867, and Maud L., Apr. 26, 1876, are living. Harriet A. Russell, born Jan. 18, 1849, died Mar. 14, 1873; Clara E. Burnham, born Nov. 5, 1857, died Mar. 17, 1876, and Pearl, born Mar. 23, 1875, died Apr. 25, 1878. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Congregational church.

Gilbert Thompson, miller, was born in Dubuque County, Iowa, Oct. 21, 1856, and was a son of Harvey and Henrietta Thompson, *nee* Challis, the former a native of Missouri, the latter of Baltimore, Md. Harvey Thompson died in 1858. His widow resides in Dubuque County. Gilbert was reared and educated in his native place, and in 1873 came to Clayton County. He learned the trade of a miller here, which he has followed since, and now has entire charge of the mill at Motor, Iowa. He was married in 1880 to Louisa Baumann, who was born April 28, 1860, and is a daughter of George and Mary (Meyers) Baumann, natives of Germany and early settlers of Clayton County, where they now reside. Mr. Thompson is one of Clayton County's most promising and energetic young business men.

James Uriell, one of the pioneer children of Clayton County, was born in Read Township, on Sept. 21, 1840. His early education was received in the schools of Clayton County, and finished at Cincinawa Mound College, Grant County, Wis. Since leaving school he has followed farming and owns 540 acres of fine farming land on section 34, Read Township. He was united in marriage on Oct. 6, 1861, with Sarah Schulte, who was born in Garnavillo Township, Iowa, in 1852. Seven children have blessed this union—William P., Mary M., Catherine, Cecelia, Ellen, Sarah, and Regina. Mr. Uriell is one of the leading members of the Catholic church of Read Township, and affiliates with the Democratic party. He is one of the prominent, wealthy and influential citizens of Clayton County, and is giving much attention to fine stock—owning some of the best in the county.

Charles Wedemeyer, farmer and wagon-maker, and the present steward of the poor farm, is a son of Henry and Anna Wedemeyer, and was born in Germany, March 4, 1841. His parents came to the United States in 1864, and located in Clayton Center, where

they now reside. Charles came to the United States in 1860, and learned the wagon-maker's trade, which he followed in California and Nevada four years, then came to Clayton County and settled on a farm in Wagner Township. He owns eighty acres of land on section 5, which he cultivated until Oct. 12, 1881, when he was appointed to his present position of steward of the poor farm. He was married in 1868 to Sophia, daughter of John and Sophia (Haman) Bellman, natives of Germany. To them have been born five children—Dorathea, born July 21, 1871; John, May 27, 1875; Charles, April 30, 1877; Lydia, March 3, 1879, and Alice, June 9, 1881. Mr. Wedemeyer has held the office of Township Assessor a number of terms and has faithfully discharged the duties of his position. He votes the Democratic ticket.



CHAPTER XXXIX.

SPERRY TOWNSHIP.

Sperry Township, 92 north, range 6 west, lies just north of Cass Township, in the western tier of townships. It contains both woodland and prairie, and is watered by the Volga River, with its tributaries.

In 1842 John Paddelford, of Delaware County, visited the bottoms of the Volga River, and staked out his first claim. There were with him his brother Leveret and John Nagle. The latter had already staked out his claim on what is now known as the Gordon farm. There were but two other white men in the neighborhood—Joseph Hewitt, an Indian trader, whom the Indians called “Kunckershucker,” and Asa Parks. Mr. Paddelford, after making his first claim here, returned for a time to his home in Delaware County. He came back again in 1845, built a house and commenced breaking near where he now lives. He brought with him 160 hogs, which he turned out in the spring to get their living in the timber, and the following fall all he could find of them were twenty-three, which made him feel like a poor man. He is satisfied that most of these swine did not die a natural death, and he is also satisfied that the Indians did not steal them, leaving one to infer that the hogs had been killed by wild animals, or that they had taken Horace Greeley’s advice and “gone West.”

The first white child born in Sperry was Jane, the daughter of Asa Parks, afterward the wife of Thomas Boots, of Elkader. She died in Elkader in 1879. Elder Henry Gifford built the first house on Volga bottom, and his two children were the first interments in the graveyard near Volga City.

In the spring of 1847 James Lowe, his wife Betty and his children moved from Dane County, Wis., to the farm where he lived until his death, Dec. 3, 1878, bringing with him his cattle, sheep and household goods. Mrs. Lowe died Aug. 14, 1877. A few weeks later F. G. Cummings and family came and settled on section 8, where Frank Davis, his son-in-law, now lives.

At that time the other white persons living in the neighborhood

who have not been named were Messrs. Chilson, Taylor, Nichols, Silvers and William Boots.

In talking with some of these old settlers of their recollections of the early settlement of this township, they first speak of the Winnebago Indians, who occupied a reservation forty-five miles wide, lying north of the north line of Sperry Township. The reservation extended westward forty-four miles from the Mississippi. The Indians were required to remain within these limits, but it seems that they sometimes got over the line. Mr. Lowe has seen a line of Indian camps, or wigwams, commencing where Mr. Pardee's shop in Volga City afterward stood, and continuing up that side of the river for perhaps half a mile; and at another time there were about 400 Indians camped on the bottom, between where Mr. Paddelford now lives and the Volga River. They came for the purpose of hunting and fishing. The Indians are spoken of as being honest, generous in their dealings with the whites, and always peaceable, except when they were full of whisky—an item of civilization introduced by the whites. At such times the squaws would gather up all the knives, guns and other implements that were lying around loose, and hide them, to prevent accidents. It is said that somewhere near the Volga a white man was killed by some drunken Indians, and the same season, as Mr. Lowe and his wife were getting ready one evening to go to the house of William Boots to hear a man preach, two Indians, partially drunk, came to his house with a small keg, which they wanted filled with "whis," and in payment they offered a dollar. Mr. Lowe tried to tell them that he had none, but they would not take "no" for an answer, and still insisted on having some. As Mrs. Lowe and the children, not without reason, appeared to be somewhat afraid of them, Mr. Lowe put on his hat, and coaxing the Indians to follow him, went some distance from the house and laid down in the grass. The Indians did the same, and so they remained till about ten o'clock, when the Indians got up, shook hands with Mr. Lowe and went away. If Mrs. Lowe then showed any fear of the Indians, she got over it quickly, as the following will show: One day, when Mr. Lowe was away from home, the family heard a disturbance among the sheep. Mrs. Lowe went to see what was the matter, and there stood two Indians, whose dogs were chasing the sheep. She told them to call off their dogs, but they only laughed at her and then encouraged the dogs to further mischief. The case was becoming serious. Her children's winter clothing depended on those sheep,

and her patience soon gave way. She grasped a hoop-pole lying near her, and went for those Indians as only an infuriated woman can do. She whipped the red-skins, drove off the dogs, and went home triumphant.

The Indians were not stingy in their dealings with the white people. Mr. Nagle used to tell that while the Indians occupied their reservation, some friends visiting at his house wished to go and see them. Mr. Nagle took with him as a present about half a sack of flour, which he handed to a chief, who handed it to a squaw, with some directions in the Indian language. When Mr. Nagle went back to his wagon, he found the sack half-full of maple sugar. The Indians were removed from their reservation by the Government about 1849.

In 1842, buffalo were killed near where Taylorsville now stands, and elks were plentiful at that time, and later, as many as forty having been seen sometimes in one drove. Mr. Paddelford says that while sitting on his horse he has counted as many as sixty deer at one time. There were also bears, panthers, lynxes and wolves in abundance; the wolves were of three kinds, black, gray and prairie wolves.

The first school taught in this district, which then included all of Sperry and Cox Creek Townships, was in a house belonging to F. G. Cummings. The lady teacher received \$5 per month. The following winter a male teacher, Noel Harrow, was engaged, who received \$10 per month. The first school-house in the township was built of logs, and was located between where Mr. J. G. Whitford and Mrs. J. F. Campbell now live. The logs were cut and hauled by Messrs. Cummings, Nagle and Paddelford, who made no charge to the district for the time and material used. At that time there was no County Superintendent to either grant or refuse certificates to applicants, but the three directors were the Board of Examiners, who were to judge of the qualifications of the applicant. There are now eight schools in the township, besides the graded school in Volga City.

The first election held in this precinct was in the spring of 1847, at the house of Palmer Newton, near Brush Creek, and west of Taylorsville. The precinct embraced the present townships of Sperry, Cox Creek and Cass, and the country west as far as the town of Fayette, in Fayette County, and at the first election there were about twenty-five votes polled. After the election was over, the trustees drew cuts to decide which of them should take the

election returns to Guttenberg. It fell to the lot of Mr. Paddelford to go, and he made the round trip on foot. The rivers and creeks being swollen, on account of the recent heavy rains, made the trip anything but a pleasant one. At an election held at Volga City, in the spring of 1855, Squire Morley presided, and exercised great caution lest some unqualified persons should vote. He rather overdid the thing, however, when he asked Frank Marsh if he was a "natural born citizen!" When Marsh replied that he supposed he was born as naturally as other folks were, the objection was withdrawn and the ballot was accepted.

The first blacksmith shop in Sperry Township was in the southwest part, and owned by Frank Crosby.

The first grist-mill was built in Volga City, by Alvah Bevins. In 1876 Ensign & Marble built the "Centennial" grist-mill on section 29, which continues in operation.

The Star Creamery was built on section 36, by W. A. Simmons, in 1879.

At the time the first settlements were made in this township, the nearest postoffices were Prairie du Chien and Dubuque.

James Lowe organized the first Sunday-school in this township, and had charge of it till the first Methodist class was formed, in 1849, by Rev. J. L. Kelly. The class consisted of seven persons—John Nagle, Leader; Mrs. Nagle, R. Nichols and wife, Rachel A. Nichols, afterward Mrs. J. H. Welch, and Mr. Taylor and wife.

A Free-Will Baptist society was formed at the house of F. G. Cummings, in 1848, by Elder Bixby. There were at first seven members—F. G. Cummings and wife, James Lowe and wife, F. Crosby, Samuel Garrotson and Mrs. Rogers. Two other persons were baptized and admitted to membership the following Sabbath.

The first public celebration of Independence day in this township was held in Volga City, July 4, 1855, and was a grand success. At least none found fault with the excellent dinner that was provided on that day. Wm. Gould was orator of the day, and W. A. Penfield was reader of the Declaration of Independence. When it was time to commence the exercises they discovered that they had neglected to provide a chaplain. After some trouble, a brother was found who consented to come on the stand and pray provided they would give him his dinner, to which they agreed. A celebration was also held here in 1862, with Hon. B. T. Hunt as orator. The other speakers were Mr. Chesley, Rev. A. Clark, Rev. R. Norton and Rev. J. G. Whitford, who on that occasion re-

ferred touchingly to the death of his son James, in the army. The war had at that time commenced, and a number of young men from this township had already enlisted. Some had also fallen before the enemy. The money received by the ladies of the sanitary society for dinner, ice-cream, etc., which they provided, was given for the benefit of the sick and disabled soldiers. The people tried to be cheerful, but the general feeling seemed to be that sorrow was treading on the heels of joy. One of the toasts on that occasion was "The ladies of Volga City Sanitary Society. God bless them for the great interest they manifest in the cause of the sick and wounded soldiers." This toast was responded to by three cheers from the assembled multitude, with an earnestness rarely equaled.

The greater part of two companies for support of the Union cause were enlisted in Sperry Township.

The first Justices of Peace in the township were Moses Hewett and F. G. Cummings. The present incumbents are S. Hawthorne, W. H. Horton and S. R. Graham.

Some of the early and permanent settlers deserve particular mention. Among the men who have labored to build up Volga City, Henry White is conspicuous. Coming in 1860, he has been prominent in nearly every enterprise of magnitude since. He is the proprietor of an addition to Volga City and of the Merchant Mill, and was Postmaster from 1861 to 1875. He served several terms as Supervisor, and one in the State Legislature.

Captain Alvah Bevins, who came in 1854, was prominently identified with the township. He settled on the farm now owned by Daniel Green. He bought Mr. Gould's saw-mill, and built the grist-mill as stated above. He also built the first bridge across the Volga in Sperry Township. He was chosen Captain of Company E, Ninth Infantry, and was killed in the brave discharge of his duties at Pea Ridge.

Lieutenant D. C. Baker was a son-in-law of Captain Bevins, and enlisted at the same time. He was promoted Captain and served two years. Soon after the war he removed to Ottawa, Ill., and he is now at Grinnell, Iowa.

S. Pardee, one of the few surviving old settlers, came to this place in June, 1851. He has been a prominent worker and a public-spirited man. He has held the office of Township Trustee oftener than any other man in the township.

Jas. F. Campbell was another early settler and prominent man. He held various township offices, and served the citizens most acceptably. He died on the farm on which he first settled, March 20, 1882.

F. G. Cummings and Jason Butler, old settlers, died a number of years since. John Nagle, one of the first settlers, sold his farm, and removed to Hardin County, Iowa.

VOLGA CITY.

This thriving village was laid off in the southern half of section 3, township 92 north, range 6 west, in November, 1851. The survey was made by Ezra Hurd, and the proprietors were William H. Gould, Mary Jane Gould and A. L. Gould. An addition was made in 1857 by A. C. Woodward and Mary Jane Woodward, and one was made at the same time by M. M. Johnson, one in 1867 by Stephen Bush, and one in 1877 by Henry White and others. Wm. H. Gould, the principal proprietor, came here in 1851, and established his claim on parts of sections 3 and 10. He was a man of some talent, and built a saw-mill in the summer of 1851 that was different in kind from any other in existence, for which he subsequently obtained a patent from the Government. He moved west in 1864, after selling most of his property to Henry White.

The first frame house in Volga City was built by Solomon Gould in 1851.

In a very early day S. Harvey and W. H. Gould began trade with a small stock of dry-goods, groceries and other general merchandise. The first hardware store was started by Geo. L. Tremain, who left after a few months. The "old brick store," as it was called, was put up in 1855 on the corner of Cass and Washington streets by Messrs. Woodward & Lowe. It was afterward owned by various parties. It was the principal corner in the village until White & Lowe's stone block was completed on White's addition. In the winter of 1881-'2 the building was moved to its present site, and is now used by M. L. Blake & Co. as a general dry-goods store. Meuth Bros. occupy the stone block built by Nelson Clark as a general store. William A. Penfield started his furniture store in 1874. He does an undertaking business also. J. M. White sells general merchandise in the stone block, where also W. P. White keeps a drug store. Hawthorne Bros. sell dry goods and groceries. Ed. Copeland deals in hardware. C. F.

Bevins, the Postmaster, also keeps a general grocery store and a boarding house.

The first blacksmithy in Volga City was erected in the spring of 1854 by James Ambrose. He died in 1857, and the business was carried on by Jonas Beach for a time, until he removed to Illinois. Then Alfred Crosby and N. S. Nash started a shop, and they were succeeded by E. C. Hill and J. Mitchell. Mitchell afterward sold out. W. A. Westcott had a shop for a time. Myron Lamphear has presided at his forge since 1865. W. F. Munger is also at the same trade. S. Pardee was the first wagon-maker. Witt & Achsner and Marion Dye are doing a good business in that line. George Wright is a machinist, and does repairing. J. N. Whipple is a harness-maker. H. White & Co. have started a boot and shoe factory, employing some half dozen hands.

Alvah Bevins bought the saw-mill of W. H. Gould, and erected a grist-mill in 1857, the first in Volga City, as well as the first in the township. Previous to that time the settlers had their wheat ground at Prairie du Chien, Cascade or Quasqueta, until the Elkader Mill was built, when they went to Elkader. Henry White is now the proprietor of this mill. J. E. Smith's steam feed-mill was erected in 1880.

The first regular physician came to Volga City about 1853. His name was J. L. Dunn. He remained here about three years, and then went West. Dr. C. L. Cuthbert was here for a year or two, and then enlisted in the army as a surgeon. Dr. P. R. Slingsby was here from 1861 to 1867, and then moved to Wisconsin. Dr. J. W. McLean, a graduate of Rush Medical College at Chicago, came in 1868, and in 1881 removed to Fayette, Iowa. The profession is at present represented by Dr. W. H. Horton, who came in 1877, and Dr. J. H. Craig, of Rush Medical College, who came in 1881.

The first persons interred in the Volga City Cemetery were two children of Henry Gifford, in 1846.

The first school was taught by Nancy Finch, of Fayette County, in 1855.

The first graded school was opened in the summer of 1874, with Miss Parma Olmsted as principal, and Miss Cynthia Hawthorne as primary teacher. Volga City independent district was organized in 1879, and the first teachers in this independent district were Miss Mattie M. Stacy and Miss Ida M. Benson. A. O. Clark and Miss Stacy teach at present.

The first hotel was kept by S. Harvey, in 1855. He died in 1856. Mrs. Harvey then conducted it alone till her marriage with E. C. Hill, in 1858, and they together have run it ever since. Their house is called the City House. The Davidson Hotel was built in 1855, by John W. Lowe and John Reed. B. A. E. Davidson bought the place in 1869, and in the spring of 1882 sold to E. W. Marble. J. S. Palmer kept a hotel from 1877 to 1881, when he moved to Fayette.

The first livery stable was started in 1869, by J. F. Jersey, who died in 1874. Sherman & Lowe started a livery and feed stable in 1875, moving to Delaware County after two years. In the fall of 1877 George E. Horton started a stable, and in 1881 he sold out to A. Wandell.

James Hawthorne built the first creamery, operating it until 1879, when the building was enlarged and converted into a store. The Volga City Creamery, established in 1879, is now managed by White, Parsons & Company.

The first Postmaster was W. H. Gould, appointed in 1851. Resigning in 1855, he was succeeded by Thos. J. Piper, who held the office until 1857, when Alvah Bevins was appointed. Four years later Henry White was appointed, and he in turn was succeeded in 1875, by C. F. Bevins.

SOCIETIES.

Mountain Shade Lodge, No. 279, A. F. & A. M., held its first meeting Feb. 15, 1870, and charter was granted by the grand lodge in June, 1870. The first officers were: W. M., John H. Welch; S. W., O. A. Phillip; J. W., E. D. Welch; Treasurer, W. H. Ross; Secretary, J. J. Freeman; S. D., J. W. McLean; J. D., J. W. Lowe; Tyler, E. C. Hill. The present membership is twenty-three and the present officers are: W. M., S. Morse; S. W., W. W. Goodwin; J. W., John Ewing; Treasurer, John D. Welch; Secretary, William A. Penfield; S. D., T. M. Davidson; J. D., E. D. Welch; Tyler, W. F. Munger.

Volga Lodge, No. 321, I. O. O. F., was instituted Aug. 12, 1875, by D. W. Redfield. The first officers were: N. G., Nelson Clark; V. G., T. M. Davidson; Secretary, H. A. Hollister; Treasurer, James R. Hill; Warden, David Jewell. Present membership is thirty-six.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first sermon in the vicinity of Volga City was preached by Rev. Mr. Brier, in 1849. The first class was formed in the fall of the same year by Rev. J. L. Kelley, who followed Mr. Brier. It consisted of seven persons. In the fall of 1850, Rev. S. H. Greenup came to preach among the people.

Elkader circuit, or mission, was organized in 1851, from parts of the Colesburg and Garnavillo circuit. Rev. J. G. Whitford was pastor, assisted by Rev. Sidney Wood. Mr. Whitford, after preaching over forty years, still lives, on section 9. In the fall of 1852 Rev. Isaac Newton was assigned to the circuit. There were successively assigned to the same post Revs. C. M. Sessions, Harvey Taylor, Moses Predmore, M. Whitmore, F. C. Mather, Thomas More, Joseph R. Cameron, Wm. Cobb, B. D. Alden, B. F. Taylor, J. F. Hestwood, P. E. Miller, J. M. Ferris, Charles Cressy, T. E. Fleming and J. S. McIntyre, the present incumbent, who commenced his duties in October, 1881.

The first Board of Trustees were J. E. Smith, John H. Welch, Samuel Fitch, Wm. Harvey, F. F. Goodwin, W. W. Goodwin and J. G. Whitford. In 1864 a lot was secured and the church building erected thereon, and a new era was entered on. The church cost, when completed, \$1,588.65. It was dedicated Jan. 21, 1866. There were at that time sixty members. The number is now reported at eighty. During the pastorate of Mr. Cressy a bell was bought and the church improved at considerable expense.

At what is known as the Union Church, Rev. John Brown, of the Baptist church, and Rev. David Jewell, of the Free-Will Baptist church alternately officiate. There are two flourishing Sunday-schools; W. W. Goodwin is Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal school, and Henry White of the Union school. The first school was organized in 1856, with William A. Penfield as Superintendent.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

William H. Benedict was born in Connecticut, July 11, 1829. When he was seven years old he removed with his father to Orange County, N. Y., and when he was eleven years old he engaged as boatman on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and followed that business six years. He then spent two years in the pineries of New York, and on July 4, 1849, he was married to Elsa P. Fitch,

who was born in New York in 1831, and died in 1856, leaving one child, Martha J., now Mrs. Chas. Eaton. In 1857 Mr. Benedict married his second wife, Lemira Andress, a native of Connecticut. She died, having been the mother of two children—Clinton, born Oct. 24, 1858, and Morris, Oct. 23, 1861. Mr. Benedict was married to his present wife, Nancy L. Hummel, *nee* Martin, on Jan. 14, 1874. She was born in Ohio, in 1830, and was married to Samuel Hummel Dec. 23, 1845. He died in Henry County, Ia., in 1871. They resided near Spirit Lake, Iowa, at the time of the great Indian massacre which occurred there. Mrs. Benedict drove two yoke of cattle from there to Clayton County, with six children in the wagon. They had several rivers and creeks to cross, and the journey was a very perilous one. She had seven children by her first husband—Eliza, born Sept. 28, 1846; Martin, September, 1848; Martha Bruce, Sept. 3, 1850; Mary E., Apr. 21, 1852; J. A., Jan. 13, 1854; George W., June 30, 1856, and Elijah B., Mch. 3, 1862. Mrs. Benedict's father, Andrew Martin, was born in Canada, and is now over ninety-three years old. He served in the war of 1812, under General Macomb, receiving a wound in the forehead at the battle of Stone Hill. He participated in many battles and skirmishes, and relates many events of the war with remarkable accuracy. He was married in Cleveland, O., June 28, 1828, to Martha Cousins, by whom he had eleven children. He came to Iowa in 1850. He receives a pension of \$8 a month. The subject of this sketch enlisted in the United States service in 1862, in Company A, Thirty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He was mustered out at Albany, N. Y., and returned to Iowa, where he had settled in 1855. He owns 100 acres of finely cultivated land in Sperry Township. In his political views he is a Greenbacker, and is a member of the United Brethren church.

Charles Bennington is a native of New York, born Feb. 12, 1854, and is the eldest son of Samuel Bennington. The mother died in Sperry Township, Clayton County, April 7, 1881, leaving five children—Charles, William, Samuel, Anna and Esther. The subject of this memoir came to this county in 1856 with his father, and settled upon a farm in Sperry Township. His education was received, and his marriage occurred in this county to Aveline J. Branch, on Nov. 14, 1877. She was born in Farmersburg Township, Clayton County, Ia., July 3, 1856. Two children have been born to them—Lester E., born Dec. 4, 1878, and Ruth E., July 20,

1879. He is farming in partnership with his father over 500 acres of good land, and is an extensive stock-dealer. He also operates a feed mill, doing the grinding for the farmers in the vicinity of Sperry Township. In his political views he is independent, voting for principle rather than party. He is one of the prominent men of the county of Clayton.

Thomas Broker (deceased) was born in England in October, 1817. He came to this country in 1850 and settled in the State of New York. He was married to Phœbe Jellings, on May 3, 1851, in New York. She is a native of England, born July 28, 1819, and came to America in 1850, also settling in New York. Three children were born of this union—Jane, born Feb. 14, 1853, married James Crane and resides in this township; Susie, born July 5, 1859, is now Mrs. Thomas Alderson, and Lizzie, born May 16, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Broker came to Clayton County, Ia., in 1860, and settled in Sperry Township, where the family yet reside. Mr. Broker died Dec. 23, 1881, and in his death Clayton County lost one of her most able and influential citizens. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James F. Campbell (deceased) was born in Livermore, Me., Dec. 21, 1811. He was married to M. M. Nichols, on April 22, 1846. She was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 29, 1824, and came to Iowa in 1842. In 1832 Mr. Campbell came West, and located in Illinois, where he remained until 1853, when he removed to Iowa and settled on section 9, Sperry Township. The old house which Mr. Campbell and family lived in for many years was quite a curiosity, it being built of logs set up endwise, and grooves put in the edges to make them fit. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell's married life was blessed with four children—Austin R., born Aug. 12, 1849, is now married and engaged in farming in this township; Alvah R., born April 24, 1853, is married and works at the carpenter and joiner's trade in Volga City; James F., born Nov. 8, 1857, manages the farm, and Fannie M., born Sept. 11, 1860. The family are members of the Methodist church. James F. Campbell, Sr., died March 20, 1882. He was a fond and indulgent father, and a man well respected in the community in which he lived.

S. C. Chillson was born in Sperry Township, Ia., July 3, 1852. His father, Philip D. Chillson, came from Michigan to this county in the year 1850, and made three claims. He entered one of 160 acres on which our subject now resides, having purchased sixty-five acres. Philip Chillson died in 1856. His widow married John

H. Welch, and resides near Strawberry Point. They have six children. S. C. Chillson was united in marriage with Mary McCrae in 1875. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1853. Three children have blessed their union—Philip D., born March 13, 1876; Marion, May 7, 1879, and James, Dec. 11, 1881. Mr. Chillson is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, and also carries on a dairy. In religious sentiment he is a Presbyterian, and in politics, neutral. He is one of the representative men of the township.

Avery Clark (deceased) was born in Springfield, Mass., Oct. 17, 1818. He was married in Ohio in 1842, to Harriet Hayes, who was born in Ohio, Nov. 15, 1821. In 1848 they came to Iowa, and settled in what is now Cox Creek Township, where they resided four years, then removed to Sperry Township, where the family yet reside. Mr. and Mrs. Clark had six children—George W., born Jan. 28, 1843, in Marion County, O. (he was drafted into the army, and served eight months in the Sixteenth Iowa Infantry; he was married Nov. 20, 1871, to Keziah Perry, who was born on the Atlantic Ocean, of Welsh parents; they have four children—Josie May, Frank, Ernest and Warner); W. H., born in August, 1844, in Ohio (served three and a half years in the late war, in the First Iowa Cavalry; he was married in November, 1866, to Agnes Hawthorn, a native of Ireland. They have five children—Elsie Viola, Carrie M., Harrie, Elbert L. and Lester J.); Mary, born May 24, 1847 married Robert Pimley; Leroy A., born May 21, 1855; Harmon R., Aug. 29, 1857, and Willie A., June 3, 1863. The subject of this memoir died in his country's service, at the battle of Whitestone Hills, Dak., on the 3d of September, 1863, and is now numbered among those who sleep their last sleep, who have fought their last battle, and whom no sound can awaken to glory again; but shrined in the hearts of a grateful people, their names shall live in immortal glory.

William Crain & Son, farmers, Sperry Township, reside on section 11. Wm. Crain was born in Willingham, Cambridgeshire, England, Sept. 1, 1818. He was married in 1839 to Ruth Tew, and by this union was one son—James Crain. The family bid adieu to England Feb. 15, 1852, and after a voyage of over a month arrived at Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y. March 29 he engaged to work on a farm at \$15 per month, boarding himself. Remaining here two years, he started west April 10, 1854, and arrived at Volga City April 21, 1854. He bought eighty acres of land, on which he now lives, and hired out by the day, receiving 75 cents

per day. He had five acres of his farm broken the first year. The year following he broke fifteen acres and commenced farming. He has bought more land from time to time, and in partnership with his son James now owns 853 acres. Mrs. Ruth Crain died June 30, 1880, aged sixty-one years. James Crain was married Feb. 1, 1859, to Harriet Thurlburn. They have had two children—Emma, born May 23, 1860, and Clara, born July 26, 1865. Mrs. Harriet Crain died July 20, 1870. James Crain was again married Aug. 3, 1871, to Miss Jane Broker. They have had two children—Willie, born July 29, 1874, and died Feb. 27, 1875, and Delos, born July 31, 1879. Miss Emma Crain was married May 12, 1880, to Charles S. Adams, of Dubuque, Iowa. They had one child—Harriet Ruth Crain Adams, born July 8, 1881, and died Aug. 5, of the same year. Messrs. Crain & Son are men of sterling worth, and by prudence and industry they have accumulated a good property. Their business integrity and their eminent social and neighborly qualities cause them to be highly respected by all who know them.

Fredrick Daum was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 29, 1816. He left his native country for America in 1854, and landed in New York, and from there went to Dubuque, Iowa. Five years later he removed to Cass Township, Clayton County, and rented a farm there two years, then bought ninety-four acres in Sperry Township, which is his present home. He now owns 134 acres of finely cultivated land, and is one of the prosperous farmers of the township. He was united in marriage with Anna Rottammar, in Germany, where she was born April 25, 1832. Their union has been blessed with seven children—John C., born Oct. 8, 1851; Edward C., Oct. 7, 1857; Maggie C., July 31, 1860; Fred M., Nov. 5, 1862; Minnie M., May 5, 1866; John G., June 30, 1868, and Augusta, Sept. 13, 1871. In religious sentiment Mr. Daum is a Lutheran, and politically he is a Republican.

J. C. Daum a native of Bavaria, Germany, was born Oct. 8, 1851. He came to America with his parents in 1854, and located in Dubuque, Iowa. They resided in that place five years, then came to Clayton County, where our subject engaged in farming until his marriage, which occurred April 7, 1874, to Charlotte C. Koehler, who was born in Kendall County, Ill., Nov. 16, 1851. To them have been born four children, of whom three are living—Selma A., born April 7, 1876; Louise, May 12, 1878, and Edwin F., Dec. 22, 1881. The oldest died March 16, 1875. Mr. Daum

has been engaged in the civil engineering business for the past four years on the C., M. & St. P. R. R. He is located at Thornburg, Keokuk County, Iowa, where he owns a fine city property. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics neutral, voting for principle rather than party.

Edward C. Daum was born Oct. 7, 1857, in Sperry Township. He is the son of Frederick and Anna (Rottamar) Daum. He passed his early life in school till he was sixteen years of age, since which time he has worked on his father's farm. Mr. Daum is not married, and lives with his father. He is politically a Republican; and religiously he is a member of the Lutheran church.

B. A. E. Davidson was born in Scariopolis, Onondaga County, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1821. In 1836 he went to Ohio, where he lived for eighteen years, and in 1854 settled in Clinton County, Iowa. In 1866 he went to Jackson County, Mich., where he spent two years, then removed to Fayette County, finally locating in Volga City, Sperry Township in 1869. He followed the occupation of a miller and mill-wright some twenty-five years, and is now engaged in the hotel business. He was married to Sarah Jane Wells on March 10, 1844. She is a native of Wayne County, Ohio, born Jan. 8, 1820. To them have been born seven children—W. S., born May 6, 1845; Eunice A., April 27, 1847; Susan F., Aug. 27, 1849; Mary H., Aug. 27, 1852; Benjamin F., March 5, 1855; Olive E., Feb., 15, 1858, and George W., born April 4, 1860. The children are all married except George, who is at home with his parents. In religious sentiment Mr. Davidson is a free thinker, and in political views a Democrat.

Samuel Fitch is a native of England, born Dec. 31, 1822. On April 5, 1851, he left the mother country for America, landing in New York on the 21st day of that month. He remained in New York five years, making a trip to Ohio in 1851, and in 1856 he came to Clayton County. The first two years of his residence here was spent on the farm now owned by Wm. Cain, in Cox Creek Township. Since that time has resided on his present farm, which consists of 185 acres of finely improved land. He was married to Elizabeth Hazel, on March 8, 1851, in England, where she was born Apr. 11, 1826. Three children have blessed their union, viz.: Charles C., born in New York, Dec. 29, 1851, is now a resident of Calhoun County, Ia.; George H., born Jan. 4, 1858, married Miss Amelia Biggle on Mar. 17, 1878, (they have two children—Claud H., born June 2, 1880, and Mary E., Sept. 8,

1881); and Fred W., born Oct. 18, 1865. The family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Fitch and his sons vote the Republican ticket. He is one of the prominent men in Clayton County, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Edward Germar was born in Guttenberg, May 28, 1860. He was the son of Henry and Theresa (Bremer) Germar. He passed his early life in Guttenberg, attending school until he was fifteen years of age. He then went into the boot and shoe shop of Philip Kirch, and learned his trade. After serving his apprenticeship of three years, he removed to Elkader with his parents. He remained there until the spring of 1882, when he removed to Volga City, and now keeps a boot and shoe shop in that place. Mr. Germar was married Jan. 8, 1882, to Lena Breitauer. Politically Mr. Germar is a Republican.

Henry Gipper was born in Germany, Feb. 20, 1846. He served in the war between France and Prussia, as a cavalry man with the Hessians. In 1871 he emigrated to America, and settled at once in Clayton County, Ia. He purchased a farm of eighty acres in Sperry Township, which he now has under good cultivation and abundantly stocked. He was married to Martha Falkner in Germany. They had three children. She died in 1878 and he was married the second time in 1879, to Mary Portez, by whom he has two children. In politics Mr. Gipper is a Republican, and in religious views a Lutheran.

Mary Glidden was born in Carroll County, O., Oct. 11, 1829. She removed to Indiana with her father, James Lowe, and from there to Wisconsin, coming to Iowa in 1847. They settled in Sperry Township. She was married to Charles Glidden March 27, 1848. He was born in Waldo County, Me. Theirs was the first wedding in Sperry Township, and Mr. Glidden was the first Deputy Sheriff of Clayton County. Their matrimonial life has been blessed with eight children—Melissa, now Mrs. Millard Boshell, resides in Sperry Township; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Benjamin F. Read, also of Sperry Township; N. B.; M. I., now Mrs. Hiram Lavanly, resides in Dakota; Sarah, married James Parsely, of Dakota; Lucy M., now Mrs. Joseph Parsely, also resides in Dakota; James, Benjamin and Olie. Mrs. Glidden owns fifty acres of land in Sperry Township, and 160 in Dakota Territory. She has her farm here under fine cultivation and abundantly stocked.

Caroline Goodwin was born in Grand Isle County, Vt., on March 25, 1814. She was married to Jonathan Goodwin on the 5th of November, 1829. He was born in Newberry, Vt., Nov. 15, 1806. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin moved to Clayton County, Ia., in 1852, and settled upon the farm where she now resides, in Sperry Township. Seven children were born of their union, viz.: Caroline, born in 1830; William W., in 1833; Francis F., in 1835; Enoch A., in 1837; Seymour, in 1842; Laura J., in 1847, and Louis M., in 1849. Mr. Goodwin died in January, 1881. In his death Clayton County lost one of her most esteemed citizens, and his family an indulgent husband and father. Mrs. Goodwin, with the aid of her children, manages their fine farm of 300 acres. It is under cultivation and thoroughly stocked.

Daniel Green, farmer, was born in the ancient town of Wittlesea, county of Cambridge, England, Dec. 22, 1818. Until he was of the age of sixteen years, he lived on his father's farm. He then helped lay the track of the London & Northwestern road, the second railroad of any consequence that was ever built. He followed track-laying until 1852. June 21, 1840, he was united in marriage to Mary Hartley Brown, of Wittlesea. Apr. 4, 1852, he set sail for America, being one month on the voyage. Proceeding to Cleveland, he found employment for one year in a soap and candle factory. He worked here at delivering goods, and at the expiration of the year knew every street and store in the city of Cleveland. In the spring of 1853 he rented ten acres of land in East Cleveland. Here he followed market gardening for two seasons. In October, 1854, he moved to Clayton County with his brother James and family, and during the winter lived in a log-cabin which stood where Tangeman's grist-mill now stands, between Clayton and Garnavillo. This was then called "Forbes' Hollow." In the spring of 1855 he removed to Boardman Township, four miles west of Elkader, and built the second house on the Elkader and West Union road, the first having been built just previously. In the spring of 1856 he moved to section 25, Boardman Township, and built a brick house. Selling out in the fall of 1858, he removed to Cox Creek Township, where he lived the following winter. The next spring he located on section 18, Boardman Township, where he lived until Feb. 15, 1867, when he purchased his present home, on section 11, Sperry Township. Mr. Green has no family of his own, but in 1855 he adopted an orphan named Peter Bowhart, who took the name of Peter B

Green. He has a wife and three children, and still lives with Mr. Green. The family now own 407 acres of land well stocked, and free from incumbrance. Mr. Green is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has held various local offices, and is one of the most highly respected citizens of Sperry Township.

Samuel Hawthorne was born in the County of Armaugh, Ireland, March 18, 1820, and came to America in 1850. He remained in Tompkins County, N. Y., until the fall of 1850, when he removed to Boone County, Ill., and four years later located in Sperry Township, Clayton County, Ia., this being in the fall of 1854. He had previously purchased land in this township, and he at once engaged in farming, following that occupation some twenty years. Since 1874 he has been engaged in selling agricultural implements. He was married in his native country in 1845, to Mary A. Henry. They have six children—James, Agnes, William John, Mary Ann, now Mrs. W. B. Harriman; Sarah, now Mrs. Wm. Probert, and Cynthia, now Mrs. M. L. Blake. The first three were born in Ireland, the remainder in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorne are members of the United Presbyterian church. In his political views he is independent.

John Hopp was born in Germany, Sept. 29, 1820, and came to America in 1840. He landed at New York, and from there went to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Clayton County and located in Sperry Township. He was married to Sarah Gambe, Apr. 24, 1853, in Pennsylvania, where she was born Oct. 12, 1820. Their union has been blessed with six children—George W., born Jan. 31, 1854, now resides in Brookings, Dak.; he is editor of the *Brookings County Press*, and also has an interest in the *Dakota Huronite* and the *Hamilton County Times*; he is Postmaster at Brookings; John, born Jan. 24, 1856, resides in Brookings County, Dak., and is engaged in farming; Jacob, born Jan. 13, 1858, is a resident of Kingsbury County, Dak., and edits the *Kingsbury County News* and the *Lake Preston Times*; he is also in the Recorder's office at that place. Henry, born Jan. 31, 1861; Thomas, Jan. 20, 1863, and Mary, Aug. 2, 1872. The subject of this sketch owns a farm of 60 acres of finely cultivated land in Sperry Township, where he resides. He served one year in the late war in the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, Company D. He was discharged at Iowa Mountain, Mo., on account of disability. George Hummel was born in Black Hawk County, Ia., June 30, 1856, and came to Sperry Township in 1874. His father was born in Ohio,

and came to Iowa twenty-five years ago, and died in Henry County. His widow married William Benedict in 1874. Of the children born of the first union—Eliza, now Mrs. John Dempster; Martin; Martha, now Mrs. Simeon Bruce; Mary E., now Mrs. Wm. Bird; Jacob A., George W. and Elijah B., are living. The subject of this sketch has been twice married, first in 1876 to Rosa Oltrich, and he was again married on Dec. 12, 1881, to Fanny Lickiss. He resides on the home farm with his parents, and is engaged in raising grain and stock. He is one of the representative farmers of Sperry Township.

Benjamin Jellings is a native of England, born in 1831, and emigrated to America in 1848. He worked at the machinist's trade in Lockport, N. Y., seven years, and in 1855 came to Clayton County, and settled on a farm in Sperry Township, and has been engaged in that occupation most of the time since. He was married to Elizabeth Lowe in August, 1857. She was born in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1836. They have had six children—John Joseph, born Nov. 8, 1859; George G., Sept. 13, 1864; Emma B., Dec. 30, 1866; David B., Nov. 20, 1868; Clara S., Dec. 31, 1874, and Willie, Nov. 1, 1881. Mr. Jellings is a Republican in his political views. He owns a fine farm of 261 acres, and is one of the representative farmers of Clayton County.

Joseph M. Jennings is a native of Warren County, Ill., born Nov. 11, 1843. In 1847 he came to Iowa, locating in Iowa City, where he remained several years, then removed to Delaware County. He now resides in Sperry Township this county, where he owns eighty acres of valuable land. He enlisted in Company A, Thirty-eighth Iowa Infantry. During his service he spent one year in Texas, and participated in many battles, among them that of Vicksburg. He served three years and returned home in 1865. On March 25, 1866, he was married to Ellen Crane, who was born in Winnebago County, Ill., Sept. 18, 1843. They have had five children—Joseph Henry, born Dec. 29, 1866; James S., Dec. 31, 1868; Walter E., Feb. 18, 1871; Samuel O., Oct. 12, 1873, and Hester Ellen, born Aug. 14, 1880. Mr. Jennings has ever been active in Sabbath-school work, having been Superintendent of the Deep Creek Sunday-school over six years. He is a licensed minister in the United Brethren church, and has been preaching for the past two years. He is an earnest worker in the temperance cause, as well as all others which tend to promote the moral welfare and happiness of his fellow beings.

A. T. Lawrence, of Sperry Township, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1836. His father, Daniel T. Lawrence, was born on the coast of Massachusetts, July 16, 1803. When he was five years old he removed to Jefferson County, N. Y., while that section was still a wilderness. Here he grew to manhood, and at the age of twenty-four years married Almera Brown. He was a shoemaker by trade, which business he followed until 1837, when he again emigrated, this time as far as Ohio. In that State he raised his family, which consisted of one son—our subject—and six daughters. His wife died April 28, 1852. In 1854 he removed with his family to Clayton County, settling in Sperry Township, where he engaged in farming. At present he is in a feeble state of health, and has given up his business mostly to his son. The latter, whose name heads this sketch, and whose portrait appears in this work was educated in the common schools of Ohio. He was but seventeen years old when his father came to Clayton County. Here he assisted on his father's farm. He was married March 9, 1873, to Miss Mary C. Gill, of Jefferson County, N. Y. About a year since Mr. Lawrence started a creamery on his farm, in which he is now doing a good business. Politically he is a Greenbacker. He has been an active politician, and is a representative member of his party. He called the first Greenback convention ever held in Clayton County. He is well-known in all parts of the county, and is much respected by all. Postoffice address, Volga City.

John Lendman was born in Austria, Dec. 27, 1839. In 1856 he came to America, landing in New Orleans. From there he went to Chicago, where he remained two years, then went to Freeport, Ill. Four years later he came to Clayton County, and has been engaged in improving and selling farms here since. He now owns a fine farm of 210 acres in Sperry Township, of cultivated land and abundantly stocked. He was married in this county Dec. 29, 1865, to Anna Kerr, who was born in Ireland in 1842. Four children have been born to them, viz.: Anna Maria, Thomas K., Mary Jane and William John. In politics Mr. Lendman is a Republican.

John W. Lowe is a native of the State of Ohio, born near Steubenville, April 29, 1837. He came to Clayton County, Ia., with his father in 1847, and settled on section 4, Sperry Township. When he was fourteen years of age he left home and went to Galena, Ill., and obtained work on the Illinois Central Railroad. From there

he went to Minnesota, thence to Nebraska City, Kansas City, Mo., Salt Lake City, Pike's Peak, Col., and in the fall of 1860 he enlisted in the First Iowa Cavalry. Owing to his being afflicted with white swelling, which unfitted him for riding, he was not mustered into the service on the cavalry corps. He again enlisted, in the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, and served three years, participating in the skirmish at Bear's Creek, Mo., where he was taken prisoner by Marmaduke. He was exchanged at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 1, 1863; afterward went to Rolla, thence to West Plains, Iron Mountain, Mo., Cairo, New Orleans, where he joined his regiment; thence to Mettagorda, Fortress Monroe, thence through the tamarack swamps, where they had to build twenty-four miles of corduroy road, in order to get through to the Spanish fort. They besieged the rebels four weeks, then took possession of the fort, and soon after went to Mobile, Ala., thence to Magnolia Hill. Mr. Lowe was mustered out shortly afterward, and returned to Iowa. He engaged in the butcher business in Elkader one year, then returned to Sperry Township. He was married here in November, 1867, to Ellen E. Parsons, who was born in New York. They have two children—Willie, born in 1872; Vesta, in 1878, and an adopted child, Effie, born in 1865. Mr. Lowe has been extensively engaged in building railroads in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri, and is now engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has held the office of Trustee six years; also that of Road Supervisor and School Director.

David Lowe was born in Rock County, Wis., March 10, 1844. He came to this county in 1847 with his father, James Lowe, who bought a claim on section 4, Sperry Township, of 160 acres, for which he paid \$1.25 an acre. James Lowe met with an accident in the year 1880, which resulted in his death. While hitching up his team, they became frightened and ran over him, killing him almost instantly. His wife died two years prior to that time. They were among the first settlers of Sperry Township, and their death was universally mourned throughout the community. The subject of this record resides on the old homestead, having purchased the claims of most of the other heirs. He was married to Elizabeth Dempster, Dec. 12, 1867. She was born Sept. 8, 1846, in Michigan. They have two children—Margaret E., born in 1869, and Daniel E., born in 1873. Of late years Mr. Lowe has turned his attention principally to the dairy business and raising hogs, and intends making that his business exclusively.

E. W. Marble is a native of Genesee County, N. Y., and was born June 9, 1832. He located in Clayton County in the fall of 1853 near Guttenberg, where he resided four years, then removed to Grant County, Wis. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Twentieth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry. The regiment went to St. Louis, Mo., thence to Rolla, Springfield, Mo., and Cross Hollow, where a battle was fought; thence to Prairie Grove, Ark., where a skirmish with the rebels took place, and from there to Little Rock, Ark. He was taken sick there and sent to the hospital at Rolla. Six months later he enlisted in General Elliott's Maine Brigade, and was discharged nine months afterward. He re-enlisted in the Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery, and remained until the close of the war. He then returned to his home and worked at his trade of mason and plasterer until 1872, when he went to Chicago and helped rebuild the city, after the great fire. In 1876 he came to Clayton County, where he has resided since. He is engaged in running a flour and feed mill in Sperry Township, and also works at his trade. He was married on March 6, 1851, to Mary Barber who was born in Greenbush, Rensselaer County, N. Y., May 10 1832. They have had six children—Ella, Alice, Fremont, George, Martha and Oscar. Ella and Alice are married. In politics Mr. Marble is a Republican.

William McCabe was born in Ohio, Jan. 11, 1822. In 1850 he left Ohio and went to Michigan, where he spent four years, and in 1854 came to Clayton County, and settled in Sperry Township, where he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits since. He enlisted in Company E, Ninth Iowa Infantry, Sept. 9, 1861, and served four years. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringold, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Calhoun, Kingston, Kennesaw Mountain, Lost Mountain and many others, being about twenty-one in all. Was at the siege and surrender of Vicksburg, and with Sherman on his march to the sea. Was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7, 1862. Was present at the surrender of the armies of Johnston and Lee, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., and returned to Clayton County. He was married to Mable Tremain, March 22, 1843, in Ohio. She was born in New York, Jan. 23, 1824. They have one child—Emily, born March 4, 1844, married William Maxwell, and resides with her parents. Mr. McCabe is a Democrat in his political views.

James McCrae, a native of New Comstock, Scotland, was born June 15, 1825. He emigrated to America in 1850, landed at New York, and from there went to Pittsburg, Pa. After a five years' residence in that place he came to Iowa, and entered 320 acres of land in Highland Township. He then returned to Pittsburg, coming again to Iowa in 1857, which has been his home since. He owns 200 acres of finely improved land on sections 9 and 10, Sperry Township, which he cultivated until 1882, when he rented it to his son George. Mr. McCrae followed the avocation of an engineer until he was twenty-one years old, when he obtained employment in a rolling mill in Scotland. He also worked in the rolling mills at Pittsburg, and has worked in all the branches of the manufacture of iron and steel. He was married to Marion Muir in 1846, in Scotland. They have had six children—Gordon, born in Scotland in 1853; Mary, now Mrs. S. Gilson; George, James, Jeannette, now Mrs. Chas. Bentley, and William Thomas. Mr. McCrae has held the office of School Director. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Salem Morse, farmer, was born in Trafalga, Upper Canada, Feb. 28, 1836. He was the son of William and Lavina (Smith) Morse, who were born in Canada, but were American citizens. His father was a mechanic by trade, and Salem early learned his father's trade. When he was fifteen years old he removed with his parents to Winnebago County, Ill., where they resided until 1856. The family then removed to West Union, Fayette County, where our subject worked at his trade until 1863, when he enlisted in the Seventh Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, Company F. Mr. Morse was promoted for gallantry to a Second Lieutenancy, and was mustered out after a service of three years and four months. He returned to West Union and worked at his trade for two years, when he removed to his present farm on west half southwest quarter section 1, Sperry Township. Mr. Morse was married May 15, 1859, to Catherine Tenney, a native of New York. They have had three children—Eva (died in 1871), William Salem and Ernest Lund, both at home. Mr. Morse is a Democrat in politics, and has held several local offices of trust.

Fred Muller is a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, born Nov. 15, 1830. On May 1, 1873, he left his native land for America, landed in New York, and from there came to Clayton County, Ia. He has been engaged in farming and breeding stock since coming here. He was married to Dorcas Ostman in Germany, in October,

1862. Four children have been born to them, viz.: Fred, born June 28, 1864; Charles, Dec. 1, 1866; Ida, Mch. 15, 1870, and Agnes, June 21, 1877. They were all born in Germany except Agnes, who is a native of Clayton County. In religious sentiment Mr. Muller is a Lutheran, and in politics a Republican. He has his farm under good cultivation, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of Sperry Township.

John Paddelford, a native of Chenango County, N. Y., was born May 22, 1815, and came to Iowa in April, 1840. He had visited the State in 1839, and being pleased with the outlook, resolved to make it his home. He settled first in Delaware County, and four years later in Sperry Township, Clayton County. He bought 160 acres, to which he has since added, until he now owns 120 acres in this township, 720 in Highland Township, and 700 acres in other parts of the county, making 1,540 acres in all. He also owns land in Minnesota, Wisconsin and New York. Upon coming to Clayton County he erected a log cabin, this being the first one built in the township. He returned to Delaware County after his household goods, and during his absence the cabin was destroyed by fire. He resided in a haymow the remainder of that winter, and in the spring built another cabin, eighteen and a half feet square and one story in height. This was his home until he built the large and commodious mansion, which he now occupies. He was married in July, 1858, to Elizabeth Humphrey; his wife was born in the County of Cornwall, England, Apr. 6, 1824. Mr. Paddelford has held various offices of trust in the township, among them that of Township Trustee for the past fourteen years, School Treasurer and Supervisor. He has ever been an active member of the Old Settlers' Association, and served as its Vice-President the first year of its existence. In political views he is a Greenbacker. He is one of the largest land-owners in the county, and numbers his broad acres by the thousand.

Smith Purdee was born in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 27, 1816. His father was born in New Hartford, Conn., in 1782; he married Lucy Dickerman, who was born in New Haven, Conn. They died in 1850, in Michigan. The subject of this record removed to Ohio with his parents at an early day, and remained with them until he was seventeen years old. He then served a two years' apprenticeship at the carpenter and joiner's trade, and in 1836 he went to Michigan. In 1851 he located in Clayton County, Ia. Since his

residence here he has been engaged in farming and wagon-making. He has been twice married, first on Aug. 15, 1843, to Ann Davis, who died in 1861, having been the mother of two children—Susan, now the wife of David T. Ring, resides in Faribault County, Minn., and Elias F., living on the old homestead in Sperry Township. Mr. Pardee's second marriage occurred on June 3, 1863, to Mrs. Mary Josephine Swift, by whom he has one child—Isaac W., born March 27, 1864. Mrs. M. J. Pardee was born in Benton, Lafayette County, Wis., Dec. 22, 1832; she was a daughter of Dennis Murphy and Eliza, *nee* Bratherton. The former was born in Ireland about 1802, and emigrated to America in an early day, settling in Wisconsin in 1827. He was elected representative of LaFayette County in the Legislature several terms. He died in Benton, Wis., in 1859. He served in the war of 1812. Mrs. M. J. Pardee was married in 1849 to Thomas Swift, by whom she had one child—James M., born May 12, 1850; he now resides in Smith County, Kan. Mr. Pardee owns a fine farm in Sperry Township, and is one of the prominent citizens of that place.

William A. Penfield was born in Jefferson, Schoharie County, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1819. When he was but five years old his parents removed to the backwoods of Ohio, and settled in the township of Penfield, Lorain County. He remained at home, assisting his father on the farm, until he attained his majority, when he learned the carpenter's trade. He was married in Medina County, O., to Miss Sarah L. Chapman, Jan. 15, 1845, who died Aug. 31, 1867, after an illness of nearly five years. He was married to his present wife, Miss Lucy A. Chapman, in Medina County, O. They have one child—Alta A., born July 26, 1869. On Nov. 20, 1854, Mr. Penfield emigrated to Iowa, and settled in Sperry Township on a farm. Being possessed of many of those qualities which eminently fitted him for public positions, he has been elected to many offices of trust. He has been Justice of the Peace for many years, was the first to hold the office of notary public, having been sworn into that office in 1860 by Hon. Thos. Updegraff, who was then County Clerk, and is now a member of Congress. In the fall of 1877 Mr. Penfield was elected Coroner of Clayton County, and still holds that office. He takes a deep interest in all educational matters, and has been Secretary of all the school boards. He is now serving his fifth year as Township Clerk. He held the office of Assessor two terms. He was appointed enumerator of the census for his

district in June, 1880. He is classed among the most respected and popular men of Clayton County.

George Pfranger was born in Germany March 26, 1845, and in 1861 he emigrated to America. He landed in New York, where he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-second New York Volunteer Infantry, and served two years, most of the time under General Banks in Louisiana, and was with him at the defeat at Red River. He was wounded at Pleasant Hill, received two shots in the arm, and was taken prisoner by Taylor and sent to the rebel prison at Pleasant Hill. Ten weeks later he was paroled and went to New Orleans, thence to St. Louis, where he was discharged Jan. 4, 1864. He then went to New York, and from there to Minnesota, thence to Iowa, where he spent one year in the Seminary. He was married to Miss L. Jennings Nov. 23, 1869. They had two children—Martha, born Oct. 12, 1870, and Theodore, Feb. 2, 1873. Mrs. Pfranger met with an accident which resulted in her death. While burning brush, not far from the house, her clothing caught fire, and before assistance could reach her she was burned to death. Mr. Pfranger was again married on March 2, 1875, to Christina Eppler, who was born in Germany in October, 1845. They have one child—Caroline, born Sept. 14, 1880. Mr. Pfranger has held the offices of School Director and Road Supervisor of his township. In politics he is a Republican. He belongs to the Lutheran church.

Orrin A. Phillips was born in Crawford County, Pa., March 23, 1838, and was the son of Welcome A. and Lucy Ann (Gear) Phillips. His father was a mechanic by trade. When Orrin was four years of age, he removed with his parents to Elgin, Ill. Here he resided until he was sixteen years of age, attending school the most of the time. In 1854 he removed with his parents to Clayton County, Iowa, settling in what is now Volga City. His parents still reside in Volga City. In 1862 he enlisted in the First Iowa Cavalry, Company K. He served actively in Arkansas and Missouri on scouting duty, and in the Red River expedition under General Banks. Mr. Phillips became a veteran in 1864, and served till the close of the war, being mustered out in February, 1866. He then returned to Volga City, and pursued various occupations until 1870, when he bought the farm of L. Davis, on section 11. He has a fine farm of 120 acres, about eighty of which are under cultivation. Mr. Phillips was married Feb. 20, 1870, to Keziah Bissell, of Volga City. They have two children—Minnie and

pated in the battles of Dead Oaks, Tupelo, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. Mr. Wandell was transferred to the Twelfth Iowa Infantry previous to the close of the war. After he was transferred, he volunteered as dispatch carrier, carrying messages between Tuscaloosa and Talladega, Ala. After serving in this capacity six months, he retired from the service and returned to Iowa. He followed farming until December, 1881, when he engaged in the livery business in Volga City, and still continues in that occupation with good success. He was married on Feb. 3, 1872, to Ella Rowell, who was born in New Hampshire in 1854. They have one child—Wilber M., born May 8, 1873. Mr. Wandell is a Republican in politics.

Edward D. Welch was born in East Canada, Nov. 3, 1823. In 1847 he settled in DuPage County, Ill., and engaged in farming there until 1850, when he crossed the plains to California, and engaged in mining four years. In 1854 he went to Lockport, Ill., where he purchased two yoke of oxen, one yoke of cows and a wagon. He hitched the two cows in the middle between the two yoke of oxen, put his household goods and little family into the wagon, and started for Iowa, arriving in Volga City June 10, 1854. He bought property in Volga City, and resided there four years. While in Volga City he entered land in Fayette County under the Graduation Act, and bought 100 acres on section 28, Sperry Township. In 1857 he disposed of the land on section 28, and purchased the farm on section 14, where he now lives. He owns 220 acres of valuable land. He was united in marriage Jan. 5, 1847, in Canada, to Leonora Denton, who was born at that place on Oct. 25, 1827. Their children are—John D., born Dec. 21, 1847; Cornelia A., Sept. 1, 1849; Helen L., Aug. 22, 1857; Judith E., May 22, 1859, and William H., born Nov. 5, 1862, who was drowned July 4, 1871, in the Volga River. In connection with farming Mr. Welch also engages in the dairy business. In politics he is a Republican.

George Wright was born in Yorkshire, England, March 1, 1821. He emigrated to America in 1851, and settled in Clayton County, purchasing a farm of 160 acres on section 12, Sperry Township. Having learned the machinist's trade in his native country, in 1875 he rented his farm and moved into Volga City for the purpose of engaging in that business. He constructed the first steam engine in this county, forging it all on his smith's forge and anvil. It is the only steam engine in the county. He does all kinds of re-

pairing, and is a first-class machinist. He was married in 1842 in England, to Martha Thornton, by whom he has had three children—Sarah Anna, born in 1852, married Thomas Johnston, and resides in Green County, Ia.; Etta, born in 1856 (is now the wife of Frank Davidson, of Sperry Township, and Martha, born in 1866, married Frank Durst, and now resides in Volga City). Mr. Wright is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics is a Republican.



CHAPTER XL.

VOLGA TOWNSHIP.

Volga Township is number 92 north, and range 4 west, with six sections added of the next township east. About three sections have been taken from the northwestern corner and added to Read. It is bounded on the north by Read and Garnavillo, on the east by Jefferson, on the south by Elk and Mallory, on the west by Cox Creek. It contains about thirty-nine sections. The Turkey River flows from the northwest corner diagonally through the township, leaving it at the southeastern corner. The Volga flows eastward through the southern part of the township and joins the Turkey a little above Elkport. The Elk flows by Elkport, emptying into the Turkey just below the village. Other small tributaries of the Turkey drain Volga Township, which contains both high and low land and timber and prairie.

Colonel William W. Wayman, the first settler of Volga Township and Clayton County, was a native of New Hampshire, a man of liberal education and polished manners. In his habits and the expression of his face, it was easy to detect one of those freaks of human nature that occasionally appear among the descendants of the pilgrims of New England, disturbing the purity of the Saxon blood by portraying in lineament and contour that of the Narragansett or the Wampanoag. Among white men he was reticent, watchful and restless; in the society of the Indian he was authoritative, stern and commanding. He never performed any manual labor other than that which pertained to the indoor affairs of his house. The Indian and the half-breed regarded him as a mysterious being. They would toil and labor for him without any other reward than the pleasure of being near his person. The largest portion of his life time had been spent upon the frontier, in the society of the Indian and the hunter, and yet he could never be prevailed upon to give any information concerning the manners, customs or traditions of the Indians. Intimacy and social intercourse with him for many years upon the border only seemed to render more impenetrable the shield of mystery that he had woven around the events of his

life. He was the father of a half-breed daughter, whom he educated at Prairie du Chien. Little more is known of this strange life, whose story died with him.

Hon. Eliphalet Price gives an account of the circumstances attending his death : "In the fall of 1848, about the midnight hour of a dreary night, our dog drove an Indian to the top of a hay-rack that stood leaning against the door-yard fence. Upon going to him he handed us the following communication :

Come quick; I am dying; Ann will give you my keys.

W. W. WAYMAN.

"We hastened to him, but he was dead when we reached his residence. The keys unlocked, in part, the history of a strange, adventurous life, and told us that his name was William Wallace Hutcherson, a descendant of the May flower."

Colonel Wayman, however, was hardly a settler of Volga Township. He was an Indian trader, and kept a trading post at the mouth of the Volga, on the Turkey. The first man to make a permanent settlement and commence farming was Frederick Hartage, who located in 1842 on the present site of Elkport. A Mr. Boardman came about the same time as Colonel Wayman. He is now deceased. Asaph Gifford and his son George settled on section 26, where they lived for many years. Asaph is now in New York, and George is in Littleport. Dennis Quigley came in 1846, and settled on Wolf Creek. He is now in Kansas. Michael Stence, now in Boardman Township; Bishop Fuller, now deceased; Robert Fuller, now deceased, Jacob Rounds; Hiram Walbridge, who settled on section 25, and is now in Monona County; Dan Justice, now in California; Christian Sarver, now in Elk Township, and John Garber, now living at East Elkport, were other early settlers.

The first persons married in Volga were Jacob Rounds and Sophia Quigley, and the ceremony was performed by Elder Gifford.

The first death was that of Louis Hartage, a brother of Frederick Hartage. He was buried on section 26. There are six cemeteries in Volga Township.

The first school in Volga was taught by Martin Garber in 1853, in a building owned by Frederick Hartage. The first school-house was built in Elkport in 1854, and was a frame-house, 20 x 30 feet. This was afterward enlarged, and in 1868 it was replaced by the stone building now standing in Elkport. There are now eight school districts, containing seven school-houses.

Religious services were held as early as 1848, by Elders Gifford and Bixby, of the Free-Will Baptist church. They preached in private houses, and it was not until a much later period that the settlers had the convenience of a church edifice to worship in, and there are none now, except in Elkport.

The grist-mill in Elkport, on Elk Creek, was built in 1860 by Joseph Morris, millwright, for John Thompson. John Thompson sold it to Frederick Hartage, in 1862, and he sold to H. H. Stuthert, Dec. 2, 1863. Fred Schollerman became proprietor July 25, 1865. He then sold, Jan. 31, 1868, to N. Schollerman and Ernest Taake. April 12, 1869, N. Schollerman sold his share to C. Taake, who in turn disposed of the half to Ernest Taake, who was then sole proprietor. Jan. 1, 1879, the mill was bought by A. C. Tiede & Co., who have entirely remodeled and rebuilt it since acquiring possession. It has three run of burrs, is run by the power of Elk Creek, and is one of the best mills in this section of the country. The regular custom of the mill extends fully ten miles in each direction, but flour is shipped to Dubuque and elsewhere.

A saw-mill has lately been started at East Elkport.

The stave-factory of George Taft is one of the most important enterprises of the township. It is located in East Elkport and was established in 1874. Staves for butter tubs, flour barrels and nail kegs are manufactured to the value of \$20,000 annually.

Sorghum molasses is manufactured by Christian Lau, in the country.

A creamery is operated by Calvin Gilbert & son, of Illinois. It is 18 x 32 feet, two stories in height, located in East Elkport.

There are three postoffices in Volga township, Elkport, East Elkport and Communia. Elkport postoffice was established in 1852, with John Garber as Postmaster. A. C. Tiede is the present Postmaster. The postoffice at East Elkport was established in 1879. John Garber was appointed Postmaster, and still holds that position. The postoffice at Communia was established about 1857, at the German Colony in the northwestern part of the township. Joseph Venus was the first Postmaster, and George Meyer is the present Postmaster.

The townships of Elk, Volga and Cox Creek, were originally united for election purposes. It is believed that the first election was held in 1847, at Elkport, when seventy-two votes were cast.

The usual township officers of justice of the peace, constable and trustees, were chosen at that time.

The old settlers of Volga tell many stories of early times, and of course they shared at first the common experience of all pioneer settlements, with the Indians and the rough characters always to be found at the outposts of civilization. One of these characters was one Rollins Trusty, who, about 1854, was arrested for some minor offense, and was put by the Constable, Daniel Joseph, into the care, temporarily, of Thomas Woodrow. The settlers much preferred that Trusty should leave the country, as that would save much trouble, so our present able State Senator, Martin Garber and others, undertook to get the prisoner to leave the settlement and never return. They first talked with the acting Constable, Thomas Woodrow, and had him load his pistol with powder, but not with ball. They told him of their plan, that the prisoner should break and run at a certain point of the road along which he was being conveyed, and that Woodrow was to fire at him in due official form with his pistol loaded with powder. Woodrow at first demurred, saying: "I think some of runnin' for constable next spring, and I'm afeared this mought injure my repertation, and work agin me at election!" His scruples were finally overcome, however, and the prisoner was then told by the conspirators of that part of the plan which related to his running away at a certain point in the road. Accordingly, at the proper place and time, the prisoner made for the woods with all possible speed. The acting constable bravely discharged his pistol at the fugitive, who had not been informed of this part of the programme, and was therefore urged to a still greater speed by the sound of the *bullet* which he afterward positively declared he heard whistling by him. He never returned to Volga Township.

Hon. Martin Garber also tells of the first trial he ever attended in Clayton County. It was held over a stone, which can still be seen in Mr. Garber's yard. Dan Justice, one of those oddities who have been the subjects of many early incidents, had challenged another party to "burn powder with him at the length of a silk handkerchief." For this he was arrested and brought before a justice's court over the above-mentioned stone. The plea made in Justice's defense was that of insanity. Evidence was introduced to show that he had once fallen into a pile of hot ashes, and was consequently subject to fits of insanity. In support of this his bald head was shown. After counsel had closed an eloquent ap-

peal to the clemency of the jury, Justice leaned forward eagerly, and in an audible tone whispered: "Make me *out more insane yet!*" It was tried in vain, however, and Justice was bound over.

ELKPORT.

The village of Elkport was laid out in the middle of section 35, township 92, range 4 west, by Ezra Hurd, County Surveyor. The proprietors were Frederick Hartage and his wife, Susan Hartage, and the survey was filed March 30, 1855. Additions were made in 1856 and in 1872. The village is situated on Elk Creek, near Turkey River, and a short distance below the mouth of the Volga. It is on a level bottom, surrounded by rugged hills. It was named after Elk Creek, the naming of which is explained in the chapter entitled "Rivers and Creeks." "Elkport" signifies the mouth or gate of the Elk.

The first house on the present site of Elkport was built by Frederick Hartage in 1842.

The first store was kept by J. C. Garber, a brother of John and Martin Garber, in 1853. He is now in California.

William Borton made the first wagons, in 1852.

Frederick Hartage worked as blacksmith as early as 1842.

William Jennings was the first shoemaker, in 1854.

Frederick Hartage built the first saw-mill in 1843. A grist-mill was afterward added. Both were run by water-power.

The manufacturing interests of Elkport and East Elkport are described under the township history above.

The bar is represented in Elkport only by the firm of Garber & Corlett. Martin Garber and J. E. Corlett were both admitted to the bar in 1880, and they formed a partnership in November of that year. They practice in Clayton and Delaware Counties, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa.

The first physician was Dr. McCullough, who came in 1857, but remained only a short time. There are at present three physicians in Elkport—Dr. Warneke, Dr. O. D. Taft and Dr. J. M. Lewis. The two latter commenced practice here in 1875.

The first hotel was built and run in 1852 by William Borton. Thomas Flaherty opened his present hotel in 1877.

The postoffice was established in 1852, and John Garber was the first Postmaster. A. C. Tiede is the present Postmaster. It is a money-order office. The first order issued was drawn by O. D.

Taft, M. D., Oct. 6, 1877, and was payable to the Centennial Mutual Life Insurance Association, of Burlington, Ia.

The village is not incorporated. Its population in 1860 was not more than fifty. By 1870 it had reached 200, and it is now estimated at 350.

The principal business houses are as follows: A. C. Tiede & Co., general store; S. J. Soyster, general store; Laxson Bros., general store; C. Soll & Bros., general store; Conrad Roeder, wagon shop; Joseph Kircher, furniture store; Peter Dietrich, tailor; John Bals, harness-maker; Bayless, Kriebs & Co., drugs; Oehrle & Hohmann, repair shop; H. Mueller, boots and shoes.

The first school was taught by Martin Garber in 1853, in a building owned by Frederick Hartage. The stone school building now standing in Elkport was constructed in 1868. It is a graded school. The first Principal, in 1869, was Melvina Stewart. J. E. Webb and A. G. Savage successively served in that capacity, and the present Principal is George Richardson.

RELIGIOUS.

There are three church organizations in Elkport, the Catholic, the Lutheran and the German Methodist.

St. Immanuel Church and congregation was organized as a society at an early date by Frederick Hartage, Mr. Waterman, Mr. Ritter and others. The first services of the denomination in this neighborhood were held at the old Elkport school-house, and afterward in a small building erected for the purpose. The following have officiated as pastors of the congregation: Rev. J. Hoerlein, 1867-'9; Rev. G. Oehlert, 1869-'71; Rev. J. Schulenberg, 1872-'4; Rev. J. Vollmar, 1874-'7; Rev. H. W. Tiemeier, 1877-'9; Philip J. Doensief, 1879. The present house of worship was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$2,000. The present officers of the church are W. Hohmann, G. Dauskardt and William Oehmann. The membership is forty-two. There is also a Sunday-school in the winter season, conducted by the pastor. The present membership is twenty-seven.

The Catholic Church of Elkport was organized by Father Michael Lynch, of Dubuque, who came to hold services only four times a year. Among the first members were: Mathew Kaffer, Peter Mehan, Michael and Timothy Callahan, Edward and Thos. Flaherty, Ernest Hoffman, Thomas Lawler, Patrick Costigan, John and Joseph Putz, James Hayes, George, Herman and

Michael Burns. The first services were held at different private houses, in turn. Among the pastors have been Father O'Bryne, Father Schult and Father Stephen Maasjost. Father Michael Goul was the first regularly stationed minister of the church. He remained six years. Then Father M. J. Quick served for four years, and Father B. W. Coyle has been the pastor for the last seven years. Revivals have been successfully held in 1868 and 1874. The frame building now used as a school was built for a church in 1858. The present house of worship was erected in 1874. It is forty by fifty-six feet, of stone, and cost \$4,000. A neat and commodious parsonage is attached, which cost \$2,000. There is a Sunday-school connected with the church, and it meets on alternate Sundays. About fifty families are now connected with the church.

Father B. W. Coyle was born in Canandaigua, Oneida County, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1840, and was the son of Bernard and Jane (Dunnigan) Coyle. They were natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1828, and located on a small farm, where they resided up to 1852. They then moved to Wisconsin, where the family engaged in farming until the father's death, in 1870. The mother died in 1848. Our subject passed his early life on a farm, and at school, until nineteen years of age. He then attended Abbin College, in Wisconsin, three years, then the University of Wisconsin one year, then the Seminary at Milwaukee three years. From there he went to Niagara Falls, where, after four years more of study, he graduated. He was for a short time assigned to Cascade, Ia., then he had charge for three years of a church at Dubuque, and from there he came to to his present charge at Elkport.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Elkport Lodge, No. 104, A. O. U. W., was organized in March, 1877, with the following charter members: John Stahl, P. M. W.; S. J. Soyster, M. W.; George Barrett, G. F.; J. R. Casey, Overseer; W. E. Talmage, Recorder; O. R. Mann, Financier; Isaac Ots, Receiver; A. J. Jerome, I. W.; Andrew Eberhardt, O. W.; Conrad Roeder, Dr. O. D. Taft. Their first meeting was held in Soll's Hall, after which they made an arrangement by which they use the same hall as the I. O. O. F. The present membership is thirty-four. The lodge meets every Monday evening. The present officers are as follows: James Gear, P. M. W.; B. C. Sooy,

M. W.; John McEvers, G. F.; C. H. Mack, Overseer; O. D. Taft, Recorder; S. J. Soyster, Financier; W. G. Evry, Charles Beddow and M. L. Beddow, Guides.

Elk Lodge, No. 345, I. O. O. F., was organized April 22, 1876, by Philip Fishel. The following were the charter members, with the respective offices to which they were first elected: G. W. Woodal, N. G.; James Fleming, W. G.; Christian Oehrle, Treasurer; Ernest Taake, Secretary; J. W. Mulvany. For three months the meetings were first held in a private house, then Soll's Hall was used for two years. They now use A. C. Tiede & Co.'s Hall. The present membership of the lodge is about forty. The present officers are: Christian Oehrle, N. G.; George Kriebs, W. G.; Charley Solls, Treasurer; James Corlett, Secretary. The lodge meets every Saturday night.

EAST ELKPORT.

The village of East Elkport was surveyed in 1873 for John Garber, proprietor. The Turkey Valley branch of the C., M. & St. P. passes through this place, and adds much to the business of this thriving little village. This railroad was built in 1872, since which time Walter E. Talmadge has been station agent.

The postoffice at East Elkport was established in 1879. John Garber is Postmaster.

There are two hotels in this place, kept by Peter Flaherty and C. H. Anderson.

The stave-factory of George Taft has already been spoken of.

The population of the village is estimated at 150.

The store of J. Garber & Son is a large and commodious one, enjoying a good trade from the surrounding country. C. Schnepf keeps a hardware store, and A. C. Jasper manufactures boots and shoes.

COMMUNIA.

The well-known German colony in the northwestern part of Volga Township was established in 1847 by nine Germans and one Frenchman, who organized at St. Louis, and uniting their fortunes under the presidency of Joseph Venus, came north by steamer to Dubuque, bringing with them tools and other necessities incident to pioneer life. At Dubuque they purchased provisions and completed their outfit. Taking a wagon and three yoke of oxen,

they proceeded overland in search of a home, which they found on the south half of section 8, Volga Township.

The ten founders of this colony were: Joseph Venus, blacksmith, now dead; Jacob Ponsar, still living in the neighborhood, the last of the ten; Frederick Meister, who went back to St. Louis after two months, and is now in the banking business in that city; Henry Babe, a carpenter, now dead; Frederick Lochsen, brewer, now dead; Carl Reger, cooper, now in Galena, Ill.; Carl Hoen, blacksmith, now dead; John Hofstaedter, druggist, now dead; Frederick Koenig, dentist, now dead, and Isaac Nagel, tailor, of French descent, now dead.

They camped the first night just in the rear of the spot where Venus' house was afterward built. They immediately set to work to build a house 20 x 30. The house was of logs, and what lumber was used was furnished by Frederick Hartge, of Elkport, and hauled by Andy Hartman. This was taken down many years after, and another house built of the same logs, which is still standing and in use.

A blacksmith shop was built the same year, and two log-houses 14 x 20. Then the frame house now standing was built. A brick-yard and lime-kiln were started, and then a brick house was built. In time, therefore, quite a cluster of buildings sprung up, and the "colony" became a substantial and prosperous enterprise. The company bought and paid for 1,400 acres of land, at \$1.25 an acre, and a quantity of live stock.

Nov. 3, 1847, John Enders came, accompanied by Mrs. Eliza Ponsar and her grandmother. These were the first women in the settlement.

The first birth was that of Herman Ponsar, in 1858.

The colony was regularly organized, with a president and a secretary. Joseph Venus was elected president every year during the continuance of the organization. The colony was always peaceful, however, and there was never any necessity for discipline or punishment. The plan of the colony was very simple; any one who wished to join, after being elected contributed his means, whatever the amount, to the general fund, and whenever he wished to withdraw he drew out his money again. While these settlers suffered all the privations incident to the opening up of a new country, they nevertheless enjoyed the life, and they look back to those times with pleasure. The Indians were numerous, but they were always friendly. The Germans being all artisans or skilled

laborers, worked at their respective trades part of the time, and all turned to work the farm. None had been practical farmers, and they had to learn many things by experience. Their mistakes were sometimes comical, sometimes more serious.

In 1856 the colony organization was dissolved, the land and property sold at auction, and each family looked out for itself. The postoffice established at an early day is still called Communia, and the place is still designated "the colony." Fred Weiss was the first Postmaster, and George Meyer, who also keeps a store and saloon, holds the position at present. The Motor Mill is but a mile off, and is patronized by the settlers.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

George W. Beatty, one of the prominent farmers of Volga Township, was born in West Virginia, Oct. 8, 1825. His parents were John and Hannah Beatty, *nee* De Ford, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Pennsylvania. They are now deceased. George W. was reared on a farm, and was educated in the schools of Monongalia County, W. Va. When twenty-one years of age he left home and went to Ohio, thence to Clayton County in 1849. He entered a large tract of land, and in 1850 went to California, drawn thither by the gold excitement then prevailing. He mined and prospected there ten years, being very successful, and in 1860 returned to Clayton County, where he has been extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising since. He owns 160 acres of land in Clayton, and 160 in Kossuth County, making a fine possession of 320 acres. Mr. Beatty has never married, and keeps bachelor's hall. In politics he is a Republican.

John Beihler is a native of Switzerland, born June 16, 1819. His parents, Adam and Susan Beihler, *nee* Geiser, emigrated to the United States in 1852, located in Pennsylvania, where the father died in 1855. Mrs. Beihler then removed to Clayton County with her family, and died here in 1876. The subject of this memoir came to this county with his mother, and at once engaged in farming in Volga Township. He was married in 1868, to Walburga Beihler, *nee* Riter, who was born in Germany in 1841, and was the widow of John Beihler (deceased), by whom she had one son—Charles Albert. Mrs. Beihler owns a finely cultivated farm in this township, of 40 acres, on section 31; she also owns a house and lot in Elkport.

Patrick Costigan was born in Killkenny County, Ireland, Dec. 27, 1831, and was a son of Daniel and Lucy (Holehan) Costigan, who died in Killkenny County. He attended the subscription and common schools at his native place, thereby obtaining a good education. In 1850 he emigrated to the United States, landed in New York and from there went to Ohio, where he engaged in railroad-ing three years. He was married there to Mary McMorrow, who was born in County Letrim, Ireland, and came to America in 1850. Of seven children born of this union five are living—Anna, now Mrs. Cornelius Mehan; James, Michael, Lucy and Daniel, the latter named for his father, the name having been in the family many years. Mr. Costigan settled in Volga Township, Clayton County, in 1854, where he owns 333 acres of land, mostly under cultivation. He also owns 120 acres in Guthrie County, Iowa, and 320 in Nebraska, making a large possession of 773 acres, all of which he has accumulated by untiring industry and economy. He was drafted into service in the late war, but supplied a substitute. In August, 1881, he received an appointment on the C., M. & St. P. R. R., as section master on section 47, and still retains the position. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace since 1864, and has also served as County Supervisor. The family are members of the Catholic church. In politics he was formerly a Republican, but now inclines to the Greenback party.

Philip J. Dornseif was born in St. Clair County, Ill., March 21, 1856, and was a son of Louis and Christina (Worth) Dornseif, natives of Germany. They came to America in 1852, where the father died in 1880. Mrs. Dornseif is residing in Monticello, Ill. The subject of this memoir was educated in the Fort Wayne, Ind., College, and graduated at the Lutheran Seminary in St. Louis, Mo. His first field of labor was at Benton, Iowa, in charge of the Lutheran church there. He remained one and one-half years; then came to Elkport, and has been pastor of the church here about two and one-half years. He was united in marriage with Mary Guenther in 1880. She was born at Fort Dodge, Iowa, in August, 1861. Their union has been blessed with one child—Clara, born in April, 1881. Mr. Dornseif is a gentleman of high literary attainments and superior mental endowments.

James Doren was born in Kilkenny County, Ireland, May 9, 1839, son of Patrick and Catherine (Keep) Doren, who were likewise natives of the Emerald Isle. His father emigrated to America in 1847, and enlisted in the Mexican war, serving until his death,

which occurred at Fort Dodge, Texas, Aug. 12, 1850; His mother emigrated to America with her family in 1848, and to Clayton County in 1849. She is still residing here with her son James, aged seventy years. The subject of this sketch was ten years of age when he came to America, and was married here in 1867 to Julia Dooley, who was born in New York in 1852. Their union has been blessed with seven children—Elizabeth, James P., William, Edward H., John C., Francis B. and Catherine (deceased). Mr. Doren owns ninety acres of land in Volga Township and three houses and lots in Elkport. He is a member of the Catholic church, and in his political views is a Democrat.

E. H. Fitch, son of Peter and Sarah (Roberts) Fitch, natives of Augusta County, Me, was born at that place in October, 1816. His education was received in the common schools and under private teachers. He was married in 1842 to Ann Mohler, who was born in Rockingham County, Va., and was a daughter of John and Magdalen Mohler, *nee* Reinhardt. Of eight children born of this union seven are living—Sarah (now the wife of Martin L. Garber), James, Richard J., Robert, Oscar, Hattie J. and Hannah V. John P. died while serving his country in the Army of the Tennessee. In 1852 Mr. and Mrs. Fitch came to Volga Township, Clayton County, where he entered 160 acres of land, upon which he still resides. He has made many excellent improvements on his farm, which is one of the finest in this section of the township. He has always taken an active interest in Clayton County's improvement, and is classed with her representative citizens. In politics he is a Democrat. Mrs. Fitch died in 1870.

Peter Flaherty, hotel and livery keeper, was born in Maine, Jan. 25, 1849, son of Edward and Bridget (Needham) Flaherty, who were natives of Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1846, and located in Maine for a time, then went to Pennsylvania, and in 1854 moved to Chicago, Ill., and in 1856 to Clayton County, Ia., where he engaged in farming, which he followed until his health failed, since which time he has resided with the subject of this sketch, who was married Jan. 7, 1871, to Mary A. Mahr. They have a family of four children—Mary Elizabeth, Peter, Frank and Lucy. Mr. F. has by his own industry in business accumulated some property, and makes a special business of buying and shipping wood in connection with his hotel and livery. He has been identified with the political affairs of the township of late years, and votes the Democratic ticket.

John C. Garber, of the firm of John Garber & Son, general merchants, East Elkport, was born in Logan County, Ohio, Apr. 23, 1844. His parents, John and Mary C. (Rife) Garber, were among the early pioneers of Clayton County, coming here when the subject of this sketch was four years of age. His education was received in the common schools of Clayton County, where he was married in 1868, to Elizabeth Livingston, a native of Pennsylvania. By this marriage there were three children, one living, Jessie. His wife died Mch. 7, 1874, and he was again married on Aug. 27, 1879, to Caroline Blanschien, who was born in Germany, and was a daughter of Charles and Caroline (Stahl) Blanchien. In 1877, in partnership with his father, Mr. Garber embarked in the dry goods and grocery business in the town of East Elkport, which they still prosecute. They carry a full and complete stock of general merchandise, and do a profitable business. He is a member of I. O. O. F. lodge; in politics he is a Republican.

Thomas Geraghty, one of the enterprising farmers of Volga Township, is a native of County West Main, Ireland, and was born in November, 1829, son of Lawrence and Catherine (Ennis) Geraghty, who were natives of the same county, and came to this country in 1848, locating in Falls Village, Litchfield County, Conn., where they resided for three years, and in June, 1857, removed to Garnavillo Township, Clayton County, and entered 160 acres of land, on which they resided for twenty-one years. They then moved into Volga Township, where the father died in 1868. The mother is still living with the subject of this notice, in her seventy-ninth year. Thomas Geraghty owns 160 acres of land in Volga Township under a fair state of cultivation, and worth \$30 an acre. He is a member of the Catholic church at Elkader, and in his political views is a Democrat.

Christian F. Hartage (deceased), one of the pioneers of the county, was a native of Germany, born Jan. 17, 1813, and came to America, settling in Volga Township in 1840. He was the founder of the town of Elkport, and while he lived was one of the leading citizens of the town. He was married in 1852 to Susan Galer, who was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1820. Never having had any children, his property after his wife's death falls to the church. He died Aug. 14, 1878, and his widow still resides on the old homestead.

Christian Heise, one of the pioneers of Clayton County, was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, Sept. 13, 1812. His

parents, Christian and Sophia (Walbrunt) Heise, were of German birth, and died in their native land. He emigrated to the United States in 1832, locating in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farm labor eight years, and from there removed to Belleville, Ill. He learned the boot and shoe maker's trade at that place, remaining two years, then went to Burlington, Iowa. He followed his trade there until the fall of 1844, when he came to Clayton County. Since his residence here he has engaged in the boot and shoe trade, and is at present residing with his nephew, Mr. Redmond, of Volga Township, to whom he has transferred his property, having never been married. Mr. Heise has ever made Clayton County's interests his own, and has done much for her improvement.

J. E. Jerome, son of James and Eliza (Enslow) Jerome, was born in Clayton County, Ia., Dec. 19, 1855. His father was a merchant and the Postmaster in the town of Clayton for many years; he died in 1867. After his death, Mrs. Jerome conducted the store a few years, then disposed of her stock and moved to Grant County, Wis. The subject of this record received a common-school education, and having a natural talent for printing he learned it thoroughly, and after clerking a short time for his uncle, S. J. Soyster, he was employed in the *Register* office at Elkader. He was married in March, 1878, to Ollie, daughter of John and Mary Garber. They have two children—Edith May and Lucy Mildred. Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Jerome went to Kane County, Ill., where he engaged as clerk in a drug store, remaining one year, then, at the solicitation of Mr. Garber, he returned to East Elkport, and has been in the employ of J. Garber & Son since. In 1881 he established a newspaper called the *Tattler*, which is issued monthly. He also owns a Peerless job printing press, and does all kinds of printing. He is a charter member of A. O. U. W. lodge, Elkport.

George Kriebs, druggist, Elkport, was born in Clayton County, Ia., Oct. 25, 1857. His parents were John P. and Lena Kriebs, *nee* Weisman. The former was a native of Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1847. He resided in Galena, Ill., until 1852, then removed to Guttenberg, Ia., where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1872. Mrs. J. P. Kriebs still resides there. The subject of this memoir received a common-school education, and attended the school of pharmacy in Dubuque one and a half years, preparing himself for the drug business. In 1873 he entered a store in Elkader, where he remained until 1876;

then removed to Dubuque. In 1878 he established his present store in Elkport. He carries a full line of drugs and medicines, and has a lucrative trade. His marriage occurred in 1877 to Louisa Cook, born in 1859, and a daughter of A. D. Cook a resident of Elkader. They have two children—Frank D. and George A. Mr. Kriebs is the present Justice of the Peace in the township. He is a member of I. O. O. F. lodge, and in politics a Democrat.

O. D. Laft, M. D., son of George and Almina Laft, *nee* Matson, was born in Fulton County, O., June 20, 1848. His primary education was received in the common schools of that county. He also attended Cornell College at Mt. Vernon three years; afterward worked with his father in the manufacture of cooperage. They came to Iowa and located in Manchester, Delaware County, where they remained two years; then came to Clayton County. Dr. Laft studied medicine with Dr. J. M. Lanning during the winter of 1870, and in the fall of 1871 attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. He then went to St. Louis and attended the Missouri Medical College one term, and again studied under Dr. Lanning. In the fall of 1872 he matriculated in the Iowa Medical College at Iowa City, from which he graduated in 1873. Since that time he has engaged in practice in Elkport. He was married in November, 1876, to Martha A. Garber, who was born in Clayton County, and was a daughter of Martin and Lucy Garber. They have two children—Grace Irene, and Martin G. Dr. Laft is a member of I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. lodges. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

John S. Lewis, farmer and inventor of several machines for which he has patents, was born in Gallatin County, Ky., Sept. 21, 1818, son of Craddock and Clarisa Lewis, who were also natives of Kentucky. His father died when he was three years of age, and his mother again married, and he was brought up under the care and instruction of his step-father until eighteen years of age, when he started out in life for himself, going to Montgomery, Ray County, Mo., and there engaged in mining for four years, and in 1842 came to Clayton County, entering 600 acres of land. He was married in 1844, to Clarisa Wultse, who was born in Canada. They have a family of five children, four living—Graham, John, Mary and Martha. Mrs. Clarisa Lewis died and he was again married in 1853, to Cynthia M. Amsdon, a native of Illinois. By this union there were eleven children, seven now living—Lyman, Craddock, Irla, Joel, India, Birdie and Archie Violet. Mr. Lewis

has his farm under excellent cultivation, and is classed with the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of the county.

J. M. Lewis, M. D., was born in Dundee, Ill., Feb. 19, 1857, and was a son of William and Agnes Lewis, *nee* Sloan. His father was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to America in 1844, locating in Dundee, Ill. In 1857 he removed to Highland Township, Clayton County, and engaged in farming. Dr. Lewis received his early education in the district schools, and afterward entered the Iowa State University, from the medical department of which he graduated in 1879. He then engaged in the practice of medicine in Elkport, and has ever been a faithful worker in the profession which he has chosen for his life work, meeting with the success he so well deserves. He was married in 1881 to Emma Luers, who was born in Clayton County, and was a daughter of H. H. and Dora Luers, residents of Cummina Colony. Dr. Lewis is a member of I. O. O. F. lodge, and in politics is a Republican.

James McDonald, one of the pioneers of Volga Township, is a native of Scotland, born in Dumfriesshire on Dec. 25, 1793, and was a son of Allen and Mary (Goorley) McDonald, who were of Scottish birth, and now deceased. He was reared on the farm in his native shire and then received a practical education. He was married in 1821 to Jeannette Hunter, who was born in Dumfriesshire in September, 1802. Of twelve children born of this union, ten are living—John, Allen, Robert, James, Irwin, George, Alexander, Jane, Julia and Jeannette. Of the number seven are married. Mary and Ann are deceased. In the spring of 1859 Mr. McDonald emigrated to America with his family, and located in Clayton County on May 10 of that year. He purchased a farm in Volga Township upon which he now resides, and manages with the assistance of his sons—Irwin and James. He is now in his eighty-ninth year, and is still hale and hearty, having always enjoyed excellent health. His wife although quite aged performs her household duties without any assistance.

Christ Oehrle, wagon manufacturer and general repairer, Elkport, was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, March 28, 1848. His parents, Baltes and Katie (Fritz) Oehrle, were likewise of German nativity, and both now deceased. Christ was educated in the common schools of Wurtemberg, and at the age of twelve began learning the carpenter's trade, and when sixteen was master of the trade. He was then employed in the shops as a

mechanic, and in 1868 he emigrated to America and located in Massachusetts. Soon after he came West and settled in Elkport, Iowa. He worked for some time with Conrad Roeder, then established his present business. In 1872 he was married to Mary Baler, a native of Dayton, Ohio. Their union has been blessed with four children—Willie, George, Charlie and Anna. Mr. Oehrle is a member of I. O. O. F. lodge, and in politics votes for the best men.

John C. Oelkers (deceased) was a native of Hanover, Germany, born in 1799. He was married to Martha Bahner in his native country. Their union was blessed with nine children, of whom Herman H., Herman C., John H. and Martha M. C. are living. Mr. Oelkers came to the United States in 1849, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided until 1857, when he came to Clayton County. His wife died here on April 8, 1868, and on May 17, 1873, he followed her. In his death Clayton County lost one of her most prominent and esteemed citizens.

Conrad Roeder, wagon and carriage manufacturer, was born in Hazen, Darmstadt, Germany, May 16, 1827. His parents, Andrew and Eliza (Lorty) Roeder, were also natives of Germany. His father was a farmer and died in 1842 in his native country. His mother died in Denver, Col. Conrad was educated in the common schools of Hazen, and when seventeen years of age learned the blacksmith's trade and worked at that until 1853. He then came to America and located in Sandusky, Ohio; thence to Dubuque, Iowa. He worked at his trade in the latter place until 1857, then removed to Elkport, and has followed the same occupation here since. He is a first-class workman, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. He was married in 1862 to Wilhelmina Bollinger, of Germany. Of six children born of this union two are living—George and Carrie. The deceased are Anna, Alme, William and Conrad. Mr. Roeder is a member of A. O. U. W. lodge, and in politics is a Republican.

John H. Schmidt, dealer in tinware, Elkport, was born in Germany, May 1, 1838. His parents, Harford and Mary Schmidt, *nee* Boosey, were natives of Saxony, Germany, who emigrated to America in 1846, and located in Kendall County, Ill. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education, and when fifteen years of age engaged in boating on the Niagara River, which he continued three years, then removed to Illinois. In 1856 he settled in Iowa, following farming until 1875, when he purchased a

stock of tinware and embarked in that business. Although he had never had any experience in this work, by close attention and steady application to business, he has thoroughly learned the trade and is an expert workman. He was married in Illinois in 1864 to Caroline Weise, who was born in Baden, Germany. They have seven children—Ella, Frank, Eddie, John, Henry, Charles and William. In politics Mr. Schmidt is a Democrat.

Conrad Schnepf was born in Newburg, Germany, May 31, 1857, and was a son of Henry and Magdalena (Decert) Schnepf, also of German birth. His father died in 1864, and in 1868, accompanied by his mother and brother, Conrad emigrated to America, and located at first in Dubuque, Ia. His mother was married in Elkport to Charles Schecker, who for many years was Surveyor and is now Recorder of Clayton County. Our subject was educated in the common schools in the English and German languages. When fifteen years of age he obtained employment in a cigar manufactory a short time, then engaged as clerk for A. C. Tiede & Co. He remained with them three years, then accepted a situation in the same capacity with John Garber & Son. In 1880 he established his present store, where he keeps a full stock of general merchandise. He was married on April 26, 1881, to Melinda Stiefel, who was born in Pennsylvania and was a daughter of Charles and Mary (Miller) Stiefel, residents of Clayton County. They have one child. Mr. Schnepf is a Republican in his political views.

S. J. Soyster, merchant, Elkport, was born in Alleghany County, Md., Oct. 1, 1833. His parents, Jonathan and Elizabeth (Boyer) Soyster, were likewise natives of Maryland. The former died in 1836, the latter in 1877, both in Cumberland, Md. The subject of this record was educated in the select schools of his native State, and learned the cabinet-maker's trade in Cumberland. He followed his trade there five years, and in 1850 came West, and located in Clayton City, Ia., where he established a shop, after working for ten months with a Mr. Patch, then buying his stock and engaging in business for himself. In 1857 he came to Elkport and embarked in the mercantile trade. He carries a complete stock of goods, and does a large and profitable business. He was married in 1858 to Cornelia Enslow, who was born in Greene County, Ill., and was a daughter of Abraham and Julie H. Enslow, *nee* Mann. They have four children—Clara, Charles L., George and Mary. Mr. Soyster was Postmaster during Buchan-

an's administration. He has served as Township Clerk and Justice of the Peace. He is a member of A. O. U. W. and A. F. & A. M. lodges. In politics he is a Democrat.

Rudolph C. Strube, blacksmith and general repairer, East Elkport, was born in Clayton County, Ia., March 30, 1856, son of John H. and Christina (Eberhardt) Strube, who were natives of Germany, and came to America in 1848, and settled in Clayton County. Rudolph was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. Upon attaining his majority he left the paternal roof to make his own way in the world. He engaged as farm hand a few months, then went to Elkport, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, and worked at that there until March, 1882, when he removed to East Elkport and established his present business. He has a thriving trade, and is a first-class workman. In politics he is a Republican.

George Taft (deceased) was born in Washington County, Vt., Jan. 28, 1807, and was the son of Peter and Phœbe (Wheaton) Taft, natives of Massachusetts. In 1811 the family moved to Onondaga County, N. Y., where for a time Mr. Taft, Sr., manufactured salt. He then followed farming until his death, June 11, 1829. His wife died April 20, 1835. George's early life was passed on a farm, attending school at times. He was married Feb. 21, 1831, to Nancy Whitmore of Fayetteville, N. Y. He has been a farmer most of his life, but made staves and barrels as early as 1836. He moved to Fulton County, O., in 1844, where he followed farming until 1861. He then came to Iowa, and settled, at first in Linn County. While here three sons enlisted in the war. One, Lynn, died in the service of his country. He came to Delaware County in 1866, and the following year located at Elkport, Clayton County. He at first made barrels, but now only staves. His present factory was established in 1874. The annual value of stave produced is \$20,000. By industry and frugality, Mr. Taft is now quietly passing a green old age with his wife, while his son, Henry B., manages the factory. Mr. Taft's first wife died March 13, 1835, and he was again married Sept. 17, 1835, to Elmina Matson, of Rutland County, Vt. By his first wife there were two children—Lowell, in Ohio, and Chester, in Buchanan County. By his second wife he has had seven children, of whom four are living—Emeline, Celia (Mrs. Hodges), Henry B. (in the factory), and Orlando, now physician at Elkport. When the above sketch was written Mr. Taft had just returned from a trip

to St. Paul. This trip was too severe for him, and he never recovered from its effects, but died April 23, 1882.

Walter E. Talmadge, station agent, Elkport, was born Aug. 29, 1841, in Winnebago County, Ill. He is the son of Orronell G. and Harriet N. (Webster) Talmadge, natives of Connecticut and New York respectively. They moved to Illinois in 1838. The father worked as carpenter in Rockton till 1852. He then lived four years in Indiana, and in 1856 moved to Howard County, Iowa. He died Aug. 19, 1879. Mrs. Talmadge died Nov. 2, 1862. Our subject attended the common schools in his early life, and learned the carpenter's trade with his father. He was married Jan. 1, 1863, to Aylia T. Thayer, of Winnebago County, Ill. He enlisted in the Seventh Iowa during the war, and was mustered out July 15, 1865. He moved to Nashua, Chickasaw County, in 1868, since when he has been in railroad employ. He was at first telegrapher, and since 1872, has been agent at Elkport, in the employ of the C., M. & St. P. He is a Republican politically. Has served as School Director, and stands high in the community. Of four children, three are living—Warren E., Hattie M. and Charles M.

A. C. Tiede, merchant, Elkport, Volga Township, was born in Hamburg, Germany, March, 1847, and was the son of William and Henrietta (Wulff) Tiede, natives of Hamburg. The family emigrated to America in 1851, and lived four years in Guttenberg. They then moved to Elkport. Mr. Tiede there opened a store of general merchandise, and continued in that business until 1866. In that year he helped build the Waterloo Mills in Black Hawk County, and then returned to Elkport. In 1873 the family visited Germany a few months. Returning to Elkport, they moved to Dubuque in 1875, with the exception of Mr. A. C. Tiede, who remained in business at Elkport. He is the oldest of seven children, all living. His early life was mostly passed in a store, and his educational advantages were limited, and Mr. Tiede has fairly earned his present position in society and in business circles by native talent and hard work. He is in every sense a representative man. He was married May 16, 1871, to Mary V. Garber, daughter of John Garber. He has three children—Bertha, Josie and Blanchie. In 1873 he became proprietor, in company with J. C. Beck, his present partner, of his father's store at Elkport. This is the oldest business house in Elkport, and contains several departments. The firm bought the Elkport Mills of Ernest Taake, in 1879, and have entirely rebuilt and remodeled it. Mr. Tiede is a Mason and an Odd-fellow. He is also Postmaster of Elkport, which position he has held for some time.

CHAPTER XLI.

WAGNER TOWNSHIP.

This is township 94 north, range 5 west, and contains thirty-six full sections. It is south of Monona, west of Farmersburg, north of Boardman, and east of Marion. It is drained by numerous streams, of which the largest is Turkey River, flowing through the southwestern part. Near where it leaves the township are situated the well-known Big Springs. These beautiful springs run from under an almost perpendicular bluff, and are situated about thirty rods from the river, and are about the same distance apart. The next stream of water to the north is Dry Run, which enters the township in section 19, and runs in a southerly direction for about two miles, when it is lost in a sink-hole about a mile from Turkey River. The hole in which it sinks is large enough for a man to descend in very easily. Milo P. Clark descended eighty feet into this hole and failed to reach the bottom. In the southern and eastern part of the township there are many of such sink-holes, which are very deep. The deepest soundings fail to reach the bottom. Robert's Creek flows in a winding course diagonally through the township, from northwest to southeast. It was named after Mr. Roberts, the first white man who lived on its banks. He settled in Marion Township. This creek enters Wagner in section 7, and leaves the town in section 25. It is a beautiful stream, and in the western part of the township there are several good water-powers. In the eastern portion of the township the greater part, and at some seasons of the year all the water in this creek, is lost in the sink-holes. It takes the name of Pony Creek after entering Pony Hollow. There is excellent timber in Wagner, and about one-third of the land is prairie.

Wagner was named after one of the first settlers, John Wagner, Sr. He was truly a pioneer. Born in Pennsylvania, he emigrated to Ohio while yet a young man. He lived there until the country began to settle up, and then in 1845 he again emigrated to Illinois. Not liking it there, in 1846 he came to Iowa and settled in this township.

The township was organized in 1852, and the first election was held the following year. At that time the population was less than a dozen families, the principal citizens being—John Wagner, Joseph Stiner, John Hopas, Sr., Philip Walter and William Patterson.

Allen E. Wanzer, now deceased, was probably the first settler in Wagner Township. He located on the banks of Turkey River and built a cabin, where he traded with the Indians for a number of years. Another early settler and Indian trader was a Mr. Williams, who also had a cabin on Turkey River. Other early settlers were Mr. Ebersoll, who settled on Turkey River; John Wagner (deceased), who came in 1846 and built a house on section 21; David Redick, who came in 1846 and settled on what is now the Patterson farm (died in 1864). Mr. Hoppas, Mr. Stiner and others came soon after, and from that time immigration was rapid.

The first death occurred in 1849, and was that of a woman, name unknown, who was passing through with an emigrant train, at the house of J. Hoppas. At about the same time a Mr. Stewart died, who was buried in the Patterson graveyard.

The first birth was that of Rosalia Patterson, a daughter of William Patterson.

The first marriage was that of Isaac Havens and Sarah Wagner, daughter of John Wagner, Nov. 15, 1846. The ceremony was performed by H. H. Singer, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. Havens now live in Elkader.

The first Justice of the Peace in Wagner was a Mr. Jackson, who afterward removed to the southern part of the State.

The first school in Wagner was taught in a log school-house by Laura Williamson, who lived in Pony Hollow. About the same time (1850) a school was opened in a log hut on section 29, and was taught by Sara J. Patterson, now Mrs. Alexander Atwood. About a year previous a log school-house had been partially erected on section 20, but it was taken down and moved away.

The first land entered was the farm on section 33, now owned by Ezra Patterson.

The Norwegians, of whom a great number live in Wagner Township have several schools where children are taught in the Norwegian language. They have one school-house near the Lutheran church, and in other portions of the township schools are conducted in private houses.

Wagner does not boast of many manufactories, as its people are almost entirely agricultural. There is one good mill however. Walter's Mill, run by water-power, was built on Robert's Creek on section 17, in 1871, by P. Walter. It is thirty feet wide, forty feet long and three stories high. It has two run of stone, and is supplied with the necessary machinery for making flour, meal, etc. It has the custom of the country for many miles around. It cost \$10,000, including machinery, dam, etc. The creek always furnishes a sufficient head of water to run the mill.

The first election was held April 4, 1853, in the Haskins school-house. The officers then chosen were: David Reddick, Philip Walter and Lucius Haskins, Trustees; Milo P. Clark and Joshua Jackson, Justices of the Peace; Joshua Jackson, Assessor; Milo P. Clark, Town Clerk; John Harhhaus and Coleman Garvin, Constables; Henry Geil, John Patterson and Jacob Ashley, Road Supervisors.

The present township officers are: D. T. Walton, Wesley Patterson and John Larson, Trustees; Ed. Reynolds and William Monlux, Justices of the Peace; John Johnson, Assessor; William Monlux, Clerk; Henry Holverson and Henry Ronquist, Constables. Elections are held in Havens' school-house.

Wagner has seven school districts, with a good school-house in each, one, in district three, being of stone, and the others frame structures. The average value is \$500. The building at St. Olaf cost \$1,000. There is an independent district, composed of three sections from the northeastern corner of Wagner and three from Farmersburg Township, which contains two school-houses.

RELIGIOUS.

There are three churches in Wagner Township—the Norwegian Lutheran, the United Brethren, and the German Methodist.

The Norwegian Lutheran Church was organized in 1854, with 100 members. Their first house of worship was built in 1857. This was a small frame building, and was used until 1874, when the present building was erected. It is 36 x 60 feet, and cost \$5,570. The present membership is 421. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Korn; the present one is Rev. Ole Waldeland.

The United Brethren Church was built on section 17 in 1881. It is 40 x 46 feet, and cost \$1,800. The first pastor was John Baskerville, who was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Smith, the present

incumbent. Services are held every two weeks. Sunday-school meets every Sunday, with an average attendance of about thirty-five.

Wagner postoffice was established about 1859, at the residence of E. B. Bailey, on section 4. Mr. Bailey was the first Postmaster, and held the office several years. It has been held since successively by Patrick Sullivan, P. B. Eno, W. P. Eno, Simon Early, William Monlux, Henry Walters, then W. P. Eno again. Mr. Eno is the present Postmaster, and his residence is on section 6.

ST. OLAF.

This little village was surveyed in February, 1874, by Ezra Hurd for Thomas Thompson, proprietor, and is situated on section 25, township 94 north, range 5 west. It is on the line of the Iowa Eastern Railroad, and about eight miles northeast of Elkader.

It has two general stores, a postoffice, harness shop, blacksmith shop, elevator and creamery. There is a good frame school-house, costing \$1,000, in which an English school is conducted for seven months in the year, and a Norwegian school is in session for two months.

St. Olaf elevator was started in August, 1875. It shipped the first year about 90,000 bushels of wheat. Owing to repeated failures in the wheat crop, but little is raised by the farmers, and the elevator shipped only 1,400 bushels in the eight months ending March 31. In the six months ending at the same time 10,000 bushels of corn have been forwarded. Large quantities of butter, eggs and other produce are shipped here.

The postoffice of St. Olaf was established in the fall of 1874, and H. H. Strum was the first Postmaster. He served somewhat less than a year, and was succeeded by E. Embertson, who still keeps the office, in connection with his general merchandise store.

Thomas Anderson was born in Norway, Sept. 21, 1850. In 1854 his parents emigrated to the United States, settling first in Rock Prairie, Wis. The following spring they removed to Clayton County, and purchased eighty acres on section 30, Wagner Township. Our subject was educated in the district schools, and worked on his father's farm until he was nineteen years old, when he bought the farm from his father, which had been increased to 200 acres. He was married Feb. 8, 1874, to Liza Johnson, born in Clayton County. They have three children—Andrew, Ingre and

Maria. Mr. Anderson's farm is one of the best in the township, is well improved, and contains good buildings. Both are members of the Norwegian Lutheran church. In politics he is a Republican. P. O., St. Olaf.

Milo P. Clark was born in Masonville, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1824, son of Joseph A. and Eleanor (Foster) Clark, natives of New York. He was educated in the district schools of that day. At sixteen years of age he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, and worked seven years for one man. In 1848 he came West, settling first in Dubuque, Ia. Here he followed his trade. In the fall of 1849 he went to St. Anthony, Minn., and built the first frame house in the place. In March, 1850, he started with a company overland for California. They numbered seven, but when they arrived in Independence Rock they divided, Mr. Clark starting alone with his horse. He contemplated overtaking another party, some five or six days' travel ahead. It took him two weeks to overtake the party, in the meantime losing his horse and being obliged to leave his clothing and continue, with his provisions, on foot. He traveled sixty miles a day in this manner. The party were misled, and traveled some miles out of the way. The entire journey occupied nearly four months. In California our subject worked at his trade nearly a year. In June, 1851, he returned by water to New York, and thence to Dubuque. In February, 1852, he removed to Clayton County, and entered 176 acres on section 31, where he now resides. He has since enlarged his farm to 400 acres, and also owns 160 acres in other parts of the county. He was married May 20, 1849, to Mary Ann Lunbeck, of Ohio. They have had five children—Jacob, Mary and Seth. Amy*E. died at twenty-seven, and James in infancy. Mr. Clark has a fine, comfortable home, is well-known throughout the county, and is one of the representative pioneers of this section. He is a Republican in politics. P. O., Elkader.

Emmet Embertson was born in Norway, June 26, 1849, son of Ole and Goro Embertson. When he was one year old his parents emigrated to America and settled in Clayton County, taking up a farm of 120 acres, which has since been increased to 220 acres. Our subject was educated in the schools of Wagner Township, and worked on his father's farm until twenty-two years old. He then worked for the railroad company until 1874, when he formed a partnership with H. H. Strum and purchased the general merchandise store of Beckman Bros., at St. Olaf. Nine months

afterward he bought out his partner, and has since conducted the business alone. He has the largest store in the village, and carries a very complete stock of goods, valued at \$5,000. He is also proprietor of the St. Olaf Creamery, the only one in the township, which is doing a good business. Mr. Embertson has added still another branch of business—that of buying and shipping corn. He was married Jan. 26, 1880, to Miss Batha Larson, daughter of Peter and Batha Larson. They have one child—Geneva, born Dec. 1, 1881. Both are members of the Lutheran church. In politics is a Republican.

Wm. P. Eno was born in Province of Quebec, Canada, Jan. 21, 1828, son of Almon P. and Charlotte (Bowen) Eno, natives of New England. He was educated in Canada, and when twenty-two years old engaged as traveling salesman for a firm dealing in silverware. Continued this business till 1854, when he removed to Clayton County, and purchased 320 acres of land in the northwest corner of Wagner Township. He has increased this farm to 640 acres, and also owns a farm of 880 acres in Cerro Gordo County, eighty acres in Worth County and eighty in Fayette County. Mrs. Eno also has 110 acres of land in Monona Township, making in all a possession of 1,790 acres. He, however, continued to travel some two two years for himself, carrying a line of Yankee notions. In 1857 he hired a force of men, and cut, on the wild prairie, over 200 tons of hay, which he sold subsequently at McGregor, then in its infancy. He has followed farming since, and cuts at least 200 tons of hay every year. He was married May 8, 1862, to Mrs. Elmira Niver, *nee* Jacobie, of New York. They had four children, three living—May M., Minnie C. and Jennie A. Mrs. Eno died July 29, 1869. Mr. Eno was again married, Jan. 2, 1871, to Isabel E. Lytle, of Pennsylvania. Two children are the result of this marriage—William H. and John L. Mr. Eno has held about all the township offices, and is now School Treasurer. He was one of the originators of the Clayton County Fire Insurance Company, and was President of the organization for over six years. He has been a prominent man in his community, is well known as an energetic, enterprising citizen. Has given considerable attention to politics, and is well known over the State as a prominent Greenbacker.

Ole Evenson, a native of Norway, was born Sept. 29, 1827. He was educated in the schools of Norway. In 1851 he emigrated to the United States, stopping in Rock County, Wis., working on

farms and in saw-mills. In 1856 he bought 160 acres of land in Wagner Township, where he settled. Has since bought 80 acres more. Has a fine residence, built five years since, and a well improved farm. He was married in 1857 to Miss Helga Johnson, born Aug. 17, 1829. They have seven children—Even, John, Raile, Jane, Tillie, Christena, Ole. Both members of Lutheran church. Republican in politics.

James M. Hill, better known as "Yankee Hill," was born May 16, 1820, in Oneida County, N. Y., son of Alden L. and Lydia (Bates) Hill, natives of New England. He was educated in the East. He traveled for a woolen manufactory in 1846, and did some farming. In 1848 he removed to Princeton, Ill., remaining one year, then returned to the East, and in 1858 removed to Clayton County and followed farming, selling agricultural implements, etc. In 1867 he bought a farm of 167 acres on section 1, Boardman Township, where he resided until September, 1880, when he went to St. Olaf and bought out a saloon and boarding house, which he now conducts. Mr. Hill was married Sept. 12, 1843, to Matilda Stone, of New York. They have had but one child—Evlah M., born Nov. 4, 1860, who still lives with them. Mr. Hill is well known all over this section as a genial, whole-souled landlord, and, as he says, a boy in spirits tho' an old man in years.

Peter Holgerson, farmer, was born Dec. 17, 1838, in Southern Norway, son of Holger Peterson. His father died when he was six months old. In 1850 he emigrated with his mother to the United States, and lived a year in Wisconsin. In the fall of '51 removed to Clayton County. The following spring his mother bought 120 acres of land in Wagner Township, on sections 22, 26, and 27. Here he has lived ever since. He has purchased additional land, and now owns 240 acres, well improved and with good buildings. His mother died in 1881, at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. Holgerson was married in May, 1864, to Jane Oleson, born in Norway. They have had six children, five living—Helena M., Ragnil O., Cornelia C., Hans, and Anna M. Both are members of the Norwegian Lutheran church. In politics he is a Republican.

Finger Johnson was born in Norway in December, 1828. He attended school in Norway. His father was a farmer, and he assisted on the farm until twenty-two, when he worked by the day. In the summer of 1850 he emigrated to the United States, settling first in Wisconsin. He lived there nearly a year, and then re-

moved to Clayton County. In 1852 he purchased forty acres of land on section 19, and built a cabin. In this he lived until 1867, when he built the commodious house in which he now lives. His landed possessions now comprise 360 acres in Wagner Township and 140 acres in Marion Township. He conducts the entire tract himself, has considerable stock, and his land is well improved. He was married in 1853 to Ingre Oleson, a native of Norway. They have had eight children—Eliza (now Mrs. Thos. Anderson), John, Clara (now Mrs. Hanson), Emma, Nellie and Maria. Henry and Nellie died when children. Both are members of the Norwegian Lutheran church. He is a Republican.

John Larson was born April 7, 1841, in Norway, son of Peter and Betsey Larson. When eight years old he emigrated with his parents to America. After a year spent in Wisconsin they removed to Clayton County, and settled in Farmersburg Township. There were but very few houses in the county at that date, and but three or four Norwegians had settled here. He was educated in the district schools and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-five years old. He was married in 1866 to Nettie Christianson, born in Norway. They have six children, viz.: Bertha O., Mary H., Willie H., Oliver H., Louie T. and Alice. In 1877 he bought a farm of 230 acres in Wagner Township, on section 25. In September, 1881, in partnership with Mr. Embertson, he started a creamery at St. Olaf, which is now doing a good business. They have a new building for this purpose in process of construction, which will be supplied with all the modern apparatus for carrying on the business. He now holds the office of Town Trustee. Mr. Larson is considered one of the best and most enterprising citizens of this section, and is much esteemed as a man and a neighbor. Mr. and Mrs. Larson are members of the Norwegian Lutheran church. In politics, Republican.

Ezra Monlux, son of William and Margaret (Drum) Monlux, was born April 24, 1808, in West Liberty, Va. When two years old, his father moved to Ohio near Zanesville, where he worked at farming and at his trade of shoemaker. Our subject was educated in common schools of that place. When twenty-one he left home and worked on the turnpikes in Ohio three years; then purchased a tract of 100 acres of timber-land, which, by hard labor, he converted into a farm with a good house and outbuildings. In 1856 he sold this place and bought 240 acres of land on sections 7 and 18, Wagner Township. He erected a house, where

he still lives, on section 18. His farm is well improved and is one of the finest in this section of Wagner Township. Mr. Monlux was married Jan. 5, 1832, in Ohio, to Miss Susannah Wagner, a native of Pennsylvania, born Aug. 16, 1810. This union was blessed with ten children, seven living—Margaret, William, John, George, Charles, Ezra and Eliza. Mrs. Monlux died Aug. 11, 1879. He lives on the old homestead with his youngest daughter, Eliza. Mr. M. was County Supervisor seven years, Justice of the Peace ten years, Township Trustee several terms, and held other offices of trust in his township. He is well and favorably known in the community in which he lives, as a man of integrity and worth and a representative citizen of Clayton County. In politics he is a Republican.

William Monlux, son of Ezra and Susannah (Wagner) Monlux, was born Dec. 6, 1833, at Delaware, Ohio. Was educated in the common schools of Ohio. When twenty-two years of age came with his father to Clayton County, settling in Wagner township. He followed farming until 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-first Iowa Volunteers. He participated in all the battles of his regiment until the great charge on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. He had been promoted to Sergeant and again to Color-Bearer, which position he was filling at this battle, when he was wounded in the leg. He lay for sixty-four hours without aid, and was then taken to the hospital, where he remained seven months. He was discharged on account of his wound in November, 1863. He has since lived on his farm on section 18. He was married June 19, 1864, to Priscilla Forney, born in Monroe, Wis., Oct. 18, 1845. They have had eight children, seven living—Cary E., Laura M., Mary E., Charles W., Delos D., William and Katie A. Hattie died when an infant. Mr. Monlux has 200 acres of good land, well improved. He has held the offices of Township Trustee, Justice of the Peace, Assessor, and has been Town Clerk over fifteen years. He is a Republican.

Charles Monlux was born Nov. 16, 1846, in Delaware County, Ohio, son of Ezra and Susannah (Wagner) Monlux. When our subject was nine years old his parents removed to Clayton County and settled on section 18, Wagner Township. He attended the district schools and assisted on his father's farm until twenty-two years old, when he went to Lyon County and pre-empted some land, also bought a piece of land in Cherokee County. He returned, and in 1869 went again to Lyon County, and remained

one year. He then farmed his father's place until 1877, when he went to California and up the coast, returning through Montana, and stopping at Diamond City six weeks. He returned to Clayton County the same summer, and bought a farm of 120 acres in Marion Township. He was married June 7, 1874, to Miss Abbie L. Burnham, daughter of Benj. P. Burnham of Farmersburg Township. She was born Oct. 16, 1849, in Vermont. She was educated in Farmersburg Township, where her parents removed when she was three years old. She taught thirteen terms of school in different parts of the county, and thus formed many pleasant associations and lasting friendships. They had one child, who died in infancy, named Ezra Raymond. Mrs. Monlux died Aug. 9, 1879. Thus was his little family taken suddenly from him, and the home he had so dearly loved broken up. Mrs. Monlux was one who deserved and won the respect of all who knew her, being kind, forgiving and generous. She made many warm friends, who mourned at her untimely death, which occurred at a time when life promised so much happiness for her. Mr. Monlux now resides with his father on the old homestead.

Sarney Oleson was born in Central Norway, April 5, 1823, son of Ole and Clara (Marston) Oleson. He was educated in the schools of Norway, working during the summer at farming. He came alone to America in 1843, living in Rock County, Wis., three years, then in 1846 coming to Iowa and working on a farm in Winneshiek County. Four years after he settled in Farmersburg Township, this county. In 1867 he sold his farm and removed to Wagner Township, purchasing 240 acres on section 18. His farm is well improved, has a handsome and commodious house, and is well supplied with all modern appliances for first-class farming. He was married in 1850, to Miss Isabella Nelson, born July 7, 1827. They have had five children—Annie, Caroline, Ole, Nellie and Beathe, who died in infancy. Mr. Oleson has held several township offices. Both are members of the Lutheran church. He is a Republican.

William Patterson was born in Harrison County, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1826, son of John and Jane (Graham) Patterson. He was educated in Ohio. In 1847 moved to Jackson County, Iowa, and remained one winter, and in spring of 1848 located on section 29, Wagner Township, this county, entering 240 acres, most of it on section 29. He was one of the pioneers of the town, and in fact of the county, there being but little settlement or improvement here

then. He has built up out of the wilderness one of the finest farms in the county. He has a beautiful residence in place of the old log cabin, and a farm under a fine state of cultivation, and supplied with good out-buildings. He was married March 6, 1845, in Ohio, to Miss Susan Killinger, of Ohio, born in Wayne County, March 14, 1845. They have had twelve children—Elizabeth Jane, John Wesley, Rosalia, Sarah Ann, Katie, Australia, Marietta, Henrietta, William L., Ida, Lucy A. and Josephine Grant. Elizabeth, John, Henrietta, Marietta and Ida died in infancy. Both are members of the U. B. church.

John R. Patterson was born in Harrison County, O., March 30, 1836, son of John and Jane (Graham) Patterson. He attended school both in Ohio and Clayton County, Ia., to which place his parents moved when he was fourteen years old. He worked on his father's farm till he was twenty-two. He then bought eighty acres on sections 28 and 29, where he lived until 1867. He went in 1860 to Pike's Peak, returning the same year. He then bought a farm in the southern part of the State, and removed thither, remaining one summer. Removed again to Fayette County, where he remained nearly a year, and then visited his old home in Ohio. In the fall of '66 he came West again, and purchased the farm on which he now resides, in Wagner Township, section 32. His farm here comprises 200 acres, and he owns other land, making altogether 320 acres. His farm is well improved, and is one of the most valuable in the township. He was first married June 15, 1862, to Catharine Christ, of Ohio. By this union were four children, one living—Clarence Edgar. William B., Martha Ann, and Oscar C. died in infancy. Mrs. Patterson died Feb. 14, 1863. June 15, 1865, he again married, Catharine Josephine Barnhouse, born in Ohio. They have had six children, four living—David E., Lulu M., Ira D. S. and Myrtle J. Cora M., and John M. died in infancy. He has been Township Trustee, Constable, School Director, etc. In politics he is a Republican. P. O. Elkader.

Aaron Patterson was born in Ohio, Oct. 25, 1840, son of John and Jane (Green) Patterson. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1850, and was educated in the district schools of Wagner Township. In March, 1860, he went to Pike's Peak, returning July of the same year. He was married Oct. 6, 1861, to Fannie Christ, of Ohio, born July 12, 1838. They have three children—Alvin H., born Sept. 12, 1863; Stella, July 10, 1871, and Elsa E., Oct. 4, 1876. Mr. Patterson has followed farming all his life, and

now lives on a farm on section 28. He has altogether 465 acres of good land. Politically he is a Republican.

Henry S. Patterson was born June 5, 1851, son of Wesley and Lucy Ann (Shuman) Patterson. He was born and raised in Wagner Township, attending the public schools, and finishing his education at Elkader. He followed farming with his father until twenty-one years old, when he married, Dec 18, 1872, Sarah E. Shelhamer, born Jan. 1, 1850, daughter of Jesse B. and Emeline (Pierce) Shelhamer. He moved immediately after his marriage onto his farm of 200 acres on sections 17 and 20. Here he has since resided, and about six years since erected a fine, commodious residence and good out-buildings on section 20. They have two children—Alice J., born March 18, 1877, and Susan A., born March 20, 1880. He has been Township Clerk, Road Supervisor, School Director, and is now Secretary of the School Board. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are members of the United Brethren church. He is a Republican.

Ezra Patterson was born in Clayton County, Ia., July 9, 1853, son of John and Jane Patterson. He attended the district schools, and finished his education in Elkader. While a youth he assisted upon his father's farm, and when he arrived at manhood's estate traveled a great deal in different parts of the country, visiting the principal cities of the East, and attending the centennial exhibition in 1876. Upon the death of his father he succeeded to the homestead farm in Wagner Township, section 33. The place comprises 200 acres of fine land, and is adorned with a beautiful residence surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, etc. On June 9, 1878, he was married to Maria S. Beamer, of West Union, Ia., born Sept. 14, 1855, daughter of David and Sophia (Hans) Beamer. They have one child—Ezra David, born May 12, 1881. Mr. Patterson is the youngest of a large family of brothers and sisters, most of whom live in the immediate neighborhood. In politics he is a Republican.

Edward Reynolds was born in Union County, O., Oct. 8, 1844, son of James and Elizabeth (Russell) Reynolds, the former from Pennsylvania, and the latter a native of Ohio. When four years of age our subject came with his parents to Clayton County, settling on a farm on section 2, Boardman Township, about three miles from Elkader. He received his education in the district schools, and worked on his father's farm until seventeen years of

age, when he enlisted in Company K, First Iowa Cavalry. He was in all the battles participated in by his regiment, including twenty-six general engagements. He re-enlisted for a second term of three years, and at the close of the war was sent to Texas. Was mustered out in 1866, having served four years and four months. He purchased a farm in Boardman Township, but sold it a year after; then went into the livery business in Elkader, which he followed two years. Went then to Greene County, Ia., and farmed three years; bought stock one year; then went to Wisconsin and worked for a railroad company a year, returning to Clayton County and buying his father's farm. After farming here three years, he sold out and spent one year in Minnesota, and then removed to St. Olaf, Clayton County, and opened a general store. He has lived here since, and is enjoying a good business. Mr. Reynolds was married Feb. 26, 1866, to Mary J. Hill, born Dec. 4, 1843, in Jefferson County, Wis., daughter of James and Catherine Hill, natives of Lincolnshire, England. They have had nine children—Eliza D., born July 15, 1867; Cora M., March 11, 1868; Ora B., Nov. 15, 1870; James E., Aug. 28, 1871; Charlie W., Sept. 5, 1875; Maud R., Nov. 20, 1877; Effie Pearl, Oct. 20, 1879; Raymond J., Oct. 19, 1881; Mary E., born Nov. 7, 1873, and died June 26, 1875. Mr. Reynolds is a Republican.

J. W. Russell was born April 7, 1845, in Orange County, Vt., son of Isaac and Nancy (Tewksbury) Russell, natives of New Hampshire. When nine years old he came with his parents to Clayton County, and settled on section 13, Wagner Township. He attended the public schools of the township until 1865, when he spent a year in school in New York City. He returned and worked on his father's farm until the latter's death in 1878. He has since carried on the old homestead farm, which he now owns. It consists of 250 acres on sections 13 and 24. His farm is well improved and stocked. He was married March 7, 1868, to Flora Hunt, daughter of Warren Hunt, now a resident of New York. They have three children—Etta May, Herbert W. and Cora L. Mrs. Russell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Republican.

George W. Russell was born in Vermont Apr. 7, 1845, son of Isaac and Nancy (Tewksbury) Russell, natives of New Hampshire. He removed in 1855 with his parents, to Clayton County, where he received his education. He worked on his father's farm until the latter's death, in 1878, and has since, in company with a twin

brother, carried on the old homestead farm and another one purchased about twelve years since. Our subject has 250 acres of good land on section 13, under a high state of cultivation, and containing modern buildings and improvements. Mr. Russell has some of the finest stock in the county, including two fine Canadian horses, imported in 1881. He was married May 16, 1871, to Margaret Ann Tapper, daughter of James and Ellen Tapper, of Giard Township. They have two children—Mary Ellen and Ross. Mr. Russell has been Township Trustee two terms. He is a Republican.

Jesse B. Shelhamer was born Jan. 10, 1824, in Columbia County, Penn., son of Solomon and Jane (Buckalew) Shelhamer, the former of German and the latter of Scotch descent. In 1836 his parents removed to Dixon, Ill., where he was educated. Worked on his father's farm until twenty-three, when he bought a farm in Delaware County, Ia. In '55 sold out and went to St. Paul and pre-empted 139 acres of land opposite the city, across the river. Here he followed farming until '56, when he removed 100 miles north of St. Paul, and entered 140 acres. In the fall of '57 removed to Elkader and subsequently to Wagner Township. The summer of '62 he spent in Pike's Peak, returning in the fall. On Dec. 8, 1864, enlisted in Company K, First Iowa Cavalry, Veteran Volunteers, and served one year, and was sent at the close of the war to Texas. He was first married in 1846, to Louise Emeline Pearce. By this union there were four children, two living—Sarah and Rosalia B. Mrs. S. died in spring of '55, and the following winter was married to Mrs. Martha J. Singer. Three children were the result of this marriage, two living. In 1867 he again married. Mrs. Catherine Lyming. Mr. S. now lives on the farm on sections 27 and 28. He has been Justice of the Peace, School Director, etc. Mrs. S. is a member of the United Brethren church. In politics he is a Democrat.

Joseph Lewis Stiner was born in Logan County, Ohio, July 7, 1812, son of Abram and Betsy (Lewis) Stiner. He was raised on a farm, and obtained his education in the common schools of his native place. He was married in the fall of 1835, in Union County, Ohio, to Miss Esther H. Wagner. In 1849 he removed to Clayton County, Ia., and settled on 160 acres on section 16, Wagner Township, where he lived until his death. He made frequent purchases of land during the years following his settlement there, and owned altogether nearly 800 acres of land. On section 16 he erected a

fine brick dwelling-house, and made the most substantial and modern improvements on his land. When he first settled there were but four or five families in the township. He endured all the hardships of pioneer life, and learned in those days the lessons of hospitality that he practiced all his life. Mr. and Mrs. Stiner had twelve children, nine now living—Minerva J., John, Christopher C., Hattie A., William J., Abraham, Joseph L., Emma E. and Franklin P. Sarah S. died at twenty-four years of age, and George and Victor in infancy. Mrs. Stiner died in April, 1869, and in 1874 Mr. Stiner was again married, to Mrs. Ann Sherman, a sister of his first wife. He died Aug. 31, 1879, at the old homestead. By his death Clayton County lost one of her most valued and respected citizens.

Philip Walter was born in Germany, Nov. 2, 1810, son of Jacob and Catherine (Fick) Walter. He received his education in Germany, and at the age of fifteen learned the trade of a mason. In 1838 he emigrated to America, and lived ten years in Southern Indiana, working at his trade. He then removed to Clayton County and entered 800 acres of land on Roberts Creek. He has made excellent improvements on his place, which he has divided recently between his children. In 1871 he built the large flour-mill near his residence, on the creek, at a cost of \$10,000. He married in 1835, while in Germany, Barbara Walter. They had ten children, eight living—Michel, Jacob, John, Katherine, George, Mary, Henry and Barbara. Philip died at twenty-six years of age, and Peter at the same age. Mrs. Walter died in February, 1879. Mr. Walter was again married in the winter of 1882, to Mrs. Murde Eible, widow of I. Eible, of Girard Township. She was born in Germany. Mr. Walter was one of the pioneers of Wagner Township, and started almost alone to build up a home in that section, there being but one house between his place and McGregor at the time. He is well known throughout the entire county, and is classed among Clayton's oldest and most respected citizens. He is a Presbyterian. Politically he favors the Democratic party.

Orrin Weymouth (deceased) was born in the State of Maine, and was educated in the district schools of his native place. He was married in 1852 in St. Croix, Wis., to Annie Oleson, who was born in Norway, and came to America about forty years ago. Six children were given them, three living—Louisa, born July 4, 1858; William, July 13, 1860, and Mary, Aug. 31, 1862. Mr.

Weymouth enlisted at St. Croix in Company F, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers. He was wounded, and was on his way home, when he died from the effects of his injuries in New York. Soon after Mrs. Weymouth removed to Clayton County, and bought forty acres of land on section 29, Wagner Township. Here she has lived since with her children.





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